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POETRY.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.
THE SPELLS OF HOME.

By Mrs. HEMANS.

By the soft green light in the woody glade,
By the banks of moss where 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 tuft 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 lull'd thee into many a dream;
By the shiver of the ivy-leaves,
To the wind of morn at thy casement-eaves;
By the bees' hum 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 guiltless youth away;
When the sullying breath of the world would come
O'er 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 in-
convenient for us to reproduce it in its en-
tirety in our last paper, to publish it entire
in an extra sheet, or in one paper. We there-
fore, offer at present a synopsis of the re-
port, such, as our anxiety to bring the sub-
ject immediately before the public, will allow,
intending to give the report entire in succeed-
ing papers.

SYNOPSIS OF MR. ADAMS' REPORT ON THE TARIFF.

Having some time since announced to our
Fellow-Citizens, that the importance of the
tariff question seemed to require a public de-
claration of the sentiments of the people of this
shore, lest from their silence, it might be taken
for granted that this part of the state accords
in opinion with Baltimore, and the upper coun-
ties of the Western shore, on that subject;
more especially as Mr. Clay has so many per-
sonal friends here, who are directly opposed
to 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
Committee of Manufactures, (of which Mr.
Adams is Chairman,) coinciding in all its im-
portant features with that which emanated
from the Administration, through its constitu-
tional organ, and the well grounded assurance
that Congress will sanction one or other of
these reports by the enactment of a bill cor-
responding therewith, it appears unnecessary
to proceed in our purpose of calling a meet-
ing of the opponents of the system. If the
eyes of those who have hitherto blindly fol-
lowed in the path of the Father of the system,
are not opened by this exposition of Mr. Ad-
ams (a man whom they formerly delighted to
honour, 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 re-
publican institutions, well be shaken, and the
perpetuity of the Union questioned, with good
reason.

The Committee in the first place, observe,
that in that part of the Executive message re-
ferred to them, they perceive the declaration
of a purpose and the assertion of a principle,
the first of which met their cordial approbation,
and the second their entire concurrence,
to wit: the application of the means at the
disposal of government to the extinction of the
National debt; and the necessity of making
all material reductions in the import duties
prospective, and to take effect from the ex-
tinction of the public debt. And they proceed to
eulogize this as an example of morality, wor-
thy of the community, which was the first to
establish a government on the basis of free-
dom and the inalienable rights of man; and
which as its organization adopted the payment
of debts as a principle of sound policy, than
the contrary doctrine, 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
wants of the government; and here they ask
that a portion of the public treasure should

continue to be applied to great works of internal
improvement that are national in their
character, and for the common defence, and
they declare, their adherence to the doctrine
that as a measure of common defence, Con-
gress have the power to provide against com-
mercial rivalry by acts of retaliation aimed at
foreign nations, who exhibit a desire to de-
press us, and elucidate their views by refer-
ence to the first acts passed after the organi-
zation of the government; but in laying taxes
for this and other purposes, one great and fun-
damental maxim was the polar star of the le-
gislation of Congress, and should be so in all
future ages, to wit, to lay the burden in such
a manner as to equalize its pressure on all
the different sections, and all the great inter-
ests 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 prac-
tice. They here advert to the possibility of
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
would necessarily occasion, by cutting off the
duties on imports; and this leads to a consid-
eration of retaliation, trade generally, whether
for purposes of retaliation, protection, or
revenue. The embargo, non-intercourse and
war, gave rise, in the opinion of the Commit-
tee, 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 agree with their
Southern brethren in the position that the ex-
traction of revenue from taxation by import
results necessarily in an inequality of burden
on different sections of the country, they would
have no hesitation in saying, that the whole
system of taxation should be changed, and our
custom houses closed forever. If duties on
imports do not bear alike on all consumers of
the imported article, instead of coming to the
conclusion that the North and the South are
under the influence of interests o' diametri-
cally opposite to each other, as has been con-
tended by some, that they cannot continue
members of one social compact, the Commit-
tee would rather say, raise your revenue by
excise, tax your lands, tax your polls, your
windows, your furniture, tax, as other nations
have done, the air that you breathe, and the
light of Heaven that visits your eyes, but aban-
don at once your import duties, and never
dissolve your Union but with death. The
Committee believe, however, all taxes by
way of impost fall on the consumer of the
imported article whether he be a resident of
the North or the South; and before coming to
such an extremity, they believe it the duty
of Congress to use every exertion in their power
to conciliate with each other the two great
interests which the course of events has
brought into direct collision. The occasion
is now presented of accomplishing that ob-
ject; but in removing and correcting the in-
equality of which the citizens of one section
of our country complain, it is incumbent on
the Legislature to beware in removing
oppression from one part of the Union, of
transferring it to another; especially to be-
ware of transferring it to that part of the
Union which is now the most oppressed.

It is certain, then, that the reduction, though
contemporaneous 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 ourselves the ex-
tensions of the foreign manufacturers to the
control of our markets. We never these
exaggerations and sacrifices are made by them to
conquer the effect of tariff duties, the duties
are paid in fact by themselves; and the
purchaser of foreign goods here, gets them
free from the amount of the duty, at their ex-
pense. But this career cannot continue long.
In the competition between different lines of
steaming-boats and stages, we have seen under
fading, fill the traveller has the fare gratis;
but the result of a short contest of that nature
is 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 in-
cidental effect of competition in the market,
exercised on the part of the domestic manufac-
turer, by the aggravation of duty on the cor-
responding article imported from abroad, to
reduce the price of the article, must be transi-
ent 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. If
it were not so; if the general effect of adding
to a duty were to reduce the price of the ar-
ticle on which it is levied, the converse of the
proposition would also be true; and the opera-
tion for increasing the price of the domestic
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 protect our
manufactures, and are paid by the foreign
manufacturer or merchant, or the purchaser
of the articles exported from our country, to
pay for the importations we receive in return.
They are paid by the consumer.

The Committee go on to show that the in-
terests of the North and the South are not
irreconcilable, but can harmonize very well
under a judicious tariff, such as the draft
of the bill presented by the Secretary of the Treas-
ury might have been considered even in its
details; but that it was prepared in a spirit
of compromise between the two great and seem-
ingly conflicting interests, chiefly to be affected
by the reduction of the revenue. In this
purpose, it was to be expected that it could
not be altogether satisfactory to either. Its
provisions have accordingly, been considered
by some members of the Committee as re-
ducing the duties too much, by others as not re-
ducing them enough; and in their deviations
from the draft of a bill reported by the Secre-
tary, the majority of the Committee have
done full justice to the intentions of that offi-
cer. They have perceived in the draft a spirit
of earnest desire to conciliate and harmonize
the adverse feelings and interests of the two
divisions of the Union. Unable to concur
with him in all the details of his bill, they
have felt it their duty to depart from them as
seldom as possible, consistently with the obli-
gations to the interest they have been charged
to maintain. That their own views will ob-
tain the sanction of the House, or of the coun-
try, they cannot flatter themselves; but they
would reluctantly resign the hope that the prin-
ciple of compromise which forms the vital spirit
of the bill now reported, may be quickened
in its progress through this and the other house
of Congress, to a solid adjustment of the great
controversy, which now agitates the nation.—
The Committee believe this to be one of

those occasions, on which nothing less than a
spirit embracing the welfare of the whole na-
tion, can determine that which is due to all
its parts. The measure like all those which
have preceded it on the same subject, is ex-
perimentally, and even if it should fail to re-
sult entirely that harmony, in which the hap-
piness of the Union can alone consist, they
cherish the belief, that it may be matured into
an act of legislation, destined to establish
to a final and more complete re-establishment
of the common sympathies which car-
ried us through the conflict for the establish-
ment of our national independence.

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-
lect Committee to whom had been referred the
Report of the Secretary of the Navy, upon
the subject of the explosion of steam-boats
on the coast of the United States. The Report
was accompanied by a bill
to provide for the better security of the lives
of passengers on board of vessels propelled in
whole or in part by steam.
The Committee express in the commence-
ment of their report the opinion that Congress
have no constitutional power to prescribe the
mode or form of vessels, or the principles upon
which they shall be propelled. They affirm
that it is beyond the rightful legislation of the
Government to interfere at all in directing the
mode of construction of steam boats or steam
engines. They limit the power of Congress
to an inspection and regulation of vessels and
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 prac-
tical men, are stated by the committee. The
most obvious are faulty construction of boilers,
defective materials, and age. These are con-
trollable in some degree by legislation, and the
Committee consider that the appointment of
officers at suitable points upon the navigable riv-
ers, &c. of the U. States, to inspect boats and
boilers, and test the strength of the latter by
hydraulic pressure, will be sufficient to detect
and remove all dangers from these causes.
This amendment is to be made every three
months. To enforce this suggestion, it is re-
marked that in the West, experience has proved
that a steam-boat after six or seven years of
navigation is unfit for use, and that the original
strength of its machinery must, under the
same circumstances, diminish very much.
Besides this, there does not, so far as the Com-
mittee learn, exist in any part of the United
States, any system or practice by which the
strength of steam boilers is tested, and gener-
ally the first evidence of its defects is an ex-
plosion or collapse.

To these causes of steam boat accidents,
the Committee add several others, for which
they offer no preventive measures, some of
them being beyond their powers, belonging
to the municipal control of the states, and oth-
ers being beyond any control except that of
care and science. These are principally,
carelessness or want of skill in engineers; an
improper use of steam beyond the capacity
of the boiler; and defective materials, and
imperfect in material; and lastly, a defi-
ciency in the supply of water, producing an
overheated steam and increasing the heat of
the flues, the consequence of which is that
when water in increased quantity is thrown in
by the supply pump, a quantity of steam is
produced which occasions disastrous explo-
sions.

The Committee repeat the complaint so fre-
quently made against steam-boats, that when
stopped at landing places, on their way, the
engines often neglect to unlash the wheels,
and keep the engine in motion, trusting to the
safety valve and the strength of the boiler.
Thus it is that explosions frequently take place
while the boat is stationary, or immediately af-
ter getting under way. To guard against such
accidents it is proposed to impose a heavy pen-
alty upon the master and engineer who neg-
lects, when the boat is stationary, to unlash the
wheels, and work off the steam.

In connexion with this subject the commit-
tee have inquired into other causes of danger
by steam boats, among which are—danger by
fire, and by contact in the night when coming
in opposite directions. As precautions against
the first terrible calamity,—of which so awful
an example has been lately given in the case
of the *Brandywine*—it is recommended that
every boat should be compelled to keep itself
provided with a sufficient number of boats and
yaws, according to its tonnage, for the escape
of the passengers, and a suitable fire engine
and hose, as part of the furniture.

To prevent the other danger, that of contact in
the night, the report suggests that a light should
be exhibited in the bows of every boat, 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.

The Committee state as the result of their
investigations into the number and extent of
steam boat disasters, that there have been fifty-
two explosions in the United States, by which
two hundred and fifty-six persons have
been killed and one hundred and four wound-
ed.

The suggestions of this Report are all em-
bodied in a Bill, which is appended thereto,
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 safety.
A great deal will, however, still depend
upon personal merit and attention in the offi-
cers of steam boats, which it is impossible to
regulate by any special enactment, and which
public opinion is the only efficient agent to
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and thus benefit materially the interests of the
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of property.

These remarks are not made in defence
of the bill, for which the preservation of human
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be exhibited in the bows of every boat, at
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Western waters, the descending boat should
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with the current, whenever two boats come
within a half mile of each other.

The Committee state as the result of their
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two hundred and fifty-six persons have
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The suggestions of this Report are all em-
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The provisions of this bill will, if carried in-
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A great deal will, however, still depend
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These remarks are not made in defence
of the bill, for which the preservation of human
life is a sufficient argument, but to suggest
the fact that not even the particular interest
subject to regulation is likely to be injuriously
affected by it.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANU- FACTURES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 23.

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Manu-
factures, submitted the following Report:

The committee on manufactures, to whom
was referred so much of the President's Mes-
sage as relates to manufactures, and to a mod-
ification 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 pol-
icy for this confederated nation, adapted to
the new and unexampled position in which it
will be placed by the approaching extinction
of the national debt, they may adequately re-
spond to the confidence reposed in them by the
reference.

In turning their attention to the views dis-
closed in that part of the executive message
referred to them, the committee perceived the
declaration of a purpose, and the assertion of
a principle, the first of which met their cordial
approbation, and the second their entire con-
currence. The purpose declared was that of
applying all the means at the disposal of the
Government to the entire extinction of the na-
tional debt, within the constitutional term of the
present administration, and, conjoined with
this purpose, as well as with other weighty
considerations, the principle asserted was the
expediency and necessity of making all mate-
rial reductions in the import duties prospec-
tive, and to take effect only from and after the
extinction of the public debt.

With the purpose and with the principle
the committee fully concurred. The extinc-
tion of the debt within the term of the present
administration, would also be within the co-
temporaneous limitation of the term of the pre-
sent Congress; and probably of the political life
of a portion of the members of the House of Re-
presentatives. To the Congress of the United
States, and in a particular manner to the
representatives of the people in this house, the
period of the total emancipation of the nation
from the thralldom of a public debt, will be a
moment of intense interest, and of healthful
mutual gratification. To have co-operated in
the accomplishment of this event, in a laud-
able object of ambition. To have witnessed
and contributed to its accomplishment during
his own term of service, is a legacy of honor
and integrity, which any public servant may
be desirous of leaving for the memory of his
children, and the gratitude of posterity. As a
monument of good faith, of active industry
and strenuous exertion for the fulfillment 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 inalienable rights
of 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, and it was the duty of the
Government to pay it. To have witnessed
and contributed to its accomplishment during
his own term of service, is a legacy of honor
and integrity, which any public servant may
be desirous of leaving for the memory of his
children, and the gratitude of posterity. As a
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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 inalienable rights
of human kind.

Accordingly, no sooner had the government
of the United States been organized under the
present constitution, than the first object to
which the attention of Congress and of the ex-
ecutive were turned was to devise means of
providing for the payment of the public debt.
From that time, the principle of its total dis-
charge, as soon as by a vigorous exercise of
the resources of the union it might be render-
ed practicable, was assumed; assumed after
full and free deliberation, and in pointed pre-
ference to the doctrine then loudly enter-
tained by a portion of the statesmen of the
time, that a permanent public debt to a mod-
erate extent and under judicious regulation
would prove a public blessing. Happily, a
principle of deeper moral obligation and of
sounder policy prevailed. In the first report
of the secretary of the treasury to the house
of representatives upon public credit, bearing
date the 9th of January, 1790, within one year
after the first meeting of the national Congress,
he adverted to this then controverted question
of political economy in the following terms:—
"I am persuaded, as the Secretary is, that the
proper funding of the present debt will render it
a national blessing, yet he is so far from ac-
ceding to the position, in the latitude in which
it is sometimes laid down, that public debts
are public benefits, a position inviting to prodi-
gality, and liable to dangerous abuse, that he
earnestly wishes to see it incorporated as a fun-
damental maxim in the system of public credit
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 public credit immortal.

And upon this principle was the public debt
of the United States, burdensome 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
became incorporated as a fundamental maxim
in the system of public credit of the United
States. Since that day upwards of forty years
have elapsed, and the nation has passed through
all the vicissitudes of peace and war. But
through every change of administration, and
amidst all the revolutions of parties, of that
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 na-
tional debt? If the inspired leader and legis-
lator 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
of Pisgah the happy and Promised Land re-
served for his countrymen, the reward of all
his services, and of all his sufferings, but in
to which he was not to enter, who may not
cherish with earnest desire the wish, after an
equal lapse of time, to witness and to share in
the completion of the labors of an age in the

last and not the least glorious achievement of
the revolution of Independence? It is not
merely in the fruition of the promised land;
not merely in the final accomplishment of a
great national labor that this pleasure will
consist, but in the moral example which will
result from the admiration and emulation of
after ages, in the full and practical establish-
ment of that fundamental maxim of our pub-
lic credit so ardently and justly desired by the
first Secretary of the Treasury. That the ex-
tinction of debt and the means of its extingui-
shment should always go hand in hand. Nor
is it unworthy of consideration that, by the
total extinction of our nation debt, we do
complete the work of our fathers. We suc-
ceed ourselves with the toils, the sacrifices,
and the honors, of the revolutionary struggle
for independence. The debt contracted by
them was left at once as a burden and a be-
quest to their children—a burden to be borne
until it could be faithfully discharged and
thereforward a bequest of glory, to be in-
scribed in the future annals of the human race.
May we not, as the last certificate of the na-
tional debt shall be cancelled, turn success-
fully back to our fathers and say, See, we have
performed your task and fulfilled your charge;
and forward to our children and exclaim—
See what your forefathers have done for you!

Concerning thus with the views disclosed
in the Message of the Chief Magistrate to Con-
gress, at the commencement of the session of
Congress, with regard to the important ques-
tion of the reduction of the revenues by impost
should be made to commence, two questions remain
for the consideration of the legislators. First,
What amount of reduction of the revenue
should be contemplated? Secondly, To what
portion of the public revenue should the re-
duction be applied?

With regard to the amount, great diver-
sities of opinion have prevailed, and the ques-
tion has been brought to bear upon all the col-
lections of political economy, and upon all the
propensities to disunion throughout the
country. One of the principles assumed, high-
ly plausible on its first aspect, and render-
ed doubly captivating by the form in which
it has been conveyed to the public, has been
this:

That after the extinction of the public debt,
the revenues of the Union ought to be re-
duced to the lowest point absolutely necessary to
defray the ordinary charges and indispensable
expensures of the Government. To this
proposition in the abstract, there would, per-
haps, scarcely be a dissenting voice. But in
determining what are, and especially what
should be, the necessary charges and expen-
ses of Government, there is much to be dis-
cussed. The 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 reimburse the in-
terest and principal of the public debt. With
reference to the revenues and expensures of
the Government, it would seem that the obvi-
ous principle to be assumed should be, on the
extinction of the debt, to reduce the revenues
precisely to the amount of the sum which has
been, and is annually, applied by law to that
extinction; namely, ten millions of dollars a
year. Here, however, some gentlemen have
proposed to reduce the revenues to a sum less
than that which is now applied to the pay-
ment of the interest and principal of the public
debt, and to the other House of Congress, and with the
People throughout the Union.

The payment of a large national debt is a
novelty in the history of nations. The remis-
sion of a large amount of taxation for that
cause is equally unprecedented. A portion of
the community, represented with great ability
in both Houses of Congress, seem to have as-
sumed for principle that because no further
revenue will be required for the payment of
debt, therefore the revenue cannot be reduced
too much. The ingenuity of the human mind
has been strained to its highest pitch, to show
that the abandonment of revenue for the pay-
ment of debt ought to be the signal of its aban-
donment for all other purposes except those
necessary for the mere management of the Gov-
ernment itself in time of profound peace.—
That all internal improvements—all charges
prospective for the common defence—may,
the very bulwark of our safety upon the
seas—are to be abandoned once and forever.
We have heard it strenuously urged that the
revenue should be reduced to nine, ten, or
eleven millions of dollars.—That our
shores 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
monies of taxation should be left in the pockets
of the People.

However becoming these opinions may be in
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 promote, to
the extent allowable by the Constitution and
the general policy of the nation, the interest
of the manufactures. To them, those interests
are specially committed. Even a participa-
tion in the opinion that they are not entitled
to 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 obli-
gation to espouse those interests to the injury
of those of any other portion of the commu-
nity. They ask protection to themselves for
the common defence against foreign competi-
tion. They ask that a portion of the common
treasure should continue to be applied to great
works of internal national improvement. This
portion they think should not only be unim-
paired, but increased in consequence of the
removal of the burden of the public debt. In-
ternal improvement is itself among the most
effective means of providing for the common
defence—the defence common not only to the
whole people, our contemporaries of the pre-
sent age, but common to our posterity of num-
berless after generations.

The Committee of Manufactures are aware
that the remission of taxes must, in its nature,
be a measure always acceptable to the people
—nor are they, as servants of the people, in-
sensible to the gratification which every
member of the present Congress 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 remis-
sion, may indulge the benevolence of his dis-
position, and they understand the power of an
eloquent and animated appeal to the legisla-
tive authorities to leave all monies not abso-
lutely indispensable for public expensures,
in the pockets of the people.
The Committee perceive, also, that upon the
remission of taxes to a considerable amount,
when, as in the present case, the ques-

ion arises to what extent the reduction shall be sanctioned, the desire of increasing that amount may be more intense in the mind of one member than in that of another. Where all are to share 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 bringing aid to this conception—ten millions of money annually, heretofore appropriated for the discharge of the public debt, will no longer be needed. The most natural conclusion to be drawn from this would seem to be, that ten millions is the amount, which may, and ought to receive remission. If the remission of a larger sum can be urged as expedient, it must arise not from that, but from another cause.

The committee believe that there is another view of this subject to be taken, the result of which must produce the conviction, that there is danger even in carrying the remission of taxation to excess. They believe that a portion of the money levied by taxation may be usefully 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 to at the commencement of the session of Congress, to the Committee on Manufactures, it is stated to be desirable that arrangements should be adopted at the present session to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, after the extinguishment of the public debt; and, it is added, that in the exercise of that spirit of concession and conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in 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 Constitution of the United States, the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, was conferred upon Congress—to provide for the common defence and general welfare was the second object; and these expressions, read and comprehensive in their import, far from being without meaning in the intention of the founders of the Constitution, embraced the great purposes for which the Constitution itself was formed. They are introduced in that solemn preamble, by which the whole people of the United States speak in the first person—"We the People of the United States," announce the great purposes for which they do ordain and establish this constitution; they are emphatically repeated in the eighth section of the first article, containing the grants to Congress of power; and they are not only grants of power, but trusts to be executed—not duties to be discharged for the common defence and general welfare of the Union. To provide for that common defence and general welfare, were obligations imposed upon the organized body on whom the power was conferred of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for the purpose of accomplishing, and from the generosity of the terms, the next and the most important of that of paying the debts of the Union. To provide for the common defence 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 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 or refusal to levy taxes for the payment of the public debt. That the intention of the people was to confer the power in great amplitude is apparent, not only from the greatness of the purpose to be accomplished, and from the generosity of the terms, but from the emphatic repetition of the terms in which the objects of the constitution are announced in the preamble, but from the anxious use of all the words by which the contributions of taxation can be levied—taxes, duties, imposts and excises.

To provide for the common defence. Defense against what? Defense against? Defense against every danger, and against every evil which may bear upon the whole community and menace the general welfare—defense, especially against all hostility of foreigners, whether in war, or in peace; for the hostility of Nations to each other is not confined to the times of war. The common defence must be provided for as much against commercial rivalry as against warfare—invasion—for the spirit of traffic and power, as the experience of mankind has proved, is more insatiable and more grasping than all the Alexander or Caesar of the world. That a power, an organized and efficient power, of common defence against this spirit, was indispensable to the independent existence of this Union, if it had ever been questionable before, was proved, with irrefragable demonstration, by the candid avowal of a late eminent British Statesman, studious of reputation for his liberality—a distinguished deliverer of speeches in Parliament in favor of the principles of free trade. He more than once publicly acknowledged that the fundamental maxim of the commercial policy of Britain had been, not only to promote her own prosperity, but to depress that of her commercial rivals and competitors. This system he never, in all his liberality, professed or advocated; on the contrary, he, like his eminent associate and friend, was ambitious only to acquire and leave behind him the renown of a British statesman. His whole system of commercial policy was adjusted to the principle of advancing the commerce and navigation of Great Britain, by depressing that of this country. He repeated restrictive statutes by the hundred, because they had been enacted against ancient commercial rivals of Britain, but who were no more. His system was to favor those obsolete, vanquished and crippled 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 declamation in honor of Free Trade, while, for every restriction against them which he gave up, he directed and put in operation a new one against us. To resist the action of such systems, a power of providing for the common defence was indispensably necessary and was 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, (of which the act for the administration of official oaths form a part) was an act for laying a prohibition upon the importation of slaves into the United States; and this act, by an exception to a general law, adopted from the first and ever since observed, was preceded by a preamble declaring its objects as follows: Whereas it is necessary for the support of Government, for the

discharge of the debt of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported."

And thus the very first act of the organized Congress, united with the law of self-preservation, by the support of the Government just instituted, the two objects combined in the first grant of power to Congress, the payment of the public debt, and the provisions for the Common Defence, by the protection of manufactures. The next act was precisely of the same character, an act of protection to manufactures still more than of taxation for revenue; an act imposing duties on tonnage, by which a duty of six cents a ton was raised upon the vessels of the United States entering their ports, and fifty cents per ton upon all foreign vessels; nor was this the only discrimination between the duties of tonnage levied upon the vessels of the United States and upon foreign vessels; upon all vessels built there afterwards in the United States, but belonging in whole or in part to foreigners, the duty levied was thirty cents per ton. And upon all merchandise imported in foreign vessels, an addition of ten per cent. on the amount of duties, was levied. These discriminations were all protective duties—protective of the domestic 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 to the nation. It expunges from the Constitution the grant of power to provide for the Common Defence.

To pay the debts of the Nation was an object 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 debts was conferred by another grant. The exercise of these powers, would, in its nature, be occasional and temporary, that of providing for the common defence was permanent and unceasing; a debt still paying still to owe, and limited in its duration only by that of the existence of the nation itself. The payment of the debt is about to be consummated. The power of levying duties, taxes, imposts, and excises, for that purpose, is about to be extinguished in its own fulfillment. There being no debts to be paid, the power of levying taxes for their 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 nation's liberation from debts, swelling and expanding with the increase and expansion of the population and wealth to be defended; and destined to enlarge its dimensions and gather accumulating weight and intensity to a period equal with the destined existence of the federal Union.

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 extreme simplicity. And yet, the opinion that the payment of the debt should be seized upon as the occasion for the abandonment and sacrifice of all efficient measures for the support of the Union, is the next thing to the emphatic repetition of the terms in which the objects of the constitution are announced in the preamble, but from the anxious use of all the words by which the contributions of taxation can be levied—taxes, duties, imposts and excises.

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to navigate against wind and tide—to surmount the treacherous current of rivers—to surmount the tempest, and overcome the flood. In the process of this experimental legislation, mistakes, some of them of grave character, and of alarming consequences, have more than once been made. During the administration of the first President, an anxious and ardent spirit, an article, which, to the mind of the nationalist, and to the heart of the christian, presents a subject above all others, entitled to heavy, to burdensome, if not to prohibitory taxation, was found in practice so ill adapted even to bear the burden of an extremely moderate duty, that the attempt to raise one kind of duty 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 murmur.

At later date, and during the administration 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 to operate with peculiar severity on the Northern and Eastern section of the Union; and there arose a spirit of extreme discontent at the system of government then pursued, which, using further exasperated by the subsequent War, provoked the people in that quarter of the country, till some of them were almost ready to renounce their connection with the Union.

The war terminated, but the restrictive system which had preceded it, and the necessities with which the War itself was attended, had created and fostered a new and more extensive manufacturing interest than had before existed. The inventive ingenuity of a few natives of the British Islands, availing itself not only of their own discoveries, but of those contemporaneously made in other parts of the civilized world, and applying them to the exercises of the mechanic arts, had placed Great Britain at the head of the manufacturing nations of modern times, and by that sympathy which circulates through all the veins and arteries of national power, had made her also at the same time the first and greatest of commercial nations. Such was the multiplication of physical power by the agency of machinery, that, at the period to which allusion is now made, the mechanical inventions then in use in Great Britain were estimated as equivalent to the manual labor of two hundred millions of people. Thus, producing more, and at less cost, than her neighbors and rivals, of the many articles which contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of man, she was enabled in a great measure to command the markets of the world; and connecting with these advantages a steady system of commercial policy, not only self-sufficient and monopolizing, but, as explicitly avowed in the parliamentary speeches of Mr. Huskisson, aimed with permanent, unrelenting, premeditated hostility against the commerce, navigation and manufactures of other nations, her rivals and competitors, she had succeeded in rendering them all tributary to her industry, and in no small degree dependent upon her power.

Of this hostility, and of this dependence, the People of the United States had shared more than the inhabitants of any other portion of the globe. From the time when they had shaken off their colonial dependence, they became in the eyes of their step mother the most hated of her rivals. The impetuosity of their confederation left them without resources of common defence, commercially at her mercy; and the tenderness of her mercies was cruel. It was in the instant of self preservation, that the United States had originated, and it was relief from the pressure of that iron hand, that the very first Acts of Congress of the United States were provisions for the common defence by the protection of domestic manufactures.

This protection, with regard to one of the most important articles of domestic industry, that of ship building, was immediate and efficient. Your statistical writers, Seybert and Pitkin tell you that it operated like enchantment—Providence, as if to reward with instant success the memorable example given by the American People to all the nations of the earth, of constituting themselves, by a peaceable and social compact, founded on the basis of human rights, one confederated People, seemed to adapt the general history of the world, in the most signal manner to the new organization of the American Government. The wars of the French Revolution, immediately succeeded, gave a god-sent efficacy to the encouragement afforded by law new industries to our shipping and navigation. They operated at the same time new avenues to our commerce. 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 carriers of France because her commercial flag was banished from the ocean by the naval supremacy of the British power; we became the carriers of Britain herself, interested to trade with her enemy through the medium of a neutral flag.

[To be continued.]

Mr. Taylor said the Committee of Manufactures 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 discussion arose, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, R. M. Johnson, W. M. McDuffie, Burd, E. Everitt, J. S. Barbour, Sutherland, Polk and Stewart, took part, when the question was taken and the motion carried, yeas 18, nays 7; when the House adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, May 26. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dallas presented a memorial, numerously signed, from manufacturers of hats in Philadelphia, and another from an extensive manufacturer of staves in Pennsylvania, praying that so much of the Treasury Bill as reduces the duties on those articles may not pass into a law. Mr. 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. Rugles presented a petition from Ohio, praying for some legislation on the subject of the imported missionaries, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Chambers laid on the table a resolution 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 incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States; when Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. Mr. Moore then expressed a wish to offer an amendment to day; and on this motion the Senate adjourned.

any, and if any, what measures were necessary to enforce the process of the United States Courts, was considered and agreed to. Mr. Smith gave notice that he should, this day, call up the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road 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 amendment, to the effect that no branch should be established in any State, without the assent of that State, and that the capital of the branch should be taxable in like manner, with the capital of other banks within each State, but he said he should not call it up for consideration at present. Mr. Webster offered an amendment, the effect of which is to 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 paying the bonus required, in such manner that the Bank pay yearly, for fifteen years, one hundred thousand dollars to the Government. This motion 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. Clayton, spoke in reply to various points in Mr. Benton's remarks. Mr. Marcy made some suggestions in opposition to the amendment. The question was then taken on Mr. Webster's amendment, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 32, Nays 10. Mr. Webster laid on the table two other amendments, which were ordered to be printed, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Root, from the Select Committee on that subject, reported a set of joint resolutions relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Slade concluded his speech on the Wisconsin case when Mr. Grennell moved the previous question, which was sustained—the question being divided, the Judiciary Committee were discharged, Yeas 111, Nays 65, and the case referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, Yeas 113, Nays 54. The House then took up in Committee the contest election from Virginia, and after some time spent in the discussion, Mr. C. C. Johnson was declared duly elected to his seat, Yeas 55, Nays 35. The House then adjourned.

THE SENATE. 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 Bank 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 Surgeons and assistant Surgeons in the United States Army was ordered to a third reading. At one o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to modify and continue the act incorporating the subscribers to the United States Bank. Mr. Webster withdrew the amendment authorizing an additional subscription to the stock of the Bank, and moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause which 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 Surgeons and assistant Surgeons in the United States Army was ordered to a third reading. At one o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to modify and continue the act incorporating the subscribers to the United States Bank. Mr. Webster withdrew the amendment authorizing an additional subscription to the stock of the Bank, and moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause which 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. 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the morning-hour should be devoted to some better purpose. The House had seen 50 or 60 days spent upon the Wisconsin 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 by the people of the whole Union with reverence and respect. It had been regarded as the repository 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 public time without intending to produce some beneficial 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 importance, 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 Wisconsin? This general crusade against the General Post Office was entirely uncalled for. His situation upon the 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 Department by the other branch of the Legislature. He believed their success in finding abuses would afford this House no encouragement in undertaking such a crusade. He would suggest to the gentleman from Ohio, that if he had any particular grievance on his mind, and would withdraw this amendment, and substitute another, making any specific enquiry whatever, he would cheerfully agree to it. If he refused to do this, and was resolved upon a general crusade against the whole of the Post Office Department, he hoped to be excused, if, under the sanction of the privileges of the House, which the Wisconsin case had resulted in vindicating so gloriously, he should go into a dissertation on matters and things in general. As the session would probably last three or four weeks more, rather than engage in a vexatious investigation without any practical 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 ought 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 between two parties, was to please both, where that was impossible, he was pleased with, where he felt some assurance of having done right. When he looked on each side and saw men whose patriotism 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 take till the going down of the sun, differing so totally on this all absorbing question, he should feel as though the wishes of one side only were not to be consulted, as if the whole genius of our government was a system of compromise. He did not believe the House could ever be moved to adopt and persist in any measure, which might endanger the Union.

Here the hour expired, and Mr. W. Thompson moved that the House proceed to the orders of the day, which was carried.

Several bills from the Senate, upon the Speaker's table, were read and referred to the appropriate Committees.

1142. A RIFLE.

Mr. McDuffie moved the House execute the special order of the day, which was agreed to. The House then received itself into Committee on the whole on the state of the Union, upon the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the Tariff, Mr. Speight in the Chair.

Mr. McDuffie resumed his speech in support of the bill, which he concluded after speaking about three hours and a half, when Mr. Crawford commenced to oppose to the bill, when, after speaking about half an hour, he gave way to a motion by Mr. Dearborn that the Committee rise, which was carried.

And the House adjourned.

Friday, June 1.

In Senate yesterday, the bill to re-appropriate certain unexpended balances, being under discussion, the following letter was submitted by the chair.

Department of War, May 31, 1832.

Sir—Official intelligence has this morning reached the Department, that a detachment of the militia called out to repel an invasion of a disaffected band of Sacs and Fox Indians, has been attacked and defeated with considerable loss. The Governor of Illinois has called out two thousand additional troops, and General Clark, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, states that the disaffected band is daily increasing. Capt. Brain, the assistant Quartermaster, has informed the Quartermaster General that the necessary supplies cannot well be provided without immediate payment.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully recommend that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be added to the appropriation already asked for, to defray the expense of the operations, so as to make the whole appropriation three hundred thousand dollars. It is believed, with the aid of the department, 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 Indians may be judged from the fact which is reported, that they deceived the commanding officer 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 hostilities, should be placed at the disposition of the Government.

I am, sir, &c.

LEWIS CASS.

To the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, Chairman of the Military Committee, Senate.

Mr. Tipton, of Indiana, gave a short history of the breaking out of the disturbances with the Indians; and after some discussion the bill was amended by inserting an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purpose of paying the men and furnishing supplies, and \$200,000 for presents to friendly Indians—in this shape the bill passed.

In the House of Representatives, the Revolutions Pension bill was passed, yeas 125, nays 45.

The House then, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Speight in the Chair and took up the bill for the reduction and equalization of duties on imports.

Mr. Bondiss, who had possession of the

floor, entered into an argument against the present system of import duties, and continued until half past 4 o'clock, when, before he had concluded, the committee rose and reported 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 members, but such only, as would unite a majority of the members in its favor. The report, and the principles maintained in it, are looked upon as the production, 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 length, 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 reasoning.

In the provision of the constitution, 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 common defence, be construed to extend to such objects, we should like to be informed where it is to stop. Are not our seminaries of learning, 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 intellectual, 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 indeed may our boast of state rights and state sovereignty be given to the winds. What rights, what powers, would be left to the states, except by the tender mercies of the General Government.

We will not however, attempt a review of the principles or arguments of the report, but leave it to able 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 advocate of free trade, it seems now "speaks forthrightly, and with scrupulousness" of this report. It is too "ungraciously voluminous" for the graceful writer for the Gazette. He says "this report contains a great deal of sound sense, much learning, and a vast deal of just, applicable remark." This is saying a vast 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 mounted 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 principles to gratify his passions.

The opposition presses make it one of the greatest objections which they urge against the election of Mr. Van Buren, that he is the favorite of the President, that in effect it is permitting the President to nominate his successor. How will this tally with their support of Mr. Clay, who thought it a "safe precedent" that the Secretary of State should be the heir apparent? This objection will be urged by them, with still worse grace, when they see that, in fact, they themselves have made the nomination. The vindictive malice, with which they have pursued this distinguished friend of the President, whose too fortunate management of our foreign relations, has given them such just cause of alarm, is the true cause of his nomination. In that spirit of persecution with which they still follow him up, we think we can distinctly see an earnest of his 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, Calhoun, Poindexter & Co. think

of the treatment they receive at the hands of the Sovereign people. What will be the feelings of certain members of the Senate, on seeing the man whom they have attempted to disgrace, elevated to the second office of the Republic, and President of their own body—Such, we trust, will be the result.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro, to the 10th April, exhibit the country as distracted by the infectious and revolutionary movements of parties opposed to the present government. It was thought that the republican party and the ultra imperialists, would eventually unite against 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 Commanders, G. W. Rogers, Esq.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Mr. Mullikin.—As it is now considered, that the Secretary of the Treasury's tariff bill will pass, with perhaps some trivial modifications, we would like to know what has been the result of the meeting of the Manufacturers and Mechanics of Baltimore, called by Horatio Niles, to protest against its passage. We had been suggesting the propriety of a counter memorial from the Anti tariff committee, in case H. Niles and "the industrial portion of the community" with "the operatives of Baltimore and its vicinity" had sent Congress a memorial couched in peaceable and conciliatory terms; but have not yet decided, in what manner to oppose the march of his myrmidons 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 can never rise in proportion to the tax, and not to fall in an inverse ratio, as H. Niles has been in the habit of asserting, it is not probable that he may now avail like Huddra, to the "argumentum baculum" (vulgarily called club law) and bring Congress over to his views by "shivering shooks" and "thundering knocks."

ADAM SMITH.

At a meeting of the Delegates of Hartford and the counties of the Eastern Shore, in the Jackson Republican State Convention, Doctor Thomas Wilson of Kent, was called to the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Gale of Kent, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, "That we recommend to the Jackson Republican party of the electoral district composed of the counties of Hartford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset Worcester, and Caroline, to choose five committees men from each county, to meet at Easton, on the third Tuesday in July next, to select 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 Blairville (Penn.) Recorder.

Vice President.—The Washington "Globe" believes it certain that the candidate, who will be nominated by the Baltimore Convention, will get the following number of votes—the ratio passed by the House of Representatives has been assumed—Maine 10, New Hampshire 7, New York 43, in Maryland 3, Virginia 23, North Carolina 15, Georgia 11, Kentucky 15, Tennessee 15, Ohio 31, Mississippi 4, Illinois 5, Indiana 9, Louisiana 5, Missouri 4, Alabama 7, making in all 196 votes being a majority of the whole (288) of 59 votes even if we throw off Kentucky 15, Ohio 31 and Louisiana 5, there will still be a majority of 11 votes. We place confidence in this calculation, and rejoice that notwithstanding the curious course of Pennsylvania, a Jackson candidate can be elected, even if the Baltimore Convention does not take up Mr. Wilkins. We trust however that all differences in the Jackson party will yet be reconciled, and that to the above 196 votes will be added the 30 votes of Pennsylvania. If then New Jersey also go with us, which is very probable, the joint Jackson ticket will receive 396 votes, leaving 63 votes to comfort and keep up the spirits of the combined fragments of the opposition. Jackson, Union, Liberty and the Constitution must be preserved.

We learn by a paragraph in the Boston Courier that our philanthropic countryman, Dr. S. G. Howe, 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 Episcopal Church of Maryland commenced its Session on Wednesday morning, in St Paul's Church, Baltimore. We learn from the American, that the Rev. Bishop Stone and thirty four Clergymen, together with twenty-six Lay Delegates, were present.

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 Tuesday, 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. McVillie B. Cox, of North Carolina, has been appointed a Missionary to Liberia.—*Amer. Sentinel.*

Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road.—The second division of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road was formally opened for public inspection on Saturday. This portion extends 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 road now completed with a single track and open for travel and transportation, is about fifteen miles. A double track is laid down in part, on the first division, and the next division of the work, in the direction of Westminster is going on rapidly. The President and Directors continue to push on the operations of the company with undiminished zeal and energy. The enterprise, promising so much for the prosperity of the city, will not lack any of the elements of success, from any faltering on the part of the company or its officers.—*Balt. Am.*

The Virginia Free Press states that Capt. Graham and Lieuts. French and Izard have been for some days past engaged in surveys in the neighborhood of Charlottesville, Va. for the Winchester & Potomac Rail Road Company. No serious difficulty has yet been presented anywhere.

THE INDIAN WAR—UNPLEASANT NEWS.

A proof slip from the office of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette states that the steamboat Herald, in seventy-four hours from St. Louis—an extraordinary quick passage—brings a proclamation from the Governor of Illinois to the citizens of that state, from which it appears that a bloody and successful attack has been made by the Indians upon a detachment of volunteers. A private letter states that fifty-two of the volunteers were killed, among whom were Colonel Orace, Colonel Thomas, Major Morgan and Capt. Baily.

At the date of the last accounts, Gen. Atkinson, the Commander in Chief of the United States forces, was in a most perilous situation. He had sent out several expresses for supplies, and every man had been cut off. The boats, destined with supplies above the Rapids, had not been heard of, and it was supposed that they had been captured and their crews massacred. Intelligence so painful has not been anticipated. For a further knowledge of the condition of our frontiers, the reader is referred to Governor Reynolds's proclamation:

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 mounted volunteers commanded by Major Stillman, of about 375 in number, were overpowered 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 hostility which cannot be misconstrued.

I am of opinion that the Potawatamies and Winnebagoes have joined the Sacs and Foxes, and all may be considered as waging war against the United States.

To subdue these Indians and drive them out of the State, it will require a force of at least two thousand mounted volunteers more, in addition to the troops already in the field.

I have made the necessary requisitions on the proper officers for the above number of mounted men, and have no doubt that the citizens soldiers of the State will obey the call of their country. They will meet at Dixon's Ferry on the 10th of June next, to be organized into a Brigade.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Commander in Chief.

May 15.

THE RACES.

Over the Centre Course commenced yesterday, and were numerous and fashionably attended. The first race was a sweepstakes, mile heats, entrance \$100, h. f.—seven subscribers—four paid forfeit—three started—the following is the result:

Col. W. H. Johnson's b. c. *Hor's Clime* 1
J. C. Craig and F. P. Corbin's m. p. 2
Sam'l W. Smith's c. h. *Alpha* 3
Time 1st heat 57s.—2d heat 58s.
For the second race—*The Ladies' Cup*—two mile heats, three started.

J. C. Craig's b. m. *Virginia Taylor* 1
Dr. Chas. Duval's ch. m. *Jemima Wilkins* 2
J. M. Selden's Spring Hill filly 3
Time—1st heat 4 m. 36 s.—2nd heat 3 m. 38s.—3d heat 4 m. 5 s.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

Second Day.—For the sweepstakes, \$250 entrance, p. p.—\$500 added by the proprietor—four mile heats—three started, viz.

Col. W. H. Johnson's ch. h. *Andrew* 1
Jas. Selden's ch. h. *Sparrowhawk* 2
Robt. Parker's h. g. *Backeller* 3
Time, 1st heat, 8m 6s.—2d heat, 8m.

THIRD DAY.

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

This day, the Jockey Club Purse, \$1,000 four mile heats, will be run for. The following 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. *Mulvifer*, four years old by Eclipse.

Eda Badger's b. h. *Flying Dutchman*, five years old, 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 American Bible Society, on Thursday last, Hubert Van Wageningen, Esq. was unanimously elected Treasurer of that institution, and John Nichols, Esq. Assistant Treasurer.

MINA.—This man is to be hanged on Thursday, the 21st of June, before noon. 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 Gardner Standard of the 24th inst. in a post script, 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 trust it has nearly reached its maximum. Our wharves are now twelve or fourteen feet under water, and the loss of property is immense."

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

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. J. H. Stockton, Mr. John Mcconahan, to Miss Mary Jones, all of this town.

DIED.

In this county on Wednesday last, Mr. William Middleton.

At his residence in Queen Anne's county, a few days since, Mr. Solomon Wright aged 82 years.

On the 25th ult. near Sudlers Bay Roads, Queen Anne's county, Dr. Parson Taylor, much beloved by all who knew him.

In Queen Anne's county, Mr. Wm. Farrell.

BALTIMORE PRICES, June 1.

GRAIN.

Wheat, white \$1 20 a 1 25
Do. best red 1 20
Do. ord. to good (Md.) 95 a 1 15
Corn, white 47 a 48
Do. yellow 50
Rye 75 a 80
Oats 38 a 40
Clover seed, (store) \$5 3-4 a 6 00
Timothy do. 2
Flaxseed Paris, ground, bbl. 1 50 a —

NOTICE.

Mr. Finley, agent for the Maryland Colonization Society, will deliver an address on the subject of his mission, in the Bethel church, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock—and, also, on Friday evening, at the same hour. The members of the Colonization Societies in this place, and the public generally, are invited to attend. June 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

Y 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 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 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 CHARIOT & HARNESS, nearly new, one GIG and HARNESS, one HORSE, four COWS, BACON, LARD, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

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. and advance given by JOHN STEVENS, Administrator of Thomas Perrin Smith, deceased.

June 5

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 Hemaley's Brilliant, is situated on Wye River, in Queen Anne's county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a proportion of which is in good timber.

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.

June 5

LUCK'S A FORTUNE.

IN either of the two following schemes, I 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 presentation.

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

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$12,500	10 prizes of \$150
1 " " 3,000	20 " " 100
1 " " 1,432	40 " " 40
2 " " 1,000	40 " " 30
5 " " 500	40 " " 25
5 " " 300	1150 " " 10
10 " " 200	2280 " " 5

9624 prizes amounting to \$74,412.
Tickets only \$4, halves 2, quarters 1.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 19, for 1832. To be drawn June 15th, 1832.

SCHEME:

1 prize of 20,000	51 prizes of \$50
1 " " 10,000	51 " " 40
1 " " 5,000	51 " " 30
1 " " 1,370	51 " " 25
10 " " 1,000	102 " " 20
10 " " 800	1530 " " 10
30 " " 200	11475 " " 5
40 " " 100	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.

June 5

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 at a great bargain, well worth the attention of purchasers 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 curing, to be had as above, (which has proved its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the subscriber will show (and using others one of forty years duration), and also has different preparations therefor, those who require it will please send (post paid) a minute description of the sensations in their limbs, &c. &c. to enable him to determine which is most suitable for their use.

Baltimore, June 5 4w D. B.

MRS. RIDGAWAY
MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER,
WASHINGTON STREET, BALTIMORE.

WISHES to employ one or two young ladies, who understand the Millinery business, in all its various branches, and one Mantua-maker, who understands her business in all its varieties; to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

June 5

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

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A single man, who can come well recommended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the editor.

June 5

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

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of	5 per cent.
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of	4 per cent.
On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of	3 per cent.

By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.
May 15 1832.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and arranged 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 TEAS, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for Cash, or at short dates to punctual customers.

The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style. Highest price given for Wool, Feathers, Tow Lines &c.

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

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 generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CHINA,
Glass and Queensware, Wooden,
STONE & BATHING WARE, &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.

Easton, April 17th

DOMESTIC GOODS.

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

DOMESTIC GOODS
CONSISTING IN PART OF

"Walkham" "Appleton" "Lowell"
"HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER"
"AVERY" and "PITTSFIELD"

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favorable terms by the Package or Piece.

G. C.
Baltimore, Jan. 7 6m

A CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say to the Farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that having been engaged 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 wood, is supported by a vast many agriculturalists, to be 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. Euwall Russell, opposite the Court House,

A FULL AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

UPPER & SOLE LEATHER,

which they will sell for Cash, Hides, Tan bark or country produce. We wish to purchase 150 cords of Tan Bark, for which cash, and the usual price will be given.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.
May 15 4w

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, READILY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WHIG OFFICE.

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
PAMPHLETS.

VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MANIFESTOS, and all other

ELECTION TICKETS, &c.

Baltimore, June 5 4w D. B.



BY AUTHORITY.

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

[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 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 agreeably 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, within 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 of Vermont, five; within the State of New York, thirty; within the State of New Jersey, six; within the State of Pennsylvania, twenty-eight; within the State of Delaware, one; within the State of Maryland, eight; within the State of Virginia, twenty-one; within the State of North Carolina, thirteen; within the State of South Carolina, nine; within the State of Georgia, nine; within the State of Kentucky, thirteen; within the State of Tennessee, thirteen; within the State of Ohio, nineteen; within the State of Indiana, seven; within the State of Illinois, eight; 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 Liverpool to the 1st of May. The reform bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords, by a 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, 543 cases, and 160 deaths; Dublin, 226 deaths; Glasgow 927 cases, 482 deaths; Paisley, 445 deaths; Greenock, 189 cases, 105 deaths; Edinburgh, 171 cases, 100 deaths; in short, the ravages of this dreadful scourge, have been to a most appalling 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 restoration 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 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 encumbered 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 guard of from 75 to 30,000 men.

"The garrisons on Mantua, Peschiera, &c. are placed on the war establishment.

"30,000 men are at Milan.

"75 to 80,000 men are camped and cantoned between Milan and Treviso, forming a corps of 30,000; about that number between Sesto, Calenda, and Bessalera.

"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 France.

"The bases are a third restoration, not in favor of Henry V. but of Louis XIX, with France placed up within the limits of the monarchy of Louis XIX—Charles X, as you know has renewed his abdication to all the Courts in favor of the Duke of Angoulême, and the latter has retracted in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux.

By a very remarkable coincidence, at the very time this information reached us we also received from another part of Europe (England) 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 Prussia; 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 Louis XVIII'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 general.

NEW MINISTRY IN FRANCE.—Various combinations have been attempted in the course of yesterday and today. M. Dupin, has been applied 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 Ministers, and of naming, therefore, no President 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 those acts are to be directed by the King? Of course various stories are afloat, and various lists in circulation.

And now let me say a few words on all these statements. Ist. M. Perier will never again be Minister of the Interior, nor President of the Council. 2d. No other Ministry formed to carry on the same system, would have 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 of office with the present dynasty; and lastly, all cabinets now formed are merely temporary.

AN ANOTHER REVOLUTION IS CERTAIN, AND INDEED INEVITABLE.—The combinations now formed, and the lists now published, and the men now appointed, are therefore of comparatively little importance, 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 who did not pay in their amount of the forced loan within four days will be taxed with double the amount.

Letters have been received from Madeira, stating that the reinforcements sent by Don Miguel had arrived there. It appears, however, that this reinforcement will be of little or no avail; as there was an evident disposition to all the troops to turn in favor of Don Pedro and the Queen, whose proclamations they had carried into Lisbon in their knowledge, and had handed about their quarters without fear or reserve.

It is stated in the Charleston Courier that Col. Golden has made a Treaty with the Seminole (Florida) Indians, by which they agree to move West of the Mississippi. The whole to remove within three years or earlier if practicable. A delegation of the chiefs is to go on to examine the country; and to make necessary arrangements. Col. Golden was to proceed to Washington immediately.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGWAY

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, Philadelphia and Baltimore. She invites her customers, and the ladies in general, to call and look at her assortment, at the old stand, formerly kept by Mrs. Holmes, Washington street, 2d door North of the Union Tavern.

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 fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

NEW GOODS.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 24

SADDLERY.

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

SADDLERY,

which he will dispose of on terms the most accommodating.

may 22

To all whom it may concern.

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

J. W. JENKINS.

March 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted, this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 30th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, otherwise, they will be called upon by an officer as those are my directions.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for John W. Jenkins.

March 6, 1832.

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST

OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON.

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

March 20

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

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

Denton, Caroline county, 2 March 20, 1832 3m

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

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and interest on the whole from the day of sale; that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest 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 [G]

LAND FOR SALE.

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

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty-four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid; and at the end of twenty-four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier, Branch Bank at Easton Easton, April 10th, 1832.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Corn, Corn blades, Bacon and farming utensils, &c. &c.

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

NICHOLAS B. NEWMAN, Adm'r. of Geo. H. Pickering, dec'd.

may 29 2w

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.

P. S. Persons from a distance can be accommodated at Queenstown and in the neighbourhood.

Maryland Colonization Society.

THE Managers of the State Colonization Fund, being desirous of sending five hundred 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 during 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 will prefer going, and all other useful particulars, within their knowledge. The Managers will be happy to be informed of applications 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 will be exceedingly great.

Whenever a sufficient number of emigrants to authorize an expedition, shall offer, the managers will send one at any time during the summer or autumn, 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 collecting names of persons with the citizens, that the benefit of the law may be equally extended to every part of the State.

Letters may be addressed to the managers at Baltimore.

MOSES SHEPPARD, CHARLES HOWARD, CHARLES C. HARPER.

may 29

FOR SALE.

That handsome, small FARM called Warrick, containing 133 acres, situated on the branch of Third haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Barlett and William Hayward.

Apply to JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md. may 29 2w31

Land for Sale.

For sale the farm near Miles River Ferry, called Botfield's Addition, adjoining the land of Lambert W. Spencer, Esq. containing 191 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.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD.

may 15 2w

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 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. may 15 2f

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 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, Baltimore, may 22

350 NEGROES

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES 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 Annapolis with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore, may 29

The Celebrated Horse

RED ROVER.

RED ROVER will stand the ensuing season at St. Michaels, Easton, the Trappe and Chapel, in Talbot county, Maryland. The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, viz. Six dollars the season—Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal; Three dollars for a single leap, with 25 cents to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1833. The money of the season to be paid by the 10th August next. The money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the person putting will be held accountable for the insurance.

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

RED ROVER will be at 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 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 Gait horses ever raised on this shore; his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vintner. The grand dam ran at the Cravenville 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 Eastern course and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats.—Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, who was selected in England by the best judges for Col. Taylor of Washington, at a very high price, and was landed in Philadelphia in 1812; he was sire of Grimalkin, Spectator, Accident, Scap'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 Falkner's horse Red Rover, has been located at a stallion, since he was 4 years old, in this county, and have seen many of his sires, and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foot 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 cross; his dam by Oscar, grand dam by Vintner, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended from Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

april 10.

State of Maryland:

Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT 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 his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, Eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

ABRAHAM JUMP.

may 29 2w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

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

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

april 10

PROPOSALS

FOR

AN EXTRA GLOBE.

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

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

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

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

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

It will be chiefly devoted to a vindication of the character, fame and principles of ANDREW JACKSON, with a view to his re-election. It will promptly 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 subscriptions must be paid in advance, and no paper will be sent until the money shall be received.

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

F. P. BLAIR.

Washington, March, 1832.

YOUNG RINALDO.

This splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity, and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's RINALDO, viz.—At the Trappe, every Saturday, the rest of the week, at the subscriber's farm about 4 miles from Easton. Season commenced on the 29th of March and will end on the 29th of June. Terms.—Ten dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the first of September next; Fifteen dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal—should the mare lose her foal from ill treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the groom.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE. Young Rinaldo will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAW OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

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

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANU-
FACTURES.

[CONCLUDED.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 23.

The commercial hostility of Great Britain was, however, exercised against us in war no less than in peace. She began the war of 1793, by interfering with all neutral commerce with her enemy. She next undertook to declare provisions, bread, food for the support of the life of man, to be included in the list of articles, contraband of war. She undertook to exclude us from all commercial intercourse with the colonies of her enemies, because we were sometimes excluded from them in time of peace; but, when she took those colonies, she was constrained to admit us into them herself, and she was reduced to the necessity of inviting our people into her own colonies, sometimes in violation of our own laws, prohibitory of the trade. In the midst of all this political chicanery, and all these vexatious crossings, so large a portion of the commerce and navigation of the world was, by the irresistible course of events, thrown into our hands, 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 even that with her enemies to herself, upon 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 necessity of forming among ourselves manufacturing establishments to furnish supplies of the articles 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 intolerable, 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 settled into open war. In this state of things it was that our dependence upon the manufacturing productions of our enemies was most sensibly and most extensively felt. Then it was that the conviction became general, that domestic manufactures, of all kinds, were essential to the comfort of human life, were among the primary elements of national independence. Let it be observed, that this restrictive system, throughout, and the war in which they terminated, were pre-eminently Southern measures. The Delegation from South Carolina, in both Houses of Congress, voted unanimously for the declaration of war. They had supported the administrations of President Jefferson and Madison in the whole series 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, in Congress, remonstrated against them, opposed, resisted, almost rebelled against them. They were forced upon them by the preponderant weight and influence of the South, and by no State of the confederacy more steadily, more inflexibly exercised than by the State of South Carolina. For years before the war, the commerce, the navigation, the fisheries of the North, between the rapacious outrages of the belligerent nations, and the measures of their own Government for the common defence 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 double pressure of its own revolution, and of the craving wants of the community, forcibly turned 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, burdensome purchases of land and water courses, a constant employment of large sums for the stock of raw materials 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 formation of such establishments. They were formed, therefore, in the truly republican institution of joint stock companies, of which every class of the community may share in the benefit, proportionally 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 remunerating wages—the widow and the orphan, by the investment at interest of any disposable inheritance which may have fallen to their lot; the capitalist of every degree, however affluent or however scanty to deserve the name of capital, by participation in the stock, the merchant both of purchase and sale of every article required in the management of the concern, and for the supply of all the wants of the numerous individuals occupied in and by the establishment. It would be a very unfair and unjust estimate of these manufactures to consider them, as they are sometimes represented, the estates of idle and pampered lordlings, fattening upon the taxation of the indigent—They are the abodes of laborious industry—the principalities of the destitute—the palaces of the poor.

Of these establishments a considerable number was formed during the restrictive system which preceded the war—a much greater number during the war itself. They were then fostered by all the obstacles which the war itself interposed to protect them from the competition of importations from abroad, and

by the double duties of imports upon all articles thus imported. The restoration of peace was a formidable crisis of their fate. The double duties were soon repealed. The gush of foreign importations, upon the re-opening of the sluices of commerce so long closed, glutted the markets, and the domestic manufacturers were threatened with universal ruin. At 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 contemporaneously 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.

It contains a graduated scale of ad valorem duties upon different articles from 7 1/2 per cent. to twenty, to twenty-five, and to thirty per cent. and this graduation is obviously adapted to the condition of the several articles, according as they stood in competition with similar articles manufactured within our country.

The system of connecting the protection of domestic industry with the revenues collected by the duties of import, has therefore, received its principal development since the conclusion of the last war with Great Britain. It has been, in truth, no other than a development of the faculties of the nation in the progress of its own improvement. This system, at three several periods, has undergone a full and deliberative revision by the Legislative Councils of the Union; at intervals between which two elections of members of the House of Representatives had intervened—in the year 1820, 1824, and 1828. It has, at every one of those successive periods, acquired strength in the opinions of the people, and of their Representatives in Congress. At its first establishment, however, it met with opposition from that geographical section of the Union which it forced 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 Tariffs which have obtained the sanction of Congress, have increased in animation, and collision of interests between the different sections of the Union, have sharpened into a conflict, which, spreading from the Halls of Congress among the people of those sections, threatened 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 refute. Of these arguments, that which contests the Constitutional power of Congress to protect the manufactures of the country, by taxation upon the manufactures of foreign nations, has arisen from this controversy. It had never been advanced at the early periods of legislation under our present organization. To prove that Constitutional power has, therefore, been the earnest endeavor of this report. But, waiting that question altogether, it is admitted that the operation of this system of taxation is unequal upon the different sections of the Union—that it favors one portion of our own country while it acts oppressively upon another—that alone, in the opinion of the committee, is a conclusive reason for abandoning the system, or for so modifying it as to remove the inequality against which remonstrances so earnest have been made. To abandon it altogether, it would seem to be necessary to renounce the whole system of raising a revenue by import. For, if it be true that duties of import are paid, not by the consumer of the article, but by the producer of the article, as is asserted in payment for it, this result is equally applicable, whether the duty of import be levied for protection or for revenue. The objection is against the levying of duties by import altogether; and if the conclusions of this argument were correct, if it were true that the extraction of revenues from taxation by import resulted in an equality of burden upon the different sections of the Union, the committee would have no hesitation in declaring it as their opinion that the whole system of our taxation should be changed; and that all our customs should be closed for ever. Duties of import are not the only means of raising revenue nor even the only means of protecting our domestic industry. If duties of import necessarily result in burdens on one portion of the community for the benefit of another, instead 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 taxation, raise your revenues by direct taxes or by excise; tax your lands; tax your polls; 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 import duties, and never dissolve your Union but with death.

Before we come to this extremity, however, the Committee believe it the duty of Congress to use every exertion in their power to conciliate with each other the two great interests which the course of events has brought into direct collision. The objection is now presented of accomplishing that object; but, in removing and correcting that inequality of which the citizens of one section of our country complain, it is incumbent upon the common legislative protectors of the People to beware, in removing oppression from one part of the union, 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 taxation, into a fire which shall consume all the manufacturing establishments of the country.

If we compare the picture of natural prosperity presented in the Message of the President of the United States at the commencement of the session with the representations of the condition of the country exhibited by those who are calling upon Congress to break down the protective system of policy, under which that prosperity has been and is enjoyed, what must be our conclusions?

While the Chief Magistrate of the Union announces to the Representatives of the People and of the States, assembled from every quarter of this extensive country, announces through them to the People over whom he presides, and to the whole world of mankind, that the agriculture, the commerce, the navigation, the mechanic arts, the liberal sciences, the manufactures, that, in short every great interest of which the national well-being is composed, are in a state of increasing and unexampled prosperity; while from every quarter of the land a responsive voice is heard, from the very People whose happiness is described, declaring it to be just and true that such is

their condition, that such is their prosperity, while this exhibition of human felicity is its most balm to the shores beyond the Atlantic, returning to us in echoes of wonder and admiration—are we to believe that all this is the delusion of a heated imagination? Are we to believe—a sense of decorum due to the station whence that portraiture of national glory and enjoyment emanated forbids us from stating 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 hollow—truly unfounded in fact—belied by the actual and notorious existence of reality?

Even so—So we must believe, or we must withhold our assent from the representations of those who are now urging us, with a vehemence and eagerness unexampled even of menaces to the existence of the Union itself, to seize the occasion offered us by this unexampled state of prosperity, to cast off this considerable portion of that burden of taxation which we have found so light, to avail ourselves of this happy moment to break down the fundamental system of policy for which that very prosperity has arisen—the System protective of Domestic Industry.

From the first establishment of the government of the United States, the payment of the debts and the protection of manufactures have been primary objects of the action of Congress. These two objects have been unitedly pursued, and they were in their nature totally distinct from each other. All the duties hitherto levied upon the People by the legislation of Congress have been to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare. The time is at hand when there will be no further occasion for levying money to pay the debts of the Union, for there will be no debts to pay. But the obligation incumbent upon Congress to provide for the common defence and the general welfare, will not cease by the extinguishment of the debt. On the contrary, it will rest upon them with accumulated weight. The payment of debt has reference to the past—the common defence to the future. We have claimed the inheritance received from our fathers of the burdens which their necessities had imposed upon them. We are now to discharge the debt due 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 community is the first object of human 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 intellectual power was given to man by his Maker; 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 faculties by which alone their condition could be improved, we should see a society founded upon the violation of the first law of nature—a social compact of barbarism—a community of self-degradation, abdicating the distinctive glory of the species, the capability of self-improvement, and exhibiting the miserable spectacle of a corporate body formed of individuals eager in the pursuit of their own improvement, stalling themselves in their social capacity to the stationary condition of the brute creation.

The People of the United States have not so constituted themselves. Inhabiting a territory of vast extent, and existing already at the period of their national Union in distinct communities, with considerable diversities of municipal legislation, they adopted a government of complicated machinery, but formed of simple and homogeneous principles—to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and to their posterity. Is there one of these objects but includes, in its very conception, the power and the purpose of self-improvement, external and internal, for the future and for the past—for after ages as well as for present time?

We are so far from considering the extinction of the public debt as presenting an occasion for casting off that portion of the burden of taxation which is devoted to the common defence, that the Committee do not hesitate 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 national importance. Relieved entirely from the burden of the debt, it would neither be a wise nor a salutary policy to relax into languor and inactivity the energies which have been exercised for the accomplishment of the end. It cannot be doubted that the whole amount of the annual appropriation, which, from the close of the late war with Great Britain, has been 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 the 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 duties, equivalent to little less than the yearly 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 wisdom, which relies upon preparation for war as the most effective security 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, admonish us to beware of hazarding our own peace by our own inefficiency. A revenue founded almost entirely upon imports vanishes at the first sound of war. A large annual reservation of the revenues raised by taxation, for purposes of defensive preparation and of national improvements, may, beyond all question, be applied in promoting the safety, the comfort and well being of the whole community, during the continuance of peace, and serve at the same time as a fund of reserve, at all times susceptible, on a sudden and unexpected emergency, of being converted to a more direct and immediate common defence, at the approach of war. It is a short sighted policy, forgetful of all the lessons 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. The revolutions,

now in progress among the principal nations of Europe, have one aspect in which it may be prudent for the people of the United States to contemplate them, at once with deliberation and composure. It is impossible not to perceive, in those revolutions, the agonizing struggles of human rights against ancient and abusive human institutions. While that struggle continues, all our warmest sympathies have been, are, and will be, on the side of the energies exerted for the recovery of rights. We wish, we hope, and we trust, that the result will be a signal and glorious triumph of human rights, and we believe that when it shall be achieved, the nation by whom this might change shall have been accomplished with the least disturbance to the peace of the world. We wish, we hope, and we trust, that the result will be a signal and glorious triumph of human rights, and we believe that when it shall be achieved, the nation by whom this might change shall have been accomplished with the least disturbance to the peace of the world. We wish, we hope, and we trust, that the result will be a signal and glorious triumph of human rights, and we believe that when it shall be achieved, the nation by whom this might change shall have been accomplished with the least disturbance to the peace of the world.

Even then, and should the most sanguine of our hopes in this respect be realized, another and far more glorious contest will arise between the men of Europe and the men of America—an emulation of self-improvement, a rivalry of speed in the progress to social perfection. The energies of the human mind are inexhaustible. Long misapplied and wasted as they have been in establishing systems of injustice and wrong, in riveting the chains of tyranny, and in forging the fetters of oppression, with what tenfold elasticity will they spring to the improvement of their own condition, when in the full enjoyment of their faculties—and in the possession of peace? When populous and civilized nations are engaged in war, the inventive genius 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 race, but to adopt and to improve those of her neighbors. It is by their improvements in the mechanic arts, and by their application to manufactures, that the modern nations of Europe surpass so far those of the other quarters of the globe. It would be no exaggeration to estimate 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 enjoy, and retain, without sinking into a state of self-necessity inferior to before them. The Steam boat is an invention of our own country; the Rail way is a corresponding achievement of European ingenuity, which we are enabled to appropriate to our own use, and the immensity of the Continent which we inhabit, and the still multiplying millions of 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 often been adduced in speculative theory founded upon the experience of former ages, as an objection to the long continuance of our Union under one Government. To obviate the difficulties of combining with energy and despatch the action of one Government over a large surface of the globe, we have first formed a system of federative Government, interweaving the complicated texture of a double supreme authority, and distributing between two sovereign and overruling powers, the general and the particular legislation necessary for the administration of the common concerns.

By the annexation of Louisiana and Florida to the Union, the extent of our Territory was more than doubled, and scarcely had the Mississippi and its tributary floods been transferred to our possession, when the discovery of steamboat navigation brought within the travelling compass of a few days, distances as before traversable in less than many months. The will more recently invented rail roads, accelerated by the same power of steam, have achieved approximations still more surprising. At the period of a acknowledged independence of our National Independence, the wildest dream of the imagination would scarcely have conceived as a feasible project, that of which we are witnessing the reality. Such is the condition of our country in our own generation.—A very considerable portion of the

globe is committed to our hands, with all its elementary creations, and all its susceptibilities of cultivation. Upon every part of this 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 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 establishments, to which we now annually appropriate upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, the acquisition of Louisiana and of Florida by purchase, the millions upon millions of square miles which we have purchased from the Indian tribes, are all to be considered in the light of internal improvement, as much as the addition of an hundred acres to the lands of a farmer, or the purchase of a dwelling house to the inhabitant of a city, is an improvement of his estate. If, then, while we were heavily burdened with public debt—if, when the population of our country was in numbers less than half those of our recent enumeration, the resources of the nation were enabled, without sensible aggravation of those burthens, to assume a further debt of fifteen millions, to pay for the purchase of Louisiana—if, nearly at the same time, the additional burden was assumed of constructing the Cumberland Road—if, since that day, while we have passed through the ordeal of a desolating war, with the most formidable nation upon earth, have encountered all its sufferings, surmounted all its dangers, and discharged all its obligations—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 blindness—that inconceivable infatuation must lay prostrate all the faculties of our souls, were we capable of swerving the very moment of liberation from the heaviest burden we have borne, to throw off all those which are but the stores of seed, to be sown and cultivated into harvest of future plenty?

It has been assumed in the discussion, that the picture of the national prosperity and happiness exhibited 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 acknowledged as such. The general prosperity, at least, has not been denied. But in the existence of nations as well as of individuals, prosperity is not always the surest indication of happiness. Nations, like individuals are subject to grievous and perilous diseases, which are the result of general profligacy, to topical distempers, and even to sudden convulsions, threatening to life itself. In the midst of the comfort and well being with which we are surrounded, it is impossible to conceal from ourselves, and it were worse than folly to disguise, that there is a festering sore of discontent, if not a deep-rooted disaffection to the Union, pervading an extensive portion of our territory, and rapidly ripening into purposes and projects which will shake the Union to its foundations. It is not the province of the present enquiry to trace to their sources all the causes in which this condition of the Federal community originated, but among them we cannot but perceive that the existing system of taxation by import is the most prominent. The existing Tariff of import duties has excited a great mass of dissatisfaction in every part of the community.

It is represented by great numbers of our fellow citizens, and among them, by many of the first intelligence, and the purest patriotism, as deeply injurious to all the great interests of the nation, and to every class of the people, even to the manufacturers, for whose benefit it was introduced, and for whose protection it is now most pertinaciously defended, and sustained.

The representative population of the United States, at the close of the year 1831, just expired, somewhat exceed eleven millions of souls. The gross amount of revenue levied upon them during the same year, may be set down in round numbers, at twenty two millions of dollars. Supposing it to have been raised by a poll tax, it would have amounted to an average of two dollars a head. During the same year, in the Island of Great Britain, upon a population of about sixteen millions, there was levied by taxation, about two hundred and forty millions of dollars, or fifteen dollars a head. No other nation in Europe is so heavily taxed as Great Britain, and none so lightly as the United States. Considering only the amount of taxation in the latter, it might occasion some surprise 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 import upon articles of merchandise 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 import were always paid by the consumer.

Such, is no doubt, the first and superficial appearance of things. But the operation of all taxation, and especially of indirect taxation, is of a complicated nature upon the commercial intercourse and pecuniary concerns of mankind. The controversies which have resulted from the introduction and establishment of what has been termed the American System, looking to the protection of domestic manufactures, have given rise to two new doctrines of political economy; one of them advanced by the friends, and one by the opponents of that system; both, at first sight, highly paradoxical, both appearing, upon close examination, to be not entirely without foundation, and both, in the ardor of disputation, relied upon, it is believed, beyond just and rational warrant.

The opinion advanced by the friends of the protective system is, that the tendency of aggravating duties of import upon articles imported from abroad, and hence no competition with similar articles of domestic manufacture,

is to reduce, and not to increase, the price of the articles themselves.

The opinion sustained by the free trade party is that the great mass of the duties of import is paid, not by the consumer of the duties articles, but by the producer of the article, exported, to pay for the article upon which the import was levied.

The doctrine, that duties of import cheapen the price of the articles upon which they are levied, 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 upon which additional duties were levied by the tariff of 1828, have since that time considerably fallen in price—and then they argue that it must be so, by the excitement of competition in the market. It is certainly contrary to the natural course of things, that an addition to the cost should be a reduction of the price of an article. True it is, that the duty gives a spur to the production of the article at home. The price of any article in the market must always depend upon the relative condition of the demand and supply at the time and place of sale. But very slight variations of time, or place, or effect of time, to a very great extent, the relative proportion of the demand and supply, and consequently, the price of the article. No safe conclusion can be drawn from the fact, that subsequently to the tariff of 1828, the prices of the articles upon which the duties were then increased, have fallen, unless from other circumstances it can be shown, that the increase of the duty was the cause of the fall in price; nor will it be sufficient to prove to strange a paradox, to account for it by the excitement of competition. Wherever there is a profitable market, there will be a competition. Had the tariff of 1828 never been enacted, the competition in our markets would have been as great, 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 abroad. So long as this competition continues, the duty operates as a bounty or premium to the domestic manufacturer. But by whom is it paid? Certainly by the purchaser of the article, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. The duty constitutes a part of the price of the whole mass of the article in the market. It is substantially paid upon the article of domestic manufacture as well as upon that of foreign production. Upon one it is a bounty; upon the other a burden; and the repeal of the tax must operate as an equivalent reduction of the price of the article whether foreign or domestic. We say so long as the importation continues, the duty must be paid by the purchaser of the article. Some portion of it, however, is for a short interval of time paid by the foreigner against whose trade the domestic competitor is brought forth.

It is true, that he endures for a time, but under the pressure of which he is finally compelled to withdraw from the market. While this struggle continues, the duty is paid by the foreigner or by the importing merchant here. The purchaser and consumer here are relieved from the burden of the duty, and may perhaps 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, and then the foreign manufacturer, the importing merchant, the shipper, the mariner, and the whole class of citizens to whom the importation gave occupation and subsistence, suffer by the extinction of the trade, precisely to the same extent that the profits of the domestic manufacturer are enhanced by the bounty paid to him for his competition with the foreigner. This struggle, if the statements often made by the friends of the Tariff are correct, is sometimes carried on by the manufacturer to a very extravagant and desperate extent. It has even been asserted that upon the passage of the Tariff act of 1828, the British owners of forges and furnaces reduced the price of their iron not less than eight dollars a ton, to retain the control of the American market.—An operation by which as has been shown by the memorial of the Free Trade Convention to Congress, they must have incurred a loss of nearly five millions of dollars a year, to retain therefore, that the reduction of eight dollars a ton upon the price of British iron in 1828, though contemporaneous 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 ourselves the immensity of exertions and of sacrifices made by the British manufacturers to retain and preserve in their own hands the control of foreign markets. But that such exertions and sacrifices are and will be made by large manufacturing establishments, in which extensive capitals are employed, cannot be doubted. Whenever they are made, and so long as they are continued, to counteract the effect of Tariff duties in foreign countries, the duties are paid by them, and the purchaser of the goods in the foreign country obtains them freed from the duty at the expense of the foreign manufacturer. But this career of losing trade cannot continue long. In the competition between different lines of steamboats and stages, we have sometimes seen the rival interests underbidding each other, till the traveller has been treated gratuitously with his fare. But the result even of a very short contest of that nature proves utterly 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 domestic industry, which enforces upon the latter an additional duty upon the article imported from abroad!

The incidental effect of competition in the market excited on this part of the domestic manufacturer, by the aggravation of duty upon the corresponding article imported from abroad, to reduce the price of the article, must be transient and momentary. The general and permanent 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. If it were not so—if the general effect of adding to a duty were to reduce the price of the article upon which it is levied, the converse of the proposition would also be true;

the price of the article upon which it is levied, would be reduced, and not to increase, the price of the articles themselves.

to state what was the difference between the bill reported from the Committee on Manufactures and that proposed in the form of an amendment by Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart's bill, he showed, proposed to retain the minimum system, and even to aggravate that system, 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 abolish the system of minimums, and substitute 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 years.

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 amended; and he went on to state different amendments 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. Boutwell, and then remarked on the candid concessions made by Mr. Drayton. He concluded by asking Mr. Stewart to accept an amendment as a modification.

Mr. Stewart declined accepting the amendment as a modification, but proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Adams. He admitted that if some 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. Stewart 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 negro cloths;

Which was opposed by Mr. Dearborn, as proposing, without benefit to the South, ruin to the manufacture of satinetts.

Mr. Craig, O. V. went at some length into remarks on the general subject, inferring from Mr. Jenifer's amendment that the friends of the Tariff did not appear to believe their own doctrine, that raising duties lowered prices.

Mr. Jenifer now proposed a second amendment; which, after a few remarks from Mr. Sommes, 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 Manufactures in the Senate.

Mr. Adams, though in favor of this amendment, considered it only equivalent to a part of the bill reported by the Committee, and therefore thought it best, that the House should use that bill as a text, on which to found future amendments.

Mr. Stewart, observing that part of this amendment had not been printed, moved the rising of the committee, to allow time for that to be done.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Culliton Allan moved to amend the bill by striking out four cents and inserting five cents, as the duty on cotton bagging.

Mr. Mardis replied to him in a few words, stating the relation of the price of bagging to the price of cotton, when the question being put, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Davis of Mass., then took the floor, which he continued to occupy, in the delivery of a very lucid speech on the general subject of the bill, until nearly 4 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion of Mr. Wade, for the rising of the Committee.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 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.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Eastern Shore Whig, and the Post Office, is removed to the new building 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 Saturday, contains highly important intelligence from England, to the 8th of May. We have no room for details.

The cholera in London was nearly extinct, though from the details given, it prevailed to the most alarming extent in the country, and in 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 63.

There was a report in London on the 7th,

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 adjournment. They resulted in the defeat of Ministers, on the Reform Bill, by a majority of 35. Although the defeat was on an amendment proposed by the Ministers, it appears to have 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 Peers 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 ministry was about to be formed, headed by Marshal Soult. The universal impression was, that the existing Ministry would find it impossible long to maintain itself.

Don Pedro, having accumulated an army of 15,000 men, had determined not to delay the attack of Lisbon beyond the 18th or 20th of May. The immediate reduction of Madeira was confidently expected.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Edward Quessel, at New York, brings Havre papers to the 5th and Paris to the 4th May.

M. Montalivet, is performing the duties of Minister of the Interior in France in consequence of the illness of M. Perier.

Serious disturbances have broken out in the south of France.

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

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

The Cholera continues to make great ravages in Dublin and the County of Cork. It is also rather severe in Edinburgh, where it is said Charles X. finds himself no longer at his ease, 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 diminishing, and it is hoped that the city will soon be entirely free from it.

The London Courier says—The Russian ratification of the Belgian treaty arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, but up to this moment we do not believe that the members of the conference have been convoked to exchange the ratifications. We do not know if this delay is to be attributed to the absence of M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister who left London a few days ago on a visit to his friends in Belgium, or to some desire expressed by the Dutch Minister, that the exchange might be delayed until he has time to receive instructions from Holland, on the line of conduct he is to adopt. M. Wallz, charge d'affaires of King Leopold has probably been left in possession of full power to act in the sense of M. Van de Weyer, and if it be so, no delay is necessary, unless it be thought politic, as the King of Holland has hitherto appeared to act in concert with Russia, to give his minister an opportunity to ratify at the same moment as Prince Lieven. It is also probable that this conciliatory conduct may be followed towards Holland, particularly if there is any foundation for the reports which have lately been in circulation of the hostile intention of that country towards Belgium.

The Monitor says—For three months past government has been aware of the existence of intrigues with a view of causing a Carlist insurrection at Marseilles and on the coast. It was known that with this view an active correspondence was going on between that place, Paris and Italy, and that travellers of more or less distinction, but all equally devoted to the legitimate party, arrived one after the other, but particularly, of late, carrying orders, counter order an intelligence.

FOR THE WHIG.

CAMBRIDGE, June 2, 1832.

Mr. Mullikin—You will oblige me, the representative 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 first promised to publish; but upon mature deliberation, one whom we supposed never deliberated, after procrastinating and equivocating, draws out, "we cannot publish it;" and endeavours to qualify his refusal with the following pitiful, 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, another feeling was aroused;—(what a tremendous one it must have been in the little man!)—and a conflict ensued;—(parliamentary men let us nascent men; what a pity it was he 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, almost without effort," &c. a continuation of nonsense, unnecessary to repeat, at last arriving to the magnanimous conclusion, "we cannot publish it." But unfortunately for our second Tom Thumb or Geoffrey Huson, he expresses more truth, by putting himself in the plural number, by way of attaching importance 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 individuals, who would restrain the publication of a piece which paints corruption, the growing 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 citizens of this county desire to see published, together with these prefatory remarks.

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It has been customary from the original establishment of our government to the present day, to hold meetings in every State and section of the Union, for the purpose of deliberating and acting upon questions which were calculated to affect the honor and dignity of the nation, or the wealth, happiness and prosperity of the people; where the violence of faction seldom exceeded discretion, or the interests of the country were neglected for self aggrandizement, profitable appointments, or the promotion of party. Those meetings consisted of all, or a greater part, of the inhabitants of each district, who countenanced them by their presence, and sanctioned their resolutions according to their merit.

But what kind of meeting was this held on the 30th of April, in Cambridge, which they have dignified with the appellation of an assembly, which from credibly informed sources of twelve persons, who arrogated to themselves the privilege of expressing the sentiments of Dorchester county, by passing resolutions which the people of the said county neither countenanced by their presence, nor sanctioned by proxy. Then, without consulting the wishes or sentiments of the people, who testified their disapprobation of their absence—without regard to modesty, discretion or common sense, twelve men assembled at Cambridge, not to express the sentiments of this county only, but of the whole State of Maryland. In their ninth resolution, respecting the Lord's appointed, Colonel Ezekiel F. Chambers, whose much to be lamented premature death, 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 fear 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 voter against the said officer. These are the services appreciated so highly by the people of Maryland, as specified by the honorable assembly of twelve, the resolutions of which may be treasured up as the monuments of a great presumption, stupidity and ignorance as were ever stamped upon the annals of political history. The honorable body were not contented by complimenting a despicable and ambitious politician, contrary to the wishes of the people and 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 foreign and domestic policy;—how ridiculous, what errant stupidity; what arrogant presumption. If the people of the United States had not ample confidence in the integrity and firm principles of Jackson, or were not aware of his entire knowledge of the civil and political history of his country, would they have elected him to the highest honor which it was in their power to confer? A man that had the half of an idea, or endowed with the ordinary blessings of education, would dwell in the negative, but is unnecessary to reply further upon a subject so utterly silly and ridiculous. I will therefore proceed to speak of the subject which is highly interesting to the county, and reflects upon the independence 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 Legislature through the medium of his representative, and was privileged to vote according to his inclinations directed him, with freedom and without political restraint, with privilege it seems is now denied us, unless situated as trustees to our party and apostates in principle, by a collection of demagogues, who for self aggrandizement and political preference, have established a sort of system injurious to the county and disgraceful to its inhabitants. It seems that a few men who have more cunning than principle, have taken advantage of the late arrival of the people to hamper them with certain regulations which are illiberal in their nature and pernicious in their effect. They have raised meetings to be held without consulting the wishes of the people or seeking the advice of experienced and intelligent citizens. They have been the instruments of electing men to important offices who have neither principle, talents, discretion nor ordinary integrity, and who will act in all things to further their views and promote their designs; in other words, corruption is carried on to such extent in this state and in this county that an honest man is almost ashamed to engage in the present political controversy. According to the aforesaid system, the issue of the above mentioned few, no Jackson man sits in the jury box or jury room during the administration of justice in our county courts; no Jackson man 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 lawyers, the sheriff, the clerks, the register, the constables, all anti-Jackson, what can be expected from the present state of circumstances but a verdict against him? He has to contend with the prejudice of the jury, the artifices of lawyers, and a whole regiment of subordinates, obstacles sufficient to deter the most confident from our courts of justice, for the redress of public and private wrongs. What a miserable state of society. How low & contemptible does it appear in the sight of our neighboring counties, particularly when they read in the papers resolutions passed at political meetings by cringing minions, complimenting an alien from the country, when there are men of superior worth among us who have never been honoured 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 politician to recoil with horror at its increasing and destructive progress. But there is no evil but can be partially remedied, 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 sufferers if it is not speedily accomplished. The parties who have insinuated by fraud and intrigue and who have raised undesecredly to honor and distinction by your indulgence, have abused the confidence reposed in them, by giving the aid and continuance to political and fraudulent designs; they are the channel through which this mass of corruption is propagated, and they are persons to be dropped from their pinnacles of political distinction, and reduced to the obscurity from which they emanated. This is the first step by which you are to remove the manacles that hamper, and the intrigue 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 snakes to shrink into their slimy holes of corruption to raminate upon the honour they have lost by their base designs to injure an individual and two confident people. I am not, my fellow citizens, one of those who are actuated by party spirit or under expectation of political preferment. By 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 office or an appointment 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

with you. But let me, the representative of many, exhort you my friends and fellow citizens, to exert yourselves upon this trying occasion and rouse from the state of apathy in which you appear. Lingering, and oppose the evil while you can. Your apparent friends, who in fact are your real enemies are strictly vigilant to keep you for their own purposes; therefore be you vigilant, that you may frustrate their object; but if you neglect this timely and salutary advice of one who has your interest deeply at heart, the time may come when it is too late to make any exertion, and 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 render your ignominy more apparent.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE RACES

Over the Central Course terminated on Friday with the Jockey Club Purse, \$1000, four mile heats, and resulted as follows—
Mr. Badger's b. h. Flying Dutchman, by John Richards, 3 years old, 1 3 1
Mr. Corbin's b. h. Nullifier, by E. elipse, 4 years old, 2 1 2
Mr. Snowden's br. h. Reform, by Marylander, 4 years old, 3 4 3
Mr. Selden's ch. h. Sparrowhawk, by Sir Charles, 4 2 dr.
Time, 1st heat, 8m. 3s.—2d heat, 8m. 4s.—3rd heat, 8m. 19s.

Sparrowhawk received an injury in one of his hoofs, in the second heat, which prevented his starting for the third time.—Balt. Amer.

The St. Louis Times adds, to the information which we have given of the affair of the Indians, contained in the proclamation of Governor Reynolds, that—

"The letter of Mr. S. informs us that on the 14th inst. Maj. Smith 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 followed by Major S., and his detachment: a large body of Indians there rose and fired. Maj. S. ordered a retreat which was with difficulty effected, many horses becoming mired. The Indians followed them several miles. On calling the roll Major S. found that there were 52 of his company missing.

"Since the above was in type, we have seen the chaplain of the Illinois Militia, the Rev. Mr. Horn, who has just arrived express from the seat of war, and confirms the foregoing statement. He also informs us, that it is the opinion of the Governor that there will be a general engagement with the Indians."

BALTIMORE PRICES.

June 8.
GRAIN—
Wheat, white \$ — a —
Do. best red 1 30
Do. ord. to good (Md.) 100 a 123
Corn, white 55 a —
Do. yellow 55
Rye 85 a —
Oats 40 a 42
Clover seed, (store) \$ 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 adjacent counties are particularly 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 particularly for the improvement of that noble animal the horse.

June 12 3w

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture TIN 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.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!!

The subscriber 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 cash prices.

My assortment of shoes and boots is complete, and I will sell them cheap for cash or wool.

PETER TARR.

June 12 3w

MARYLAND.

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 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 Anne's county.

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, this 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAS. PRICE, Regr.

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 persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, at the store of Grason & Bryon, Queens Town, on or before the first day of January, 1833, or they may otherwise 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.

June 12 3w

A CARD.

JOHN MECONERIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from BALTIMORE, with a handsome assortment 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 3w

Talbot County Court, on the Equity side thereof,

MAY TERM, 1832.

Thomas Perrin Smith, Complainant vs. Benj. Kemp and wife, Wm. Edmundson and wife, and others, Defendants. It is represented, to this Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, by John Stevens of Talbot County, by his Solicitor, by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal 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 admission to be given to William Edmundson, and Mary B. his wife, and to Elizabeth McNeal, and to John Nicer, defendants in the case, residing in the State of Maryland, by serving it personally or leaving it at their respective 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 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 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 Edmundson and Mary B. his wife, and to the said Elizabeth McNeal, and to John Nicer, the admission of the said John Stevens, to become complainant as aforesaid, by serving a copy of this order, of each of them personally, or leaving a copy thereof at each of their respective usual places of abode, &c. but notice be given of the admission of the said John Stevens, as complainant, as aforesaid, by inserting and publishing this order, three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published 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. LOCKERMAN, Ck.

June 12 3w

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore County on the 31st 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 Stafford, State of Connecticut. Said colored man is about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a chestnut colour, has a black mole on the right cheek. Had on when committed a grey monkey jacket, blue trousers, 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 according to law.

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

June 12 3w

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 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 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 CHARIOTTE & HARNESS, nearly new, one GIG and HARNESS, one HORSE, four COWS, BACON, LARD and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

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.

June 5

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. Ennals Roszell, opposite the Court House.

A FULL AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF UPPER & SOLE LEATHER, which they will sell for Cash, Hides, Tan Bark or country produce. We wish to purchase 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 recommended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the editor.

June 5

MRS. RIDGAWAY

MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER.

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON.

WISHES to employ one or two young ladies, who understand the Millinery business, in all its various branches, and one Mantua-maker, who understands her business in all its varieties; to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

June 5
The Baltimore American, will please insert 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 government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

Of current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.

may 15 1832Sept.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and arranged 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 TEAS,

which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for Cash, or at short dates to punctual customers.

The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style, &c. Highest price given for Wool, Feathers, Tow Linn &c.

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

POETRY.

THE MORE CONVENIENT SEASON.

Alone he sat and wept. That very night
The ambassador of God, with earnest zeal
Of eloquence, had warned him to repent,
And like the Roman at Drusilla's side,
Hearing the truth, he trembled conscience wrought.
Yet still allured. The struggle shook him sore.
The dim lamp waned—the hour of midnight tolled,
Prayer sought for entrance, but the heart had closed
Its diamond valve. He threw him on his couch,
And bade the Spirit of God depart.
—But there was war within him, and he sighed—
"Depart not utterly, thou Blessed One!
Return when youth is past, and make my soul
Forever thine."

—With kindling brow he trod
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 he hung
Her freest myrtle wreath. For gold he sought,
And winged Wealth indulged him, till the world
Fronounced him happy. Manhood's vigorous prime
Swelled 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 spoke
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 spoke again, when age had shed his snows
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 approached
And reason fled. The maniac strove with death,
And grappled like a fiend, with shrieks and cries,
Till darkness smote his eyeballs, and thick ice
Closed in around his heart strings. The poor clay
Lay vanquished and distorted. But the soul—
The soul, whose promise season never came,
To hearken to its Master's call, had gone
To weigh its sufferance with its own abuse,
And bide the audit.

L. H. S.
Hartford, Feb. 1832.

FROM COLERIDGE'S "SYBILLINE LEAVES."

Ye Clouds! that far above me float and pause,
Whose pathless march no mortal may control!
Ye Ocean-Waves! that where'er ye roll,
Yield homage only to eternal laws!
Ye Woods! that listen to the night-bird's singing,
Midway the smooth and perilous slope reclining,
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 wend,
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!
Thou rising Sun! thou blue rejoicing sky!
Ye, every thing that is and will be free!
Blest witness for me, whoso'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 of extensive business had a bottle that held exactly a pint and in the large village where he resided, it was soon known in its various trips to the stores as an exact gauge for that quantity, and on its appearance for replenishing, 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 unimpaired. Phenomenal 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 altar, were its possessors, that it has been known to convey FOURTEEN SHILLINGS WORTH of the poison in a SINGLE DAY to the occupants 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; although he originally possessed a constitution that under different habits, promised to carry him to the period attained by many a temperate pilgrim, that of 80 years or more; and instead 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 shop have heaped up coals on their forge, and put their utmost exertions in exercise upon their bellows to put out the fire, as to undertake to quench alcoholic thirst with ardent spirits. The more frequent the recurrence to the little bottle for supplies, the more powerful 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 little bottles that are conveying the wealth, by daily, small, certain 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, neither of whom appeared to be more than twenty years of age, were convicted, on Monday last, in Frederick County Court, of having stolen a trunk, containing \$1000, from the mail stage, near Winchester, Va. They were each sentenced to ten years confinement in the Penitentiary.—*Ec.*

There are now residing at Thonwate a family, (father, mother and son) whose united ages amount to but 371—*Carlisle (Eng.) Patriot.*

QUEBEC—Fourteen hundred and fifty-five emigrants arrived at Quebec on the 15th, and 14th inst.

At Wheeling, on the 23d instant, the Ohio river was nine feet above low water mark.—There had been eighteen arrivals and as many departures of steamboats during the week.

CRIMINAL.—Judge Martin, on or about the 13th inst. at Barwell, caused three of his negroes to be tried for the Murder of his overcoat. They were all found guilty, and are sentenced 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 overcoat while riding in the woods, and feigning that himself and the other two, (who had runaway), would come in, got fear enough to pull the unfortunate man from his horse, when another of them felled him with a loaded stick, and then strangled him—they were deliberate enough to feel his pulse when the deed was done, to determine the fact.

Shower of Eels.—A friend of ours, yesterday, presented to us a small paper of eels, from one to two inches in length, which he 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.

WASHINGTON LIVING, after a long absence, during the latter part of which he was Secretary 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 government of the abdicated Don Pedro.—The insurgents took possession of a fort which commands most of the town, and stationed themselves with artillery at several of the points.—The government immediately collected a large 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 the Government, and the William was the first that sailed. Many vessels in the harbor were crowded with Portuguese refugees. The foreign merchants had also taken the same refuge, with interest of the whole being greatly 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 Gwynn, Benjamin Gwynn, Elizabeth Gwynn, and Louisa Gwynn. This farm is part of two tracts called Coursey's Range, and Hemley's Briffland, is situated on Wye River, in Queen Anne's county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a proportion of which is in good timber.

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.
June 5

SADDLERY.
W. W. HIGGINS
Has just returned from Baltimore with a splendid assortment of
SADDLERY,
which he will dispose of on terms the most accommodating.
June 2

LUCK'S A FORTUNE.
I CLARK would recommend his friends to try their Fortune. He had the pleasure in the last Lottery 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-tention.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 19, for 1832. To be drawn June 15th, 1832.

SCHEME:
1 prize of 20,000 51 prizes of \$50
1 10,000 51 30
1 2,500 51 20
1 1,250 51 15
10 1,000 103 10
10 500 1530 10
20 200 11475 5
40 100 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.
June 5

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 great bargain, well worth the attention of purchasers 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 show (among others one of forty years duration), and as he has different preparations thereof, 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 6 4w D. B.

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.
may 29 4w8t

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 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 taken.

HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.
may 15 1f

LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.
may 1st, 1832. (G)

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon, of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank River, which belonged to 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 Woolley Manor and part of another tract of land called Love's Ramble and contains the quantity of 326 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty-four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty-four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton
Easton, April 10th, 1832.

Maryland Colonization Society.
THE Managers of the State Colonization Society, have been desirous of sending five hundred 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 during 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 colored 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 applications 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 will be exceedingly great.

Whenever a sufficient number of emigrants to authorize an expedition, shall offer, the managers will send out at any time during the summer or autumn, 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 the State.

Letters may be addressed to the managers at Baltimore.

MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD,
CHARLES C. HARPER.
may 29

JOHN MANROSS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county, &
March 20, 1832 5m

300 NEGROES WANTED.

I 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 railroad, with the Washington City road.—Liberal commissions will be paid to those who will aid in purchasing for the subscriber.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

April 17
The Eastern Whig will copy the above till forbid; Globe, Intelligence, Washington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES 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 in to market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSH, 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. Baltimore.

PETER W. WILLIS, Clock & Watch MAKER, Denton, Maryland.

Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform. "CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS." N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
February 21, 1832.

UNION TAVERN.

RECENTLY occupied by Wm C. Ridgway and having undergone a thorough white washing, and cleansing, is now in order for the reception of visitors. The subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say, that he shall endeavor to accommodate all who may see fit to call upon him; he will be prepared with grain, blades and hay, with careful masonry, and will be supplied with such as the market will afford—his bar is well supplied with the best of liquors.

The public's humble servant
HENRY CLIFT.
Easton, may 15 Sw

The thorough bred Stallion SASSAFRAS.

The subscribers have procured the services of this noble animal; for the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the present season. For compactness of form, strength and fine action, he challenges comparison with the first horses of the country. In his colour, a beautiful 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 foal, 4 dollars the single leap, and 50 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows; the spring's chance on or before the 1st Sept next, the 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 parried with before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid.

JAMES C. WHEELER.
HENRY THOMAS.
Easton, April 5, 1832.

PEDIGREE.

SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Vane's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalia, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsey-Bell, by McCarty's Cub; his great grand dam, Tip-top, by Heath's Children; his g. g. grand dam, Maggie Louder, by Doctor 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 Ogilvie. Godolphin was got by Col. Baylor's Godolphin, out of a Shark. Express was got by Post-Master, out of a Syphon mare, and was imported. Cub was got by Yorick, his dam by Silver Legs, out of the imported mare Moll Bragan, Heath's Children was got by Baylor's Fear-nought, his dam an imported mare. Figure was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Othello, imported by Governor Sharp, was got by Cub, out of Miss Slamerkin. Spark was imported by the first Governor Ogilvie.

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

1 cross of old Diomed, (sire of Sir Archy),

2 crosses of old Shark, imported,

2 crosses of old Fear-nought, imported,

1 cross of Kitty Fisher,

1 cross of Jiny Dismal.

M. FOREMAN.
Sassafras's stands, for the season, other than Easton, will be stated in posting-bills.
Easton, April 3

JAMES GARDNETT, DENTIST, OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON. HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.
March 20
Reference Hon. Judge Earl, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

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 BUSH, Baltimore.

YOUNG RINALDO.

This splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity, and resemblance to the second 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 insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the groom.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

Young Rinaldo will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail, and near hind foot white, fully 15 and a half hands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity. He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse Rinaldo, out of Lady Lightfoot, that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse 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 3

The Celebrated Horse RED ROVER.

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

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

RED ROVER will be in St. Michaels on Saturday the 7th inst. at Easton on Tuesday 19th 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 Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of one of the finest Grand mares ever raised on this shore; his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un. The grand dam ran at the Centre-ville races, the four mile heats when in foal with the dam of Red Rover and won the money, beating the second heat, and the dam of Red Rover at 3 years old, ran over the Eastern course and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats.

Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, who was selected in England by the best judges for Col. Taylor of Washington, at a very high price, and was landed in Philadelphia in 1812; he was the sire of Grimaldine, Spectator, Accident, Scourge, Colt, &c. all first rate runners in their day.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

CERTIFICATE.

Talbot county, Easton, 17th Mar, 1832.
We do hereby certify that Messrs. Roe and Faulkner's horse Red Rover, has been located as a stallion, since he was 4 years old, in this county; that we have seen many of his 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 cross; his dam by Oscar, grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam, excellent 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 hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

March 6

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

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for John W. Jenkins.

March 6, 1832. (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 1191 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.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD.
may 15 Sw

State of Maryland: Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT 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 his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, Eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

ABRAHAM JUMP.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

HAS commenced her regular route, leaving Baltimore from the end of Drayton's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven), Annapolis and Baltimore. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Corcoran) and Chestertown, and return the same day.

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 10

PROPOSALS FOR AN EXTRA GLOBE.

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

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

June 5
The Baltimore American, will please
insert the above to the amount of \$1, and
charge this office.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, June 9.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

The call for a public meeting last evening, upon the subject of the Tariff, was answered by a large assembly of our citizens. The call was addressed to all those who "feel that an arrangement of the Tariff Question during the present session of Congress, on principles of mutual concession, and embracing such modifications as may ally discontent and restore harmony to the different sections of the country, is absolutely necessary for the preservation 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 if its proceedings should be marked with order and regularity. The hour of meeting was eight 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 ascertain 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 subsequent proceedings. The moment the doors were opened, there was a rush, and the hall was instantly filled almost to suffocation. The galleries being considered insecure were ordered to be kept clear—an order which was very cheerfully complied with by the multitude, 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 President, and Stephen Allen and Gideon Lee, Esqs. Vice Presidents. Cornelius W. Lawrence and John A. Stevens, Esqs. 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 sketching the history of the origin and progress of our government from the revolution to the present time, having, in its origin, been the result of compromise, and urging the necessity of continuing to act in the same conciliating spirit. He spoke in a temperate and dignified 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 complete it for the present publication. The sketches in the morning papers are very imperfect. Our full report will appear on Monday.

Mr. Jay was listened to with great deference and attention, considering the size and character of the meeting and the unusual 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 "unitedly mingled with hisses and other marks of disapprobation," is entirely incorrect. The only serious interruption that took place, arose from an anxiety to hear the orator. The cries were from the distant parts of the room—"Speak louder—we don't hear a word!"—adjourn to the Park—the Park—the Park!—and with now and then a casual remark, such as are to be expected at crowded public meetings. Indeed, considering the heterogeneous materials of which the meeting was composed, and considering also the indisputable fact, that a majority were evidently opposed to the purposes for which they imagined it was called, we think the manner in which Mr. Jay was listened to by such an assemblage—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 people.

Mr. Jay having concluded his remarks, proposed the resolutions which will be found below. But such a tumult arose, that scarce a 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 Elihu Paine, and S. L. Gouverneur, Esqs.—but such a hubbub was raised against them, that not a syllable of what either uttered, could be heard. Such a noise could hardly have been made by all the people of Babel, with the help of all the strange languages with which they were so suddenly confounded, jabbering at once. Mr. Paine continued his attempt to speak for some time, his friends attempting to obtain a hearing for him, and the friends of the meeting laboring with leathery lungs to drown his voice. His gestures and the movement 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 affirmative 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 allow either lamps to be put out. Indeed, it would have been an act of wanton wickedness, to have enshrouded such a multitude at once in darkness, for many lives and limbs would thereby have been jeopardized. Various attempts were now made to reorganize the meeting. Mr. Gouverneur succeeded in pushing himself through the crowd until he took possession of the situation indicated 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 a hearing for a time, but as he had no proposition 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

Mr. Gouverneur. "You have passed them," said an Anti-tariff man to the meeting—"You have crammed them down our throats," roared a Tariff man back. Mr. G. at length descended from his elevation, his fall melodiously being lost in the universal uproar.

Next arose a man with dark eyes, black hair and whiskers, a low forehead, nose turned up, and folding his arms, very deliberately awaited silence, which was soon awarded him, as he appeared to be charged with words of high import. He began with great deliberation, and an indistinguishable intonation:—"Fellow-citizens—I—speak—to—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 subdued, and the stranger commenced his oration anew in exactly the same words, and the same singularly picturesque style of oratory. But another guffaw, loud as when Elina bellows, once more interrupted the eloquence evidently laid up in store for the public edification; and the orator descended in discomfiture.

Another 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 motion was made that Gen. Swartwout take the chair. The question was fairly taken and carried—but Gen. Swartwout, although called for by a thousand mouths in a breath, did not stand forth.

Mr. Noah Cook then ascended the tribune, and was greeted with mingled hisses and cheers. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Cook,—"Fellow Citizens!—Are you prepared to put yourselves on a footing with the slaves of South Carolina?" And here another uproar was commenced, distracting us when the thunder of his fantastic gambols among the rocks and glees, and peaks and avalanches of the giant Alps. A huge, square shouldered, bronze-visaged man, done up in a butter-nut colored regimentals, now jumped upon the table facing the orator, and thrusting forward a brawny 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 Excalibur, which is probably the same wielded by the Cid, and is now in the armory of Spain. A tremendous howl having succeeded this exhibition 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 pellings of many a pitiless storm, mounted the forum, and attempted to deliver an exhortation of some sort. But somebody else sprang up by his side, and imitated the orator's attitude and manner—his every movement and gesture—with such pantomimic effect, that the whole multitude were in danger of cracking their ribs with laughter.

These scenes, which were interrupted with the 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 moved that they adjourn, which was tumultuously carried, the lights were put out and the assembly retired.

The following are the resolutions, as officially stated:—"Resolved, That the preservation of the Union of these States, 'in which are involved our property, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence, is an object of paramount importance, never to be endangered for particular interests, nor sacrificed to abstract opinions."

2. Resolved, That in order to a satisfactory and equitable settlement of any of those important questions which at times most variously 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 modification of laws is declared by its sagacious framers to be "the result of a spirit of unity, 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 ally discontent 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 simultaneous defence and concession, evoked by great sacrifices of opinion and of interest on both sides; by acquiescence in special protection to certain branches of industry on the one hand, and on the other by an abandonment of exorbitant protecting duties, and of the most onerous and oppressive provisions of the system.

5. Resolved, Without pretending to decide what amount of revenue is adequate to defray the expenses and to meet the exigencies of government, that a reduction of the existing duties to the extent is essential under any modification of the Tariff to preserve the divided confidence of the people in the general 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 Houses, and that they will themselves endeavor to effect a settlement 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 a 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 the Union.

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 artisans; while we cannot give up to theory the solid interests of the majority of our citizens.

Resolved, That no alteration of the present Tariff, that shall sacrifice the interest of a

majority to a doubtful policy, will have any tendency "to ally discontent and restore harmony to the different sections of our country," inasmuch, as such change would work greater injustice, than it would profess to remedy.

Resolved, That we have looked in vain, and with great solicitude, for some fair proposition of compromise from our Southern brethren, which would be compatible with what is due to our own just rights and essential interest.

Resolved, That such reduction of the duties 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 by 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—30 miles from our camp on Sycamore creek, about 30 miles from our army. When the main body of our troops arrived 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 barbarity seldom before heard of—their heads and limbs were severed from their bodies, which were ripped up and strewn over the ground in wanton and savage triumph. The baggage wagon, ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the enemy, besides a number of horses and all the camp equipage. The fight commenced about dark and was continued until between eight and nine o'clock at night, over a space of about eight miles; our men retreating and occasionally rallying; the Indians pursuing and surrounding them. The force of the Indians engaged is supposed to have amounted to about 700 warriors—After 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 Canada; 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. Atkinson, or else to get between the Indians and their intended place of destination. When last heard of they were in force at Winnebago town, at the mouth of the Peckas, to the amount of about 3500. The hostile Indians consisted originally of the British band of Sacks under the celebrated Chief Atapi, or Black Hawk. It is said that they have been joined by the Winnebagoes and Patawatimies. It is likely that we may have some hard fighting as the latter are very brave, and are conducted by chiefs of great celebrity. The Black Hawk was taught the art of war in the school of Tecumseh, and is 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 commanded in several expeditions against us during the last war. He has taken more than a hundred scalps with his own hands. I took a correct likeness of him last year at the treaty at Rock Island. I should like to have an opportunity of sending it to you."

Latest intelligence by express from the seat of the Indian War. The Washington papers of Saturday furnish the following intelligence: 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 on 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 our number killed. On the 16th, the small settlement of Plum River, about 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 Prairie du Chien, had been taken by the Indians. The inhabitants of the whole frontier had retired to the towns, or where the settlement was sufficiently strong, and fortified themselves in block houses.

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

PATRIOTISM OF THE WEST.

We have seen a letter, written at Cincinnati on the 21st 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 Illinois. Two volunteer companies of horse were formed; and the light battalion meet this evening to consult on the same subject. Kentucky is doing the same."

A letter received to day by a gentleman of this city from a passenger on board the steam boat Illinois, states that the Indians have commenced murdering and scalping men, women, 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 eastern garrisons. All that is wanting in 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 from one of the St. Louis presses:

WAR, WAR. WOMEN AND CHILDREN BUTCHERED!

Two young ladies taken by the Savages.

Authentic information has been received from the Illinois frontier, informing of the number of fifteen defenceless inhabitants of the frontier, most inhumanly butchered, and the women in a most shocking manner, mangled and exposed. Two highly respectable young women, of 16 and 18 years of age are in the hands of the Indians, and if not already murdered, are perhaps reserved for a more cruel and savage fate. Whole families are driven from their homes, actually starving and without a day's provision before them. The 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 imminent season has destroyed the farmer's seed grain.

New York, June 11.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Henri IV. Capt. Rockett, which sailed from Havre on the 11th ult., 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 effect 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 by 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 physicians 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 12—being 13 less than in the preceding 24 hours. At Lyons.—The official bulletin of the 10th, states that 69 cases had occurred at that place and vicinity since the commencement of the disease—of which 33 had died, 18 recovered and 18 remained in the hospitals.

Arrest of the Duchess de Berri.—The steamboat Charles Albert, having on board the Duchess de Berri, the Duke of Almazan, the Duke de Escars, and the son of Marshal Bourmont, with several other prominent members of the Carlist party, having attempted to land at Marseilles, 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 Monitor gives demi-official details of the affair, which has excited much attention and remarks. "The Constitutional declares against the illegality of the proceedings. It is said the Genoese steam boat left Leghorn on the 25th of April, ostensibly bound to Barcelona, but touched at Roses, in Spain, and landed 7 of her passengers. When taken possession of by the Sphynx, there were on board three passengers, with whom the captain of the Sphynx conversed, the eldest 50 years, of about 25; 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 the armorial bearings of the elder branch of the Bourbons. The apartment of the lady was luxuriously furnished. It is presumed that this lady is the Duchess de Berri, her identity would soon be established, as the vessel was ordered to Ajaccio, Corsica, by the Duke of Almazan, and a son of Count Bourmont were among the passengers. In case the suspicions of the captors should prove true, the Duchess was to be returned to Holy Rood palace in a French frigate. Mr. Kerguel, one of the passengers, was detained in France. He is an ex-pecer, and was condemned about a year since by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, to six months imprisonment.

It was confidently expected that Prussia would yield to the solicitations of the Polish committee of Paris, and permit the Poles, about 5000 in number, to depart for France, and that she would moreover defray the expenses of the journey. These hopes would pass through Germany, the French government 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.

SYRA, 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 Otto, of Bavaria, has created perhaps a great excitement among the Greeks, and the news of the victory of Navarino, 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 assumed a satisfactory character.]

Paris, 8th May.—Extract of a letter from Belleisle—"We have received here the news that the English and French governments have agreed to 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 Nuremberg Gazette. Wiatka.—There are here 360 Polish prisoners of war, who have been tried by a special Commission. Two Russian officers, formerly Adjutants of the Grand Duke Constantine, employ every means, and are prodigal of menaces and promises to induce them to enter the Russian service.

The officers of the celebrated 4th regiment of the line have been sent to Tobolsk, the 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 declared suspected in 1836.

Wiatka.—In this town there are 15 officers of the Volynian insurrection who belonged to the corps of General Dvornicki. They are marching on foot to Tobolsk, in order to be incorporated as soldiers in the battalions of the garrison. They are in a state of the most dreadful misery, but they deplore their own fate less than that of their unfortunate country.

Forty youths of the academy of Vienna, the oldest only fifteen, 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.

Dracow.—There are here a multitude of children of from 10 to 12 years of age, women with infants, and old men who are dragged to

Siberia; a little further are detachments of 100 individuals. These are the unfortunate fugitive families, who seeking refuge in the woods of Volhynia, Lithuania and Podolia, have fallen into the power of the Cossacks, and have been taken as prisoners of war. The barricaded houses, called osirogs, inclose victims of the revolt, of all ranks, of all ages, and both sexes, and present a heart breaking spectacle.

Kaunia.—In the midst 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 life.

Lithuania.—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.

Kaunia.—About 100 soldiers, prisoners, part of them without arms, almost worn out by suffering and exhaustion, are dragging on to Siberia.

CHOROBACZEW.—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, returned to Poland. Many of them were bathed in tears on seeing us, others endeavored to sing, "Poland is not yet lost!" others said to us, "We hope still to return to our dear motherland."

Beyond Chorobaczew, M. Wareynski, Marshal of Osmiana (the town where the King's hussars 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.

Bobruysk.—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 him a list of the patriots, the greater part of which, however, he succeeded in swallowing. The Siorros, who arrested him, broke his teeth and tore open his mouth, but only succeeded in tearing from his throat a few fragments of paper.

U. S. Bank.—On Saturday, the 9th inst. the bill to recharter the U. S. Bank, after the expiration of the present charter, passed the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 20. The following is given by the National Intelligencer, 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 dollars, which shall be binding on the corporation, in the same manner as if signed by the President and Cashier.

3. The Bank is not to issue or put in circulation any notes, or any checks or drafts, of less denomination than fifty dollars, which shall not, on the faces thereof be payable at the bank where issued.

4. The Bank, and all its officers, shall be bound to receive, in payment of balances due them from other banks, notes or bills of the Bank of the United States, wherever made payable on their faces.

5. The Bank is to hold no real estate (except bank buildings and land, mortgage, &c.) for a longer period than five years.

6. The Bank shall not establish or continue more than two offices in any one State.

7. The Bank is to pay two hundred thousand dollars a year to the United States for the benefits of the charter, during the whole term of fifteen years.

8. It shall be lawful for Congress to provide 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 denomination 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 State.

It will be perceived by our readers, that, with the exception of the section containing the charter, and that authorizing the signature of small bills by other officers besides the 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 new charter, and for the short period of fifteen 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 orders is prohibited.

3. All notes issued at any office shall be payable at that office.

4. 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 restraining the circulation of all bills under twenty dollars. This provision was inserted for the alleged purpose of giving a large portion of the circulation of the bank to State institutions, if the States shall be of opinion, that the public good requires a withdrawal of circulation of all notes under five dollars, with a view to the introduction of a greater 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 moneys, 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 introduces no new cause of dispute, but, on the contrary, contains several constraints on the Bank, introduced to give greater security to the public interests.

Shipwreck and loss of lives.—It is stated in the New York papers, that the brig Edwin, from Charleston, was on the 3d inst. capsized, off Cape Hatteras; and the passengers in the cabin, at the time of the disaster, (2 ladies, 2

children and 1 gentleman,) were drowned.—The crew and the rest of the passengers, 35 in number, were taken off by the ship Amelia, and carried to New York.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

We regret to state that two females were crushed on Sunday afternoon at the launch of the ship Saratoga.

The vessel was launched into the slip lying on the east side of pier No. 56. On the west side lay the sloop Rose, laden with stone. The pier itself is very long and low, and was completely covered with the spectators, as 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 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, many were precipitated into the slip in which the sloop lay. 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, rushed 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 scarcely succeeded in raising them by the hair to a small height above the surface of the water, when the reaction of the waves, and the fastening at the bows, forced the sloop back with violence, and in an instant both were crushed to death against the pier!

One of them, a young female, named Margaret Force, had the two sides of her head literally crushed together.—I was 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 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 35 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 brother who is aged about 14 years, are now left orphans upon the world. 'Twas 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 gentleman named Solomon, who was on the jury.

CHILDREN LOST IN THE WOODS.

On Saturday, 28th ultimo, two children belonging to Mr. Crouse, of Westminster, the one five and the other three years old, were, in the absence of the parents, allowed to go into the woods in quest of flowers and nuts.—When Mr. Crouse returned home in the afternoon, and inquired for the children, he found the two to which we have adverted missing. The alarm was soon given to the neighbors, and a diligent search immediately made. At night, fires were lighted in the woods around the farm, with the hope of guiding the children homeward. 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 with an alacrity which never reflects credit on the surrounding settlements, flocked in every direction, to assist in rescuing the unfortunate 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 morning, 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 delirium; on the contrary, it seemed to us, perhaps owing to its sufferings, the most interesting looking child we had ever noticed. After the mother had presented her bosom, and bathed its face in tears of joy, we handed it a cake, which it commenced to 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 his tears. The search although preserved 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 the Abbot road eastwards of twenty-five miles, and extending north and south between twelve and fifteen miles. This immense tract is without a human habitation, notwithstanding a footpath through its whole extent, save a road partially cut out, but not yet travelled, from Abbot street to the commissioners' road. Some of the nights have been very cold, 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 report, which stated that though the income of the Society was less by £18,000 than last year, if they were to deduct the legacies made in 1830 and 1831, there had been an increase of £647 to 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—530,000 copies—170,000 had been distributed in France—40,000 in Malta—

auxiliary societies had been formed in the United States and in Scotland; and 1000 copies of the New Testament had been distributed among Jews in Hebrew.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 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.

GREAT MEETING IN NEW-YORK.—We extract 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 South—of men who do not compute the value of the Union by the grovelling measure 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 partisans 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 factiousness, 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 unwilling 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 yet we see it.—We see men, daily, who 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 fully 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 “calculating 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 time to make the calculation. A little while more, and it will be too late.

INDIAN FRONTIER.—St. Louis papers of 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. The Sioux and Menominee, it is said, would join the Whites. Intelligence was daily received at St. Louis, of murders and massacres on the defenceless frontier—and these outrages will be continued “until the frontier is 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. Nicholson, 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 election.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.—Considerable excitement having been raised on this shore, by 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 judgment; 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 lives, he is one of the chief guardians:—

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 at quarantine on the 6th June.

The Ship I found perfectly clean, the crew and passengers all in health and have been so ever since.

The ship sailed from Liverpool 24th April; on the 30th the first case of Cholera appeared in a child of 5 years—2d and 3d cases on the 1st of May a child of 13 months and one of 7 months; the 4th case on the 2d of May a child of 4 years; 5th case on the 2d of May, a woman aged 25 years; the 6th case on the 5th May, a girl of 8 years; 7th case a female 40 years old; 8th case an old lady 60 years of 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.

Five other deaths occurred from the following causes.

2 from Dysentery—1 of old Age, no other cause could be assigned—1 of Consumption—1 of Intemperance, or its effects.

The ship is discharging cargo at the Lazaretto, 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 philanthropic 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—every effort 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. Captain L. brought a Liverpool paper of May 14. The REFORM BILL was defeated in the 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 papers 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 Britannia, 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 the close of the debate on that occasion, that his next movement would be the creation of a sufficient number of Peers to carry the bill in his own way. And that the king would sanction such a resort, little doubt was entertained, since the public, in both hemispheres, has been made to believe that it was the Premier 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 deception. The further discussion of the bill, was deferred to the 10th of May. Meantime application was made to the King for the new creations, and the papers in the confidence of the Ministers announced the members to be created, viz. twenty five eldest sons of Peers were to have been called upon on the 10th, and twenty five new Peers created, on the 11th—with as many more afterwards, as the case might require.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 9th, at which the Ministers agreed to require the creation of the Peers, in default of which they would proceed no further 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 MEASURE PROPOSED, and that refusal of course has ENDED THE WHIG MINISTRY! Lord Grey did not wait for the sitting of the 10th, to proclaim this result; but, on the opening of the sitting of the 9th, he announced the retirement of himself and colleagues from the government.

The debates which have ensued, particularly in the House of Commons, in consequence of this unexpected turn of affairs, have been full of spirit.—On the night of the 19th, Lord Ebrington moved the resolutions in Commons:

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 motion, 288, against it 208.

The king went to London on the 12th, on which day THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON was appointed first Lord of the Treasury, and kissed his Majesty's hand on entering upon the duties of premier.

The papers of the evening of the 14th, and morning of the 15th, announce that the new government was formed, but the names had not transpired. Mr. Baring it was said, would be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Lyndhurst rescend the Woolsack.

The Livory of London, in the Common-hall assembled, had petitioned the House of Commons to withhold supplies until the Reform Bill, should be passed. The following is a sketch of the proceedings of Parliament on the 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, as it had been announced that they would do, in the Court Circular.—They reached the village of Hounslow without any notice being taken of their progress. A party of Lancashire, 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 there soon afterwards. Three hours after, the Duke retired amidst the hisses of the mob, who continued before the palace until between five and six o'clock, cheering and hissing those who passed in and out, as they were friends or foes of the late Ministry. Sir Francis Baring, passing on horseback, was greeted with three cheers. There was to be a levee on the 16th; and a drawing room and ball the day after; after which, their Majesties were to return to Windsor.

A meeting of the National Political Union was held on the evening of the 12th, at which thousands attended and a resolution was passed, denouncing any person as a public enemy,

who should advise his Majesty to dissolve Parliament, in the existing crisis. A run on the bank for gold was recommended in a placard. Meetings were called in several of the parishes of London, for the purpose of petitioning the house to cut off the supplies.

When the news of the resignation of ministers 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; but, it is said, fraudulently; as one boy signed sixteen times. Another account says the number of petitioners was 21,000. The deputies proceeded 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 “ill eight o'clock of the next morning.” The report of the debate on Lord Ebrington's motion was received with great enthusiasm, and created a revolution 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. Demonstrations 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 crape, summoned the inhabitants to assemble in the evening. The Dublin tory papers rejoice in the result.

FRANCE.
The Paris Monitor of the 11th, contains a telegraphic despatch, stating that the lady taken on board of the steamboat, by the captain of Sphinx turned out not to be the Duchess de Berri.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Monday, June 11.

In the Senate, Mr. Dickinson, 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. Pendleton, was laid on the table, 106 to 57.

The Tariff bill was further discussed to the hour of adjournment.

Tuesday, June 12.

In the Senate, Mr. Dudley presented the proceedings of the great “Union meeting” of New York, which on motion of Mr. Webster, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkins made an ineffectual motion to call up the bill providing indemnity for the spoliation committed by the French prior to September 1800. The Senate then went into executive business.

In the House of Representatives an ineffectual motion was made to fix the time of adjournment for the 25th inst.

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. McDuffie moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

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 Ohio did not wish to forestall the general discussion of the question, he would withdraw the motion. Should it be persisted in, it would inevitably lead to a general debate.

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 opinions 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 probable 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 question. At another session he probably should be prepared to vote in favor of a Bank bill. But with another subject of universal interest 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 his opinion, act wisely in pressing it at this time. This bill could not be driven through the House without doing violence to the respect that was due to the opinions of our constituents—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 remainder 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 of 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 administered medicinally, and in what quantities; what would be a safe dose for a child, and what for an adult; to which questions, put with apparent innocence, and by a person of respectable character, he had given answers, so as to permit the state to take advantage of it, as testimony in the trial, is called upon to make a full statement of the case to the public. His silence, is reprehended, in no measured terms.

Yesterday's Southern mail brought us the news of the death of General Thomas Sumter, of South Carolina, the veteran soldier of the 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 information of his character and his exploits.—These are well described in Lee's Memoirs of the War of the Revolution. “SUMTER,” he says, “was younger than Marion, (who “was about 48 years of age), larger in frame, better fitted in strength of body to the toils “of war, and like his compeer, devoted to the “freedom of his country. His aspect was “manly and stern, denoting insuperable firmness and lofty courage. In his military career he resembled Ajax, relying more upon “the fierceness of his courage, than upon the “results of unrelaxing vigilance and nicely adjusted 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. Sumter is confined. We remember him in Philadelphia as a Representative in Congress; we knew him afterwards at Washington as a Senator, and well do we remember 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.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the London Times of April 24.
The Monitor 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 25,000,000, (or 1,000,000) in satisfaction of all these claims; and the United States reciprocate by an advance of 1,500,000, 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 Pollock Mountain, about ten miles this side of Cumberland, was precipitated over a precipice, and the following persons injured: Bishop Soule, lip cut, and slightly bruised; Rev. David Young, collar bone broken, and otherwise much bruised; Rev. J. B. Finley, face and arm bruised and cut; Rev. A. N. Elliott, and Rev. T. A. Morris, bruised; Rev. Mr. Green, arm broken, Rev. Mr. Edmondson, face mangled.—*Poulson's Phil. Amer.*

At the annual convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held at Baltimore, on the 5th inst. Dr. RUBEN GOLDSBOROUGH, of Centerville, was elected president for the ensuing year—and the following officers appointed for the Eastern shore:

EXAMINERS.
Dr. T. Thomas, J. Sykes
P. Wroth, G. Martin.
CENSORS.
Chestertown, P. Wroth
Centerville, J. W. Vezey, A. Evans
Kent, E. Scott, M. Brown
Queen Anne's, J. Crane, Robert Goldsborough, Jr.
Caroline, M. Keene, S. Harper
Talbot, S. T. Kemp
Dorchester, W. Jackson, F. Phelps
Somerset, S. K. Handy
Worcester, J. S. Martin, J. P. R. Gillis.

BALTIMORE PRICES, June 15.

GRAIN.
Wheat, white \$— a —
Do. best red 1 35
Do. do. to good (Md.) 1 10 a 130
Corn, white 69 a —
Do. yellow 69 a —
Rye 65 a 90
Oats 40 a 42
Clover seed, (store) \$5 3-4 a 6 00
Timothy do. 2 —
PLASTER Paris, ground, bbl. 1 50 a —

It is intended, by divine permission, to administer the sacrament at Mr. N. Willis' in Miles River Neck, on Sunday the 24th inst.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, hold their next meeting, at Otwell, the seat of N. Golborough, Esq. on Thursday next, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
June 19

HARVEST GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY would respectfully beg leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of **HARVEST GOODS,** Consisting of RUM, WHISKEY, MOLASSES and RICE. Also an additional assortment of DRY GOODS—in part, DOMESTIC MUSLIN, COTTON YARN, CALICOES, GINGHAMS and BLACK ITALIAN 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, Esq. are respectfully requested to furnish the subscriber with the date and amount of their several claims so soon as conveniently may be. It being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.
WM. HAYWARD, Jr. agent
for E. S. Winder.
June 19

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

Office on Federal Alley, opposite the Court House, and next door to the Post Office.
Easton, June 19.

C. HAYDEN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity—he is at the Easton Hotel.
June 19

Money is the one thing needful,

With it you can do any thing and every thing.

THEN hasten 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 STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 7, for 1832.

1 prize of \$20,000	51 prizes of \$50
1 6,000	51 40
1 2,500	51 30
1 2,270	51 25
10 1,000	102 20
10 500	1530 10
20 250	11,475 5
40 100	

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 \$30.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 21, for 1832, to be drawn on Wednesday June 27.

1 prize of \$30,000	44 prizes of \$150
1 20,000	56 100
1 5,000	56 70
1 8,000	56 60
1 2,024	56 50
1 2,000	112 40
10 1,000	2134 20
10 800	1540 20
10 600	1540 16
10 500	4600 12
20 400	7700 10
20 200	

19040 prizes amounting to \$366,080.
Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2,50, eights 1,25. For Fortunes be sure to direct your orders to J. CLARK, Baltimore.
June 7—19

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 53 34 5 42 19 20 63, \$20,000 was sold by the “all and ever lucky” Sylvester!!

5 34 63
Whole Ticket, \$1000, was sent in a certificate to a gentleman in an adjoining State.

Our 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 application, and the official statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, No. 20, for 1832—To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, June 20th, 1832: 66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots, \$10,000.

1 prize of \$10,000	1 3,780
5 1,000	6 500
6 800	20 200
80 150	51 100

&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, 1832.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn ballots, \$20,000.

1 prize of \$10,000	51 prizes of \$50
1 6,000	51 40
1 2,500	51 30
1 2,270	51 25
10 1,000	102 20
10 500	1530 10
20 250	11,475 5
40 100	

13,395 prizes—amounting to \$136,880.
Tickets \$5, halves 2,50 quarters 1,25.
June 19

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 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 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 & HARNESS, nearly new, one GIG and HARNESS, one HORSE, four COWS, BACON, LARD, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

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.
June 5

BANK OF MARYLAND,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24th, 1831.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order, **R. WILSON, Cashier.**
may 15 *25Sept.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and arranged 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 TEAS.

which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for Cash, or at short dates to punctual customers.

The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style.

POETRY.

ELIJAH'S INTERVIEW.

By T. CAMPBELL.

God not in the whirlwind—nor in the thunder—nor in the flame—but in the still small voice.

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 frightened eagle sprang in air,

The wolf ran howling from his lair;

God was not in the storm.

'Twas 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 food

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.

Serently 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 the shining o'er the bower

Where thought can fold her wearied wings;

The bower of home—how sweetly glows

On this calm Sabbath's sacred close.

Affection's smile—with beam divine,

Unadorned and pure, dear, as thine!

Deeper, still deeper on the vale,

And on the venerable wood,

That tends to feel the stirring gale,—

And on yon mountain's solitude,

The shadows of the evening fall;

And darker spreads the gorgeous pall

Of clouds,—for every ray that shone

Among their many folds is gone.

Calm day, farewell! Heaven's fadeless choir

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 brow,

Gratefully let me kneel to share

This hour of fervent, voiceless prayer! P. B.

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 Ambassadors,

in the lofty tower of Comares. I have

just been seated there, enjoying the close of

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

Vega, covered with a slight sultry vapour that

caught the setting ray, seemed spread out in

the distance like a golden sea. Not a breath

of air disturbed the stillness of the hour, and

though the faint sound of music and merri-

ment now and then arose from the gardens

of the Darro, it but rendered more impressive

the monumental silence of the pile which over-

shadowed me. It was one of those hours and

scenes in which memory asserts an almost

magic power, and, like the evening sun beam-

ing on these mouldering towers, sends back

her retrospective rays to light up the glories

of the past.

As I sat watching the effect of the declining

day-light upon the Moorish pile, I was led to

a consideration of the light, elegant and vo-

luptuous character prevalent throughout its

internal architecture, and to contrast it with

the grand but gloomy solemnity of the Gothic

edifices, reared by the Spanish conquerors.

The very architecture thus bespeaks the

opposite and irreconcilable natures of the two

warlike people, who so long battled here for

the mastery of the Peninsula. By degrees I

fell into a course of musing upon the singular

features of the Arabian or Moorish Spaniards,

whose whole existence is as a tale that is told,

and certain forms one of the most anomalous

yet splendid episodes in history. Potent and

durable as was the dominion, we have no one

distinct type by which to designate them.

'They were a nation, as it were, without a

legitimate country or 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 fane 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 principles of conquest, and sought to es-

tablish in Spain a peaceful and permanent do-

minion. As conquerors their heroism was on-

ly 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 the arts and sciences, and promoting agriculture, manufactures and commerce, they gradually formed an empire unrivalled for its prosperity, by any of the empires of Christendom; and, by the diffusion of the light of oriental knowledge through the western regions 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 treasures 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 Granada, still bear inscriptions fondly boasting of the power and permanence of their dominion, can the boast be denied as arrogant vain? Generations after generations, 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 conqueror; 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 took no permanent root in the soil it embellished. Secured from all their neighbours of the west by impassable 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 peninsula 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 at length subdued by the obstinate and persevering valour of the Goth.

Never was the annihilation of a people more complete than that of the Moslem Spaniards. Where are they? Ask the shores of Barbary and its desert places. The exiled remnant of their once powerful empire, disappeared among the barbarians of Africa, and ceased to be a nation. They have not even left a distinct name behind them, though for nearly 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 monuments are all that remain to bear witness to their power and dominion, as solitary rocks left 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 monument to a brave, intelligent and graceful people, who conquered, ruled and passed away.

To the lovers of Fine Horses.

THE citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties are particularly requested to meet at the Eastern 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 FARMER.

Talbot County Court, on the Equity side thereof,

MAY TERM, 1832.

Thomas Perrin Smith,

Complainant,

vs.

Benj. Kemp and wife,

Wm. Edmondson and wife and others,

Defendants.

It is represented, to this Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, by John Stevens of Talbot County, by his Solicitor, by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas as Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal 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 admission to be given to William Edmondson, and Mary B. his wife, and to Elizabeth McNeal, and to John Nice, defendants in this case, residing in the State of Maryland, by serving it personally or leaving it at their respective 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 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 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 McNeal, and the said John Nice, of the admission of the said John Stevens, to become complainant as aforesaid, 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, &c. and that notice be given to the admission of the said John Stevens, as complainant, as aforesaid, by inserting and publishing this order, three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published 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. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

June 12 3v

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to 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 Lowe's Rannles 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 in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and 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 sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court-house of Talbot County, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, near Choptank River, called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land more or less.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.
may 1st, 1832. [G]

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 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 crop and supply of provender for the present year, in which case possession will be immediately given.

HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.
may 15 1f

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 Hensley's Britland, is situated on Wye River, in Queen Anne's county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a proportion of which is in good timber.

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.
June 5

A CARD.

JOHN MEONEKIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome assortment 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 3v

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WHIG OFFICE:

SUCH AS
HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTRES,
PAMPHLETS,
PRINTING AND OTHER CARDS,
MAGAZINES, and all other BLANKS
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

PETER W. WILLIS,

Clock & Watch
MAKER,
Denton, Maryland.—

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

"CHAINS, KEYS AND SEALS."
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
February 21, 1832.

JAMES GARDETTE,
DENTIST
OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON. He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.
March 20
Reference, Hon. Judge Earl J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

Maryland Colonization Society.

THE Managers of the State Colonization Fund being desirous of sending five hundred 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 during 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 applications 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 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 autumn, 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 the State.

Letters may be addressed to the managers at Baltimore.

MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD,
CHARLES C. HARPER.
may 29

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,
Baltimore,
may 22

SADDLERY.

W. W. HIGGINS

Has just returned from Baltimore with a splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

which he will dispose of on terms the most accommodating.

may 23

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Denton, Caroline county, }

March 20, 1832 3m }

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

The subscriber 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 cash prices.

My assortment of shoes and boots is complete, and I will sell them cheap for cash or wool.

PETER TARR.

June 12 3w

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture TIN 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 therefore, cash, wool, feathers, and all other kind of trade at the highest cash prices.

A. J. LOVEDAY.

June 12 3w

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A single man, who can come well recommended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the editor.

June 5

FOR SALE.

That handsome, small FARM called WARFIELD, 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.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 42.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 198.

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

THE TERMS

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



BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC No. 40.]
AN ACT changing the time of holding the
Courts in the District of Columbia.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of
the District of Columbia, for the county of
Washington, shall hereafter be held on the
fourth Monday in March, 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. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
Approved, May 31, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 41.]
AN ACT defining the qualifications of vot-
ers in the Territory of Arkansas.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America,
in Congress assembled, That every free
white male citizen of the United States of the
age of twenty-one years, who shall have re-
sided in the Territory 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
reside, and not elsewhere.

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 Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the sum of three
hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred
and fifty dollars, beyond the sum already ap-
propriated, out of any money in the Treas-
ury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay-
ment of the annuities due to the various In-
dian tribes heretofore mentioned, including
the sum of twenty thousand five hundred
dollars, stipulated for education of Indian
youth; twenty-five thousand four hundred
and seventy dollars, stipulated for the expenses
of blacksmiths, gunsmiths, millwrights,
agriculturalists, and laborers employed on In-
dian service, and for furnishing salt, tobacco,
iron, and steel to certain tribes; 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 thirty-
two, that it be so.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware
tribes, one thousand dollars.
To the Shawnee tribe, three thousand dol-
lars, and sixty dollars for furnishing salt.
To the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Lew-
istown, one thousand dollars.
To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five
hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars for
furnishing salt.
To the Aves tribe, three thousand dol-
lars.
To the Piankashaw tribe, eight hundred
dollars.
To the Kaskaskias tribe, one thousand dol-
lars.

To the Ottawa tribe, five thousand three
hundred dollars.
To the Ottawa and Missouri tribes, two
thousand five hundred dollars, and fifteen
hundred dollars for the expenses of black-
smiths' tools and agricultural implements.
To the Chippewa tribe, three thousand eight
hundred dollars, also, one thousand dollars for
the purposes of education, and two thousand
dollars for the purchase of farming utensils
and cattle, and the employment of persons to
aid them in agriculture.
To the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawa-
tomic tribes, sixteen thousand dollars, and one
hundred and twenty-five dollars for furnishing
salt.

To the Pottawatomie tribe, sixteen thou-
sand three hundred dollars, and one hundred
dollars to a private, principal chief; also, three
thousand dollars for the purposes of education,
and two thousand five hundred and twenty
dollars, for expenses of blacksmiths, millers,
and agriculturalists, and for furnishing salt,
tobacco, iron, and steel.

To the Pottawatomie tribe of Huron, four
hundred dollars.
To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine
hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Muska-
tubee, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars,
and to Robert Cole, a chief, one hundred and
fifty dollars; also, twelve thousand five hun-
dred dollars for purposes of education, and
two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dol-

lars for expenses of blacksmiths and mil-
lwrights, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the E-I river tribe, one thousand one
hundred dollars.
To the Seneca Nation, New York, four thou-
sand five hundred dollars, and two hundred
dollars to the Young King, a chief of the Sen-
eca nation.

To the Seneca tribe, New York, six thou-
sand dollars.
To the Creek tribe, thirty-four thousand
five hundred dollars.

To the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dol-
lars; also two thousand dollars for purposes
of education.

To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thou-
sand dollars.
To the Sac tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand
dollars.
To the Fox, and Iowa 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 Iowa tribe, three thousand dollars;
also nine hundred dollars for expenses of
blacksmiths and agriculturalists.

To the Osage tribe, eight thousand five
hundred dollars.
To the Seneca tribe, of Lewistown, one
thousand dollars.

To the Kickapoo tribe, two thousand dol-
lars.
To the Florida Indians, five thousand dol-
lars; also one thousand dollars for purposes
of education, and one thousand dollars for the
expenses of a gun and blacksmith.

To the Miami tribe, twenty-five thousand
dollars; also two thousand dollars for the sup-
port of the poor and infirm, and education of
youth; and two thousand and twenty dollars
for expenses of blacksmiths, and for furnishing
salt, iron and steel and tobacco.

To the Winnebago tribe, eighteen thousand
dollars; also three thousand seven hundred
and ninety dollars for expenses of blacksmiths
and agriculturalists, and for furnishing salt
and tobacco.

To the Kanza tribe, three thousand five
hundred dollars.
To the Christian Indians, four hundred
dollars.

To the Sioux tribe, of Mississippi, two thou-
sand dollars; also, one thousand seven hun-
dred dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, and
furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Yacaton and Santie bands, three
thousand dollars; also, one thousand four hun-
dred dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and
furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five hun-
dred dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, and
furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Sac tribe of Missouri river, five hun-
dred dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for
expenses of blacksmiths, and furnishing agri-
cultural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes,
and others, as stipulated for by the treaty of
fifteenth July, one thousand eight hundred
and thirty, three thousand dollars; and

To the Little Belt, of the Seneca tribe, of New
York, five hundred dollars.

To Anderson, three hundred and sixty dol-
lars, and to Lapandine, one hundred and forty
dollars, chiefs of the Delaware nation, ac-
cordingly 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 Winnebagoes, Chi-
pewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, Sacs,
Foxes, and others, and of salt, tobacco, agri-
cultural implements, and tools, not otherwise
provided for, the sum of four thousand three
hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so
much of any act as provides for the pay-
ment of any of the annuities and stipulations
herein mentioned, shall be, and the same is
heretofore, repeated.

Approved, June 4, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 43.]
AN ACT making appropriations in conform-
ity with the stipulations of certain treaties
with the Creek, Shawnee, Chickasaw, and
Choctaw, Wyandot, Cherokee, and Chickasaw.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the following sum be,
and the same are hereby, severally appro-
priated to the several objects hereinafter spe-
cifically enumerated, according to the stipula-
tions of certain Indian treaties, 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 ninth arti-
cle of the treaty concluded with the Creek In-
dians, twenty-four 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-
penses, and of claims against them, according
to the tenth article of the same treaty, sixteen
thousand dollars.

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
States, at fifteen dollars for each, and for com-
pensation to those who suffered in conse-
quence of being prevented from emigrating,
as severally provided for and stipulated in the
eleventh article of the same treaty, twenty-
five thousand and eighty dollars.

For the cost of rules, ammunition, and
black powder, according to the thirteenth arti-
cle of the same treaty, thirteen hundred and
twenty dollars.

For the expenses of taking the census, and
making the selection of reservations according
to the second article of the same treaty, three
thousand five hundred dollars.

For the service of a person to be selected to
certify the contracts for the sale of lands ac-
cording to the third article of the same treaty,
one thousand dollars.

For the expense of removing and keeping
off intruders from the Creek lands, accord-
ing to the fifth article of the same treaty, two
thousand dollars.

For one year's 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
Shawnee Indians, of Ohio, according to the
treaty concluded with them eighth August, one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the
following sums, namely:

For enabling them to erect houses and
open farms at their intended residence, ac-
cording to the fifth article of the said treaty,
thirteen thousand dollars.

For the payment for sundry articles as pre-
sents, enumerated in the ninth, twelfth, and
fourteenth articles of the same treaty, two
thousand four hundred and four dollars.

For expenses of selling the property of In-
dians, according to the sixth article of the said
treaty, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the
Ottoways, of Ohio, concluded the thirtieth
August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
one, the following sums, namely:

For the payment of certain 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 Senecas and Shawnees, of
Lewistown, Ohio, concluded the twentieth July,
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one,
the following sums, namely:

For an advance to said Indians, in lieu of
compensation for improvements, according to the
fifth article of the said treaty, six thousand
dollars.

For the payment of sundry articles stipu-
lated for as presents in the tenth article of said
treaty, thirteen hundred and fifteen dollars.

For the expense of selling the property of
said Indians, according to the sixth article of
the said treaty, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the
Wyandots, of Ohio, concluded nineteenth Janu-
ary, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
two, the following sums, namely:

For payment for the reservation of sixteen
thousand acres, as stipulated for in the second
article of the treaty, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment for improvements on the ce-
ded reservations, and expense of appraising
the same, according to the third article of said
treaty, four thousand dollars.

For transportation and contingencies under
the provisions of the several treaties above
mentioned, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of improvements within
the limits of Georgia and Arkansas, abandoned
by Cherokee emigrants under the treaty of
sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-eight, as valued by appraisers, seventy
thousand dollars.

For gratuities of fifty dollars for every five
emigrants from within the chartered limits of
Georgia, ten thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the
Choctaws, of fifteenth September, one thou-
sand eight hundred and thirty, the following
sums, namely:

For the blankets, robes, axes, ploughs, hoes,
wheels, cards, hammers, iron, and steel, stipulated
for in the twentieth article of the said treaty,
thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty
dollars.

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
have relinquished lands, according to the pro-
visions of the nineteenth article of said treaty,
the sum of thirty thousand seven hundred and
thirty dollars.

For expenses of, in relation to the treaties
above named, three thousand five hundred
dollars.

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,
in Congress assembled, That each of the sur-
viving officers, non-commissioned officers,
musicians, soldiers and Indian spies, who
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 not
entitled to any benefit under the act for the
relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers
of the revolution, passed the fifteenth day of
May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be
authorized to receive, out of any money in
the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the
amount of his full pay in the said line, ac-
cording to his rank, but not exceeding in any
case, the pay of a captain, in the said line,
such pay to be computed from the fourth day
of March, one thousand, eight hundred and
thirty-one, and shall continue during his nat-
ural life; and that any such officer, non-com-
missioned officer, musician, or private, as a
forfeited, who shall have served in the con-
tinental 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 un-
appropriated money in the Treasury, 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
from the fourth day of March, one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no
person receiving any annuity or pension un-
der any law of the United States providing
for revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall
be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless
he shall first relinquish his further claim to
such pension; and in all payments under this
act, the amount which may have been received
under any other act as aforesaid, since the
date at which the payments under this act
shall commence, shall first be deducted from
such payment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
pay allowed by this act shall, under the di-
rection of the Secretary of the Treasury, be
paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer,
musician or private, entitled thereto, or his
authorized attorney, at such places and
times as the Secretary of the Treasury may
direct, and that no officer shall be en-
titled to said pay, nor until any officer, non-
commissioned officer, musician or private, re-
ceive the same until he furnish the said Sec-
retary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled
to the same, in conformity to the provisions
of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall
not be in any way transferable or liable to at-
tachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal pro-
cess whatever, but shall inure wholly to the
personal benefit of the officer, non-commis-
sioned officer, musician or soldier entitled to
the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so
much of the said pay as shall be paid before
the approval of this act, shall be paid to the
person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in

the manner and under the provisions above
mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue
thereafter shall be paid semi-annually, in the
manner above directed; and, in case of the
death of any person embraced by the provi-
sions of this act, or of the act to which it is
supplementary, during the period intervening
between the semi-annual payments directed
to be made by said acts, the proportionate
amount of pay which shall accrue between the
last preceding semi-annual payment, and the
death of such person, shall be paid to his
widow, or if he leave no widow, to his children.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the
officers, non-commissioned officers, mari-
ners, or marines, who served for a like term
in the naval service, during the revolutionary
war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this
act, in the same manner as is provided for the
officers and soldiers of the army of the rev-
olution.

Approved, June 7th, 1832.

CHOLERA IN CANADA.
The New York Commercial Advertiser
says:—It is our painful duty to announce the
alarming fact, that the India pestilence, which
in its progress westward has clad Europe in
mourning, has at length distinctly appeared
in America. The CHOLERA has broken
out both in Quebec and Montreal—having
been brought to those cities by the emigrants
from Ireland.

We have received several letters from Mon-
treal, from which we make the following ex-
tracts:—

"Montreal, June 9.
We regret to say that one vessel from
Dublin, with a full number of emigrants, has
lost 42 persons during her voyage by an un-
known disease, as is reported; although the
remainder of the passengers and crew are
said to be now perfectly healthy. The ves-
sel lies at the quarantine ground below Que-
bec. An investigation is going on by the
physicians, to ascertain and report the char-
acter of the disease. Some little alarm was
excited, by the supposition that it was the
cholera, but the public mind is more at ease
within a day or two."

"Montreal, June 11.
We refer to ours of the 9th instant, and
regret to say that the unknown disease al-
luded to, as having swept off 42 of the emigrant
passengers on board the Carriack, from Dub-
lin, proved to be the Cholera, and the disease
is now officially ascertained as existing in
Quebec, where 15 cases were reported on the
9th inst., and a very few deaths. And we re-
gret to say, that there is little doubt but
that two or three deaths in this place, yester-
day and to-day, were decided cases of Cholera—
We, as well as others, are very naturally al-
larm-ed, and we are aware that when it be-
comes known abroad that this dreadful disease
exists here, it must operate much to the dis-
advantage of business generally, and ours in
particular—yet we consider it the duty of ev-
ery one to state facts as they are, and 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 enormously great; and
altogether beyond precedent in any former
year.

On the 9th instant, the steamboat John
Molson arrived at Montreal with 892 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 carried from Quebec to
Montreal 230.

We learn from the Quebec papers that the
streets in what is called the Lower Town,
resemble a fair day, from the crowds of em-
igrants which are hourly landed from the
shipping."

It is added that the three steam-
ers, John Bull, British America and Chamblay,
departed from that city with 2500 emigrants,
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 Old de Sac, and
which is at this time, probably, filled with em-
igrants, is one of the most filthy places we
have ever seen, and in the summer season it
is surprising that disease is not engendered in
every dwelling; and no place could be more
easily kept clean than that portion of the
return of the number of emigrants who have
arrived the present year, at Quebec, up to the
9th inst.

Quebec, June 9.—Total number of Emi-
grants 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, 10,599
Previously reported, 15,101
Total, 25,700

POSTSCRIPT.
From the New York Commercial of Saturday
afternoon.

THE CHOLERA.—The intelligence from
Montreal, received yesterday, was but too true.
The Asiatic scourge has in very truth, enter-
ed the heart of the Western Continent, and
the Destroying Angel is stretching his arm
over us.

Thus far, in Montreal and Quebec, the dis-
ease has assumed its direct form, and we ap-
parently approaching our own territory with
fearful rapidity. A gentleman who left Que-
bec on Tuesday morning, (11th), has furnish-
ed the Courier 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 EIGHTY, and the deaths to upwards of
SIXTY. He described the disease as extend-
ing in malignity, any previous accounts of
violence either in Europe or Asia, and all
who were attacked were considered hopeless.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Extra.
Friday, 9 A. M.

CHOLERA AT QUEBEC, MONTREAL,
SOREL, ST. JOHN'S & LAKEVILLE.

Our most apprehensions in relation to this
dreadful disease, are painfully realized. Its
ravages at Quebec are most appalling.

We this morning saw Mr. Cone, of Char-
leston, S. Carolina, who left Quebec on Tues-
day, and is one day in advance of the mail—
he permitted us, a few minutes before the
North American left, to see a copy of the
Quebec Gazette of the 11th inst., from which
we make a hasty extract.

From the Quebec Gazette of June 11.
THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

We announced the existence of the Cholera
at Grosse Ile on Friday. It is now in this
city. Its effects in an American climate are
likely to be more severe than in Europe.

It becomes the duty of all to be vigilant in
repelling the ravages of this common destroy-
er. Cleanliness, temperance, regularity of
habits, moderate eating and exercise, and ex-
emption from all excess, are the best preven-
tives.

The greatest number of deaths are from
Chamblay street. Three or four deaths
have occurred in the upper town. Deaths
have been caused in from five to six 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 June 11th, 1832.

It becomes the painful duty of the Board of
Health to announce the existence of the Asi-
atic Cholera in our city and neighborhood—
This decision is founded after mature delib-
eration, upon the unanimous opinion of the
medical gentlemen of the city.

Thirty-four deaths have occurred within
the last forty-eight hours.

The editor of the Gazette gives the follow-
ing cases, as having been reported.

At the Emigrant's Hospital, 39 cases—26
deaths—3 recovered.

At private dwellings—30 cases—15 deaths.
On board the steamship in which Mr. Cone
informed us, started for Montreal, one death
occurred before she left the wharf, four per-
sons were attacked soon after they got under-
way; one person died and was thrown over-
board, before reaching Sorel, where the au-
thorities of Montreal stopped the boat, and
where cases had already broken out.

In addition to the foregoing, a gentleman
direct from Montreal who arrived this morn-
ing, informs us that there had been 15 cases
and 7 deaths at that place; and that the dis-
ease had broken out at St. John's and Lapra-
rie.

The Cholera at Quebec is not confined to
emigrants, but attacks citizens and strangers
indiscriminately.

It is, perhaps, our duty to inform the
citizens of New York, that three gentlemen
who left Quebec on Thursday, in the boat
which cholera patients, left in the North Amer-
ica this morning.

A gentleman who left 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 hospital, two of them died.
A servant woman living in the house where
he boarded, was seized with the disease, and
died within three hours, and a country mer-
chant of his acquaintance, living in the upper
town was seized off within six hours. Three
persons were attacked on board the steamship
in which he came passenger to Montreal, and
before they reached the next landing, one of
them a resident Canadian, was a corpse. The
other two did not recover.

At Montreal the disease was also spreading
with fearful and destructive rapidity, but he
did not hear the number of cases or deaths
stated, nor did he possess himself of a late
paper. He understood, however, that three
cases had occurred at La Prairie, and he was
an informed in Pittsburgh, that a Physician
for the truth of this rumor, he will not
vouch, but all the other particulars may be
implicitly relied upon. He says the greatest
consternation prevails all classes, and that
by directions of the Board of Health, every
individual carries with him a vial of iodine
and pepperment to be taken at the first
appearance of spasmodic symptoms, which
generally commences in the arms.

PROCLAMATION.
By Walter Bowne, Mayor of the City of New
York.

Whereas information having been re-
ceived at this office that the disease known by
the name of the Asiatic Cholera, now exists
in or at the city of Montreal and Quebec, in
Canada; and whereas, it is at times proper
to guard with peculiar solicitude every avenue
by which disease might be possible of
fecting this city; Therefore, by virtue of the
powers in me by law vested, I, Walter Bowne,
Mayor of the city of New York, do order and
direct, that from and after the publication of
this Proclamation, no boat, vessel or car-
riage, or any description, having on board any
person sick with fever, or the disease called
Cholera, or any disease resembling it, shall
approach any part of the city of New York,
nearer than three hundred yards, nor shall a
person belonging to such vessel, except the
master or some person deputed by him,
(who shall immediately repair to this office)
be permitted to land from any such vessel
without permission first obtained from this
office.

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 abroad, shall approach nearer to
the City Hall than 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 testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and seal, and have caused the
Seal of Mayorality of said City
to be hereunto affixed this sixteenth day of
June in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-two.

WALTER BOWNE,
Mayor of the City of New York.

extensively and grievously afflicted other por-
tions of the earth, presents a case fully war-
ranted the exercise of the canons, of setting
forth 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 devout and Christian frame of mind;
with deep repentance for your sins, with hum-
ble and sincere resolutions of amendment of
our heart and life, and in the exercise of
the true and living faith of the Gospel, I
would also most earnestly 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 man-
ifestation 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
upon you for good and not for evil.

My Rev Brethren, the Clergy of the Dio-
cese, I would especially and affectionately call
to diligence and earnestness in urging upon
their people that improvement which Chris-
tians should make of the impending judg-
ment of God, as seriously impressing upon
them their exposure to death, and their re-
sponsibility at the great judgment to which
death will be the summons.

With my humble prayers that the threat-
ened scourge may be averted from our nation,
and commending you to the gracious protec-
tion of G. d. our only Strength and Salvation,
I am, dear Brethren,

burgh to Sunday
after of the Cl
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trol of medicine

POETRY.

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

By Byron.

When coldness wraps this suffering clay,
Oh! whether 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 fall at once the realms of space,
A thing of eyes that all survey!

Eternal, boundless, unceasing,
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 morn or makes
Its glance 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 die 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.

By a Lady.

Cornelia; to Heaven thy spirit hath flown,
To mingle with those that are pure like thine
own,
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 darkness and strife,
Is the place thou hast left in the dawn of thy life.
Like the sweet morning twilight that melts on the
dew,
Mid the leaves of some flower of Elysia hue;
So hath life's early light been extinguished in thee,
Lovely infant so dear to thy Mother—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' away into life—round the place,
That saw thee go forth to the regions above
There hovered 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 didst smile, in thine innocence, beautifully
smile,
As thou turned'st on thy Mother, who watch'd thee,
the while,
An eye—oh so pure, and so meek, that met thought
Already the calm light of Heaven it caught,
And thy sweet little voice, which like music that
dies
On the ear of the evening, seem'd 'tun'd for the skies.
Thou hast gone, spotless spirit, to the Heaven of
Love—
Thou hast flown, in thy flight, on the wings of the
dove—
Thou hast mingled with angels, and join'd in the
thrill;
And perhaps—was it so sweet babe? thy first song
Was "Glory to God in the highest," and then
"Peace—Peace to my Father, and Mother—and
men."

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and arranged 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
FARM IMPORTED TEAS,
which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for Cash, or at short dates to punctual customers.
The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style.
Highest price given for Wool, Feathers, Tow Linn &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 & Domestic DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.
Also a good lot of PENNSYLVANIA
TOW LINENS
and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations
Easton, April 24

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," "Lovel,"
"HAMILTON," "NASHUA," "EXETER,"
"AVENUE," and "PITTSFIELD"
Manufactures, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.

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 Princes, on the fifth 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 mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called *Hodges Manor* and part of another tract of land called *Love's Ranges* and contains the quantity of 336 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.
The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid; and at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and 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 sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, near Choptank River, called *Marat Land*, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of Land more or less.
The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale; that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Cashier of the Branch
Bank at Easton.
may 1st, 1832. (G)

MRS. RIDGWAY

MILLINER AND MENTUA MAKER
WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON.
WISHES to employ one or two young ladies, who understand the Millinery business, in all its various branches, and one Menta-maker, who understands her business in all its varieties, to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.
June 5

The Baltimore American, will please insert the above in the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

BANK OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Dec 31st, 1831.
BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—
For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.
On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.
By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.
may 15 *125Sept.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esq. are respectfully requested to furnish the subscriber with the date and amount of their claims as soon as conveniently may be. It being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.
WM. HAYWARD, Jr. agent
for E. S. Winder.
June 19

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:
Office on Federal Alley, opposite the Court House, and next door to the Post Office.
Easton, June 19.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail 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 himself DANIEL JACKLIN, says he is freeborn and was raised in Stafford, State of Connecticut. Said colored man is about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a chestnut colour, has a black mark on the right cheek. Had on when committed a grey monkey jacket, blue trousers, 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 according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.
June 12 8w

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 fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.
may 15 8wro3w

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 *Courtesy's Range*, and *Hemaley's Britland*, situated on Vye River, in Queen Anne's county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a proportion of which is in good timber.
The terms of sale are:—That one fourth of the purchase money is to be paid on the day of sale, 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 a surety 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.
June 5

Talbot County Court, on the Equity side thereof.

MAY TERM, 1832.
Thomas Perrin Smith, Complainant
vs.
Benj. Kemp and wife, John Edmundson and wife, and others, Defendants.
It is represented, to this Court, sitting at a Court of Chancery, held by John Stevens of Talbot County, by his Solicitor, by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith, has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal 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 appointed, 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 admission to be given to William Edmundson, and Mary B. his wife, and Elizabeth McNeal, and to John Nee, defendants in the case, residing in the State of Maryland, by serving it personally on each of them, at their respective 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 the 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 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 Edmundson and Mary B. his wife and to the said Elizabeth McNeal, and the said John Nee, of the admission of the said John Stevens, to become complainant as aforesaid, by serving a copy of this order on each of their respective usual places of abode, as that no be given to the admission of the said John Stevens, as complainant, as aforesaid, by inserting and publishing in two of the newspapers published 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, J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
June 12 8w

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 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.
may 15 1f

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 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 8w

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE
WHIG OFFICE:

SUCH AS
HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTRES,
PAMPHLETS,
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MAGISTRATES, and all their BLANKS
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

SADDLERY.

W. W. HIGGINS
Has just returned from Baltimore with a splendid assortment of
SADDLERY,
which he will dispose of on terms the most accommodating.
may 22

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!!!

The subscriber 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 cash prices.
My assortment of shoes and boots is complete, and I will sell them cheap for cash or wool.
PETER TAHR.
June 12 8w

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,
Baltimore,
may 22

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST
OF PHILADELPHIA,
WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON.
HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.
March 20
Reference, Hon. Judge Earl J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.
PETER W. WILLIS,
Baltimore,
may 22

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKER,
Denton, Maryland:—
Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform.
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."
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 manufacture TIN 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 8w

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A single man, who can come well recommended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the editor.
June 5

Maryland Colonization Society.

THE Managers of the State Colonization Society, being desirous of sending five hundred 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 during 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 applications 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 will be exceedingly great.
Whenever a sufficient number of emigrants to authorize an expedition, shall offer, the managers will send one at any time during the summer or autumn, 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 the State.
Letters may be addressed to the managers at Baltimore.
MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD,
CHARLES C. HARPER.
may 29

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county, Va.
March 20, 1832 8m

FOR SALE.

That hands me, small FARM called *Wan 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.
Apply to
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.
may 29 8w3f

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge, (the 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 Centerville (by Corcoran) and Chestertown, and return the same days.
All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
April 10

The Celebrated Horse

RED ROVER.

RED ROVER will stand the ensuing season at St. Michaels, Easton, the Trappe and Chapel Hill, in Talbot County, Maryland. The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, viz. Six dollars the season, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into the market.
All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUNK, at his Agency Office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aspinwall st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.
may 29

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 admiration 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 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 raised on this shore; his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Virginia. 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 Eastern course and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats.—Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, who was selected in England by the best judges for Col. Taylor of Washington, at a very high price, and was landed in Philadelphia in 1812; he was the sire of Grim, first, Spectator, Accut, Scap'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 Faulkner's horse Red Rover, has been located as a stallion, since he was 4 years old, in this county; that we have seen many of his rolls, 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 services; and by its purity, grand dam by Virginia, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended from Col. Lloyd's Traveller.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS MARTIN.
April 10.

YOUNG RINALDO.

This splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity, and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's RINALDO, will stand this season, at the following places, 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 chase, payable on the first of September next; Five dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal—should the mare lose her foal from ill treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the groom.
DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.
Young Rinaldo will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail, and near hind foot white; fully 15 and a half hands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.
He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse Rinaldo, out of Lady Lightfoot, that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gey, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Arcley, 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 3

300 NEGROES WANTED.

I 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 Eastern Whig will copy the above till forbid; Globe, Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

300 NEGROES WANTED.

I 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 Eastern Whig will copy the above till forbid; Globe, Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

WARE 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-EN WARE.

The whole or any portion would be sold at a great bargain, will worth the attention of purchasers 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 Easter streets, O. T.—The Lot is 110 feet front by 83 feet (more or less) deep; for terms apply corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets.

DAVID BROWN.
N. B. The Columbian Association for the Leaning, to be had as above, (which has proven its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the subscriber will show (among others one of forty years duration,) and as he has different preparations thereof, 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 D. B.

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in largest 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 the market.
All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUNK, at his Agency Office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aspinwall st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.
may 29

PROPOSALS FOR

AN EXTRA GLOBE.

A severe political conflict is approaching. A "New Coalition" of freemen men are managing at Washington to accomplish their selfish ends at the hazard of their country's peace, prosperity and honor. Extremes have met. The Champion of an unreasonable Tariff and the Author of Nullification, having no principle in common but a restless ambition, are found united in their efforts to baffle the President in his foreign negotiations, kindle faction in our halls of legislation, and fill our country with discontent and anarchy.
It is time for the people to take the alarm! The causeless rejection of our Minister to Great Britain, was but the first overt act of this "Holy Alliance" against every thing that is pure in our government and patriotic in its administration. It will soon be followed by others equally hostile to the interests of the people and insulting to the President of their choice. Instead of devoting themselves to the promotion of justice, harmony and peace, a band of political managers in Congress are spending sleepless nights and anxious days in devising means to array against the President all the avaricious, corrupt and corrupting influences which pervade the Republic. With these they hope to vanquish the conqueror of Europe's bravest armies, and close in obloquy and disgrace, the public career of him who "has filled the measure of his country's glory."
What are we to expect from the success of this "New Coalition"? Will our foreign relations be better managed? Will our laws be executed with more fidelity and energy at home? Will our agriculture, commerce and manufactures flourish more? Will our national debt be sooner paid? Is there hope that the train of public affairs in general would progress better or so well? No; it is not for the benefit of the country that the "New Coalition" has been formed; nor is any improvement in the public prosperity expected from its success. The struggle is for power, for the foreign mission, justships and other valuable offices, usual to serve the stern integrity of Andrew Jackson and sell to him their influence and support, have united with other aspirants 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 earnest and desire of the people to preserve the administration of their government in honest names. To effect this object, it is only necessary that they guard against deception, and take steps to procure correct information in relation to the administration. They will find ANDREW JACKSON as true to his country now, as he was when he put to hazard fortune, fame and life, in repelling our invaders. They will not be 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 career of public usefulness in glory and triumph. As in the case of Washington, so in that of Jackson, they will take care that our Republic shall not be stigmatized with the imputation of ingratitude.
To enable every freeman to obtain correct information during the impending conflict, we propose to publish thirty numbers of an EXTRA GLOBE, commencing about the first of May, and continuing until the election of Electors, for ONE DOLLAR. It will be a large imperial sheet, entirely filled with useful matter. One number will be published after the election, giving the result in every State, as much as is possible.
It will be chiefly devoted to a vindication of the character, fame and principles of ANDREW JACKSON, with a view to his re-election. It will promptly reprove the slanders and falsehoods which may be promulgated to destroy him, and hold the "New Coalition" up to merited detestation.
From the nature of the undertaking, all subscriptions must be paid in advance, and no paper will be sent until the money shall be received.
To enable all subscribers to begin with the first number, we beg our friends who may receive these proposals, immediately to raise a subscription and make returns.
F. P. BLAIR.
Washington, March, 1832.

EAS

VOL. IV.

PRINTED EVERY TUE

EDWARD

PUBLISHER OF

Are Two Dollars

Annun payable

VERTICES

DOLLAR; and con

FIVE CENTS per s

BY A

LAWS OF THE

Passed at the First

AN ACT authori

act to permit

the State of Co

Be it enacted by

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