POETRY.

THE GIRL OF CADIZ.

The following lines are from the new edition of Byron's works. They occupy the place of the exquisite lines addressed to Inez, and seem to have been written at a time when the author was yet in love with the world.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Oh never talk to me of Madrid,
Or Seville, or Xeres, or Malaga ladies,
It has not long stood in alliance
Like me, but I'm for the girl of Cadiz
Altho' her eye be not of blue,
Nor has her hair the English lasses,
Here for the moment I sue
The language she speaks surpasses
Demosthenes or Tully!
The tongue of Castile, the language of Castile
The tongue that was made for love to utter,
In dulcet accents, and softest tones
The language of love is spoken here
And as along I chance to stroll
In laughing groups I see young women fresh,
And fair, and free as the young lark could feel,
And entitled to give the lark a lesson.

Our English maids are long to seek,
And frigid even as pure as snow.
And if their charms be fair, yet
They're like a class of fine confession;
But turn beneath a brighter sun,
For love and mind the Spanish maid is,
And who—when frolic, frolic woos—
Enchants you like the girl of Cadiz?

The Spanish maid is so coquette;
Nor does to see, she ever trouble,
And if she can, and she hate,
Alas she cannot but be double,
Her heart can never be bought or sold—
Have or others, at least sincerely,
And that's well and been to gold,
I'will love you long, and I'see you dearly

The Spanish girl that meets your love,
Never turns away with a mock denial,
For every thought is bent to prove
Her passion—rather have of trial
When thinking of former means Spain,
She dwells on fond and shares the danger,
And should it prove pain the pain
She bears the spur, her love's avenger.

And when, beneath the evening star,
She mingles in the gay bolero,
Or sings to her guitar
Or Castilian Lay of a Moorish hero,
Or counts her beads with fervy hand
Beneath the twinkling eyes of Hesper,
Or joins devotion's chant to art,
To chant the sweet and hallowed vesper

In each her charms the heart must move
Of all who venture to behold her;
Then let no Minstrel lay repose
Because her bosom is not colder,
Thro' many a chase its name to roam
Where many a soft and melting maid is,
Not none should, and not at home,
May in dich the dark eyed girl of Cadiz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

We have received a copy of a "National Circular" in a pamphlet of twelve pages, issued by the Temperance Society of Washington, and addressed to the Heads of each Family in the United States. The praiseworthy and persevering efforts of the Friends of Temperance have already achieved much towards banishing from our land the hellborne and fiend-like prevalence of ardent spirits, the abuse of which acts as a withering blight upon the moral, intellectual, and physical energies of a considerable portion of our population, and leads to more results of the direst kind than anything else. Gordon is still not able to assign the Address to any, but up to he is a Lecturer—The Circular then opens, and as it is short, we believe it remarked, to the Heads of Families—*Nakedness hide!—pure.*

"We are convinced in respect and good walk, and be accepted, the need your assistance. It is the work of a combination of principles of immense from the use of ardent spirits, as a drink throughout our country, and throughout the world. The moral and prevent, and of having again a strong impression has already been made, and a great change effected in the public mind in this subject. More than a million of persons in the United States have ceased to use ardent spirits, more than a thousand distilleries have been shut up, more than three thousand merchant vessels have left the bottle in the cellar, and more than a thousand drunkards are cured to use intoxicating drinks. Moreover, in thousands of cases, it appears from your own pen, it is been saved from becoming drunkards, who had it not been for the distillery of ardent spirits, or to the encouragement of the traffic, would have been reclaimed, and lost their souls. The quantity of ardent spirits used, and extensive destruction of grain, has been greatly diminished, and prepensions, crimes, sickness, poverty, and poverty, and the lives have been diminished in proportion. Sobriety, industry, and economy have been greatly revived, and it is not too much to be anticipated with the subjection of the ardent spirits, that, in the United States, the drunkard, the idle, the profane, the lazy, the thief, the gambler, the sot, the ardent spirits, the distillery, the grain, the merchant, the sailor, the soldier, the farmer, the mechanic, the slave, the free, the Slave and Free States, Should such Societies be formed throughout the country, and perhaps from them, a Congress of Delegates from each state, it would save annually more than 4,000,000, and more than 50,000 valuable lives. It would remove one of the great obstructions to all means for human improvement, one of the greatest dangers to our liberty, and, and religious institutions, and one of the chief causes, throughout our land of human happiness and joy.

"And what we ask of you, and of each member of your family, is, that you will not only abstain from the use of ardent spirits, but, for the sake of doing good to others, unite with a Temperance Society, and for this purpose, that you will give your names, and the influence which is attached to them, to the pledge which is annexed to this paper. And we do this for the following reasons, viz.

"Ardent spirit, as a drink, is not *needful*.

"All the world lived without it, and all the business of the world was conducted without it, for more than five thousand years. It was not used, as a drink, in Great Britain, till within less than three hundred years; nor was it common in this country till within less than one hundred years. Of course it is not *needful*.

"It is not *useful*. The mind that never use it suffer no evil for want of it. There is no natural appetite for it; but the appetite is created solely by the use of it.—More than a million persons in the United States, and many who once used it daily, and thought it to be needful, have found by experience that they are as all respects better without it. And the number is so great, in all varieties of condition, as to make it certain, should the experiment be fairly made, that this would be the case with all. Of course, it is not *useful*.

"Of hundreds of thousands, who have united with temperance societies on the plan of abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, none have been found, who have lived two years, who would not acknowledge that they were better without it; nor is there the least reason to fear, when the experiment is fairly made, but that this will be the case with all."

"Let the customs of society be changed, and each individual more with others, to touch not, taste not, and handle not the intoxicating thing, and the evil will be done away. Generations yet unborn, to the ages, saved, by ceasing to do evil, and learning to do well, will rise up and call you blessed.

"We, therefore, renewedly and earnestly request you, and all the members of your family, to sign the annexed pledge, and your names be enrolled as members of the Temperance Society.

"It is proposed, through the medium of State, county, town, and district societies, and the efforts of friends of temperance, to get a copy of this, or a similar paper, into every family in the United States. In several States, the friends of temperance are now doing such work, and with the most gratifying success. And could we exhort to the world the noble, the sublime spectacle, of thirteen millions of people rising in the strength and unanimity of conscience, the tyranny of pernicious custom, and throwing to our world not to be so, but to be, even in their select, but to be *doubly free*, we will be assured the people who have trodden down the evil. And it would be more than has ever yet been done, to render our free institutions *permanent*; and to the manifestation of their blessings, to spread their influence and their gratitude, knowledge, virtue, and happiness throughout the world."

"PLEDGE.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and pledge ourselves, that we will not use, nor countenance the use of, ardent spirits, as a drink, as not only needless, but hurtful to the moral, civil and religious interests of men, that it tends to form intemperate appetites and habits; and that while it is contrary to the rules of temperance, it cannot be done away,—that therefore agree that we will not use it, or traffic in it, that we will not provide it as an article for entertainment, or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways, we will discountenance the use of it in the community."

The Fair Penitent.

It was evening. The last rays of the setting sun fell upon the richly painted windows of the Abbey, and threw a glorious religious light, upon the marble floor beneath, and the fluted pillars that rose on high. A young female, dressed in white, advanced upon the solemn, silent and stately steps, her eyes timidly cast upon the ground, and her lovely locks half shading a countenance on which the hills and valleys seemed to vie with each other, which should add most beauty to features, the hum of which were scarcely itself

She stopped for a moment as she reached the open portal of the chapel that formed a recess on one side of the nave, and then turned into the recess, entered, confessional, and fell upon her knees.

What opened sin? could it be cured one have committed, that required absolution at the hands of the holy father confessor?

We shall see.

Having first pronounced her accustomed prayer with a loud voice, she seemed to gain confidence by this act, and proceed to relate first, her little acts of contumacy towards her school mistress, for though kind and an amiable, she had not yet left Convent school; then her little sins of actual commission, reversing her gentest in the last. At length, though she had certainly not concluded her recital, she made a pause as if reluctant to proceed farther.

"Come, daughter," exclaimed the good priest, perceiving that she was prompted by pride or delicacy to deter you from the full confession, without which absolution were vain What more?

"I am afraid to tell you, good father."

The priest said something to encourage her, but the girl persisted still hesitated and as she covered her sweet face with her hands, as if ashamed to have it seen, the tears made their way, spite of her pretty fingers.

"Come, come," said the holy father, "this must not be—I must not, I cannot, absolve. What is it that troubles you? Have you done any thing unpermitted, or left undone, that ought to have been done?

"Have you been cruel to a maiden lover? Have you been remiss at mass, at vespers, or at prime? Have you been guilty of a lie, or a lie, or a lie, or

FOR FAITH & FREEDOM.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1832.

KENTUCKY.

In the Legislature of this State on the 5th inst. Gen. McAfee read and laid on the table a preamble and resolutions against the doctrine of Nullification. The preamble announces a belief that one State can, by its own authority, set aside and nullify the acts of Congress—that the modification of the Tariff at the last session of Congress, if had been confidently hoped, would have been regarded as a strong indication of the spirit since manifested by the people in the other States on this subject—and that the "Legislature and people of Kentucky wou themselves to be the steadfast friends of the Union, and they cannot consent to see its authority and laws set aside by any one member, and whilst we assure our southern brethren that we will hear their complaints with patience and aid in redressing their real grievances—yet we most solemnly protest against the course reported to be there, and take our stand on the side of our country."—*Therefore,*

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, That we disapprove and deprecate the doctrine of South Carolina, that any one State has the right to nullify and set aside a law of the United States as contrary to the Constitution, and would be destructive to the peace and happiness of the Union.

Resolved, That "the Federal Union must be preserved."

INDIANA SENATOR.

There have been twelve ballots taken in the Legislature of Indiana, for the choice of a Senator of the United States, in the place of Mr. Tipton, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next. On the 7th ballot the vote was for Mr. Tipton 46, for Oliver H. Smith 42, for James G. Read 23, and eleven scattering; and on the 12th ballot it was for Mr. Tipton 49, for Mr. Smith 17, for Arthur Patterson 21, and 23 scattering.

In the *Pennsylvania* Legislature there have been 17 unsuccessful ballotings for a U. S. Senator, after which the subject was postponed till the 9th of January. The following is the result of the last ballot:

For Samuel McKean	50
Richard Rush	45
John Sergeant	18
H. A. Muhlenberg	15

Gov. Wolf has re appointed Gen. S McKean, Secretary of the commonwealth.

We understand it is in contemplation, should the United States Bank fail to get a renewal of its charter, to take a charter from the State wherever it may, and maintain the business the legal authority can be obtained from N. Y. Com.

A Gentleman Farmer.—

this paper, has been [illegible], intended for apparent Tuesday. [illegible] will

REACTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A convention, consisting of about 150 delegates, assembled on the 19th inst. at Columbia, at which Ex Governor M'Duffie and the Hon. David Johnson, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, presided, Mr Taylor, the president, being absent on account of indisposition. On motion of Ex Governor Manning, the nullifying Ordinance and the acts repealed in the legislature of South Carolina in obedience to it, were referred to a committee of thirty one, and the convention adjourned until the next day.

The Greenville Mount Ivier admits that no *Union* man in that State will take the "*test oath*" required by the Nullification Ordinance.—The paper adds that in those districts where the Nullifiers are in a majority, the Union men already in office will be compelled to give way—but in other districts it is said to be doubtful whether the Unionists will not hold on in spite of the Ordinance, and leave a question between the old and new officers, the Court of Appeals most decide, and a majority of that Court are Union men. They cannot be removed without a direct breach of the State Constitution.

Another course to be pursued by the Union party, where they have a majority, as at Greenville, is at every election for district officers to elect their own party men. The persons elected refusing to qualify by taking the oath, another election must be ordered, and the same person can again be elected *ad infinitum*. The consequence will be that there will be no officers elected, except the Unionists are permitted to hold, without taking the obnoxious "*test oath*."

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated December 8:—

"Information has been received from the upper districts, from which it appears that the people in Spartanburg, Greenville, &c have expressed themselves in the strongest manner against Nullification. The ordinance of Nullification and the proceedings of the Convention, have been burnt and effigies of Gov. Hamilton, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Turnbull, and the leaders Nullifiers, treated with great indignity. These proceedings, however unreasonable, show that the formation of the "separate and independent government" is there easy to speak of than accomplish. It is very questionable whether the people, in the upper districts at least, feel any disposition to form a part and parcel of the separate government contemplated."

From South Carolina, we learn, by private letters received yesterday, that *John C. Calhoun* has been elected a Senator of the United States to succeed Gen. Hayne, who has resigned that office. No opposition was made to the election of Mr. Calhoun, the Unionist voting blank ballots.

We have not been able to learn whether Mr. Calhoun resigns the office of Vice President of the United States, or holds that office until its term expires.—*Nat. Intel.*

Robt. Y. Hayne has been elected Governor of South Carolina, and has taken the oath imposed by the Legislature to support the Ordinance of Nullification.

We have seen but little in the Congressional proceedings that we thought would be interesting to our readers—we have therefore made but few extracts:

From the Washington Globe, Dec. 18.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Poindexter submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, on which, in his opinion, the present rate of duties ought to be reduced, specifying particularly the amount of reduction on each article, so as to produce the result of an aggregate reduction of the revenue of six millions of dollars, upon protected articles, &c. The resolution lies one day for consideration.

The resolution heretofore reported by Mr Smith, from the Committee on Finance, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate with the *prospect* of a bill for reducing the duties levied on imports, in conformity with the suggestions made by him in his annual Report, was taken up—Mr. Tyler said, that he had been chiefly instrumental in prevailing on the Committee on Finance to adopt the resolution now before the Senate. It had been adopted with not opposition, and seemed to meet the entire approbation of all the members save one. Under these circumstances it had come before the Senate. He designed it for good—He thought a speedy action on the subject of the Tariff was indispensably necessary—that it was due to the country—to the condition of the finances, and demanded by the fearful cross info which our affairs had been unfortunately plunged. He still remained of the opinion which he at first entertained. A great crisis had arrived, and the future action—powerful, well sustained and efficient action, was necessary to save the country.—The question could not be blinked—and he for one, resting on the principles which had governed him through life, was ready for action. He was not for shutting blood in cool state, but for prompt legislation, which could heal up the wounds of the country. He found himself, however, differing with some of those with whom he commonly acted, without whose aid the resolution could not be carried. Some objected to it for one cause, and some for another—He hoped these objections would give way to better reflections, and that those who agreed in the main would not differ about unessentials. For the present, therefore, he declined to press the subject and moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was agreed to.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

In the House of Representatives Mr Wickliffe moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill graduating the distribution of the net proceeds of the sale of the public lands after the payment of the public debt, among the several States and Territories according to their Federal population, upon the following conditions, as permanent pledges of the new States and Territories.

1st Congress shall annually appropriate the sum of eighty thousand dollars, and up to the same, under the existing law, for purchasing the Public Lands 3d That the sale of the public lands shall be made at a price equal to the average quantity of public lands sold at public sale during the last five years 4th Increase of population for ten years to be added to the States, in proportion to 31 12 per cent., as an equivalent for the surplus of lands ceded to the United States by the original thirteen States. Providing also for the graduation and reduction of the price of the refuse land.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, Mr E. Everett in the chair, on the bill to explain an act from last session to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa.

Mr Appleton submitted an amendment by way of a substitute for the bill substituting 1832 for 1833, and striking each other out in the language which became necessary from the lapse of time since the bill was reported—and removing a difficulty which had arisen at the Treasury going in the Provision in the existing Law. He stated that the Secretary of the Treasury approved of the Bill as amended form.

After the addition of an appropriating clause to cover the return of duties improperly paid, the bill was reported to the House and ordered to its third reading.

INDIAN RUBBER.

This valuable product, first made known by La Condamine, in 1736, is the juice of several species of tree growing in South America. It flows from the trees as a milky fluid, which soon hardens on exposure to the air. Various attempts have been made to transport it to Europe in a fluid state, with but success. Its application to the arts is various, but, until recently, no advantage has been taken of one of its most remarkable properties, its elasticity. Two ingenious chemists of Paris, Messrs. Rattier and Guibal, by an entirely new method, at a very delicate process, have succeeded in spinning it into fine threads of various sizes. This is subsequently woven into suspenders, gaiters, surgical bandages, for rupture, fractured or dislocated limbs, &c

STEAM POWER ON RAIL ROADS.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that the locomotive engine of the New Castle Road, returned with the mail on Saturday the 1st inst 14 cars, containing 150 passengers, sixty thousand dollars in specie, and about five tons of baggage. Notwithstanding a tremendous gale of wind ahead, the distance was performed in one hour and twenty minutes On the same day we had an opportunity of witnessing the performance of the locomotive "*Herald*," on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-road—This engine is made by the celebrated Stephenson, Liverpool, and we cannot believe that better machine was ever produced by him With a tender and two passenger cars attached, it travelled the 17 miles from the city depot to Owings's Mills in one hour exclusive of stoppages. The gale of wind which the Philadelphia editor speaks of, was also experienced with equal force, and in lieu of the road is not only much curvebut is so graduated as to overcome in the distance an elevation of 425 feet. But with these initial difficulties to surmount, the power of the engine was not fully put forth at any moment, and there was always superabundance of steam—On its return, various parts of the same route, wherethe road was straight, were traversed at the rate of 25 to 30 miles an hour—*Balt. Amer.*

THE "PEACEABLE REMEDY."

In the Legislature of South Carolina, a bill has been reported from the Military Committee, to prepare the State for war, in case the federal government shall undertake to enforce the collection of its revenue

The bill recites the ordinance and the necessity of preparation, and, in the event of any overt act of coercion or intention to coerce the State, manifested by an unusual assemblage of naval or military forces in or near the State, or, the adoption of any measures inflicting a determination to resort to coercion against the State, places the whole militia of the State at the command of the Governor.

He may in the first place, issue his proclamation calling for ten thousand volunteers, and shall forthwith cause the whole white population of the State, between sixteen and sixty, to be divided into four classes for the purpose of bearing arms, to be called successively into the public service, the volunteers to serve for twelve months, and the militia, six.

The Governor is also authorised to purchase *ten thousand* stand of small arms, &c. and cannon, ball, powder, lead, &c. *ad libitum*, all for the purpose of sustaining the "*peaceful*" and "*constitutional*" doctrine of Nullification.

We do not see any provision made for the *payment* of these troops. The ways and means have not yet been reported; and until we see them, we are unable to imagine how they are to be provided. The balance in the treasury at the last annual report, is but about $260,000, and the single item of ten thousand volunteers for the State, and the previous two thousand for the city, will cost, according to the rules of the U. S. Army, as computed in the Augusta Courier, *eleven millions of dollars per annum.* The 3000 called for to be stationed in Charleston now, will cost at the same rate of payment, not less than $2,000,000 per annum, or more than $150 per head for every taxable white male citizen.

We think that the people of Carolina have considerable—these things, and are willing, we say nothing of their ability, to pay so much for the destruction of the Union? It is perhaps ungracious to allude to the weakness of a gallant people, some of whom undoubtedly believe themselves struggling for a great principle—but surely it is an irrefragable evidence against the truth of those representations of the safe and peaceful nature of the crisis into which they have been hurried. Let the Union be once dissolved, and seriously pledged by their leaders, to sustain a doctrine that is incomprehensible, by overtions which are impossible.

Balt. American.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A "great union meeting" was held at Newbern, North Carolina, on Saturday the 8th inst The Hon. Wm. Gaston, one of the most eminent and accomplished citizens of the south, was appointed Chairman, and J. W. Bryan, Secretary. The meeting was attended by a large concourse of citizens from the town, the county of Craven in which it is situated, and the surrounding counties. Mr. Gaston addressed them at length in explanation of the objects of the meeting, "in an eloquent and heart stirring appeal to their patriotism." His speech, which from his great reputation as a public speaker, will be eagerly expected, has been requested for publication.

Resolutions were offered by the Hon. John H. Bryan, the predecessor of Gen. Speight, as the member of Congress for this district, which were unanimously adopted.

They declare the constitution of the United States to be the "great charter of our independence and the safeguard of our liberties" and the Federal Union to be "the noblest effort yet made by man for the establishment of Republican Government over an extensive territory;" and that should this effort fail, "the cause of freedom throughout the world must suffer injury and dishonor, and her advocates be humbled and disheartened."

The ordinance of South Carolina is deplored as inconsistent with a just view of the rights and obligations of the State as a member of the Confederacy, and inclining neither more nor less than a "nullification of the federal constitution and dissolution of the Union."

A further resolution was adopted to deny any inference that by this protest against nullification the meeting intended to approve directly or indirectly the Tariff system, "in opposition to which the sentiments of North Carolina have been so often and so unequivocally expressed, as to leave no room for doubt or misconstruction."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

To all Dissidents throughout the United States!—Hear ye the voice of LAFAYETTE! a man who has hazarded his life for the good of our country; who has no private interest to subserve, and no sectional feelings to bias his judgment. The following letter from this Veteran Apostle of Liberty as received by an American citizen, recently returned from Europe, the day before sailed. We copy it from the New Yor Observer:—

"LA GRANGE, Sept. 27th, 1832.

Upon you, my dear sir, I much depend to give our friends in be United States a proper explanation of the state of things in Europe. You have seen very attentive to what has passed since the revolution of 1830. Much has been obtained here, and in other parts of Europe, in this whirlwind of a week. Farther consequences, here and in other countries.—Great Britain and Poland included,—will be the natural result, although they have been fired and betrayed, when they ought to have received encouragement. But it will not be an short and as cheap as we had reason to anticipate it might be. I think it useful, on both sides of the water, to dispel the clouds which ignorance or design may throw over the real state of European and French politics.

In the meanime, I believe it to be the duty of every American, returned home to let his fellow citizens know what illusions are made use of to the violent collision, threats of a separation, and reciprocal abuse, to injure the character and question the stability of Republican institutions. I have too much confidence in the patriotism and good sense of the several parties in the United States, to be afraid those dissensions may terminate in a final dissolution of the Union—*but should such an event be destined in future to take place, deprecated as it is on been by the last wishes of the departed Founders of the Revolution, Washington at their head, it will, I trust, be in charity, and to take place before the period* (not now remote) *when every one of those who have fought and bled in the cause shall have joined their compatriots.*

"Most truly and affectionately your friend,

"LAFAYETTE."

DREADFUL MORTALITY AT SEA.

The Br. ship Sybilla, Captain Thornhill, arrived at the quarantine ground, New York, on Friday, in ninety days passage from Antwerp, with only *twenty-eight* passengers alive out of *one hundred and thirty-two*, who were received on board when she sailed—a mortality believed to be altogether unparalleled in the history of navigation. The mortality commenced on the Mercantile Advertiser, was so great as to require almost the whole time of the crew in attending the sick, which is the cause of the prolonged passage of the ship. The whole of the crew have been in perfect health. The captain states that the disease among the passengers was of a malignant character, and that the mortality commenced on the barque Charlotte, from Baltimore, in the offing, bound in. The cabin is occupied, consisting of Peter Payvolle, Francis Dubon and his lady, and Messrs. Relin, Monsance, and Mestor Hanel, who left a Cape Romain light house. An elderly female steerage passenger died on the wreck on Monday, from exposure and fatigue. The ship was taken with a valuable cargo of wines and dry goods, the whole of which is entirely lost.

The cause of the disaster above detailed, and which no doubt will lead to others of a more fatal character, arose from the captain mistaking the light an Cape Romain for that of Charleston. It is said the former is so defective, that it is calculated to mislead.

The New King of Greece—Prince Otho, the newly named King of Greece, is now in his 18 h year. He is said to be an inoffensive youth, and of abilities, and affected with constitutional deafness. His father, the King of Bavaria, is almost blind as well as deaf.

One of the Mormonite clergymen at Marietta, (Ohio,) has given out that he is the comet, which has been so long calculated upon, and that, at a proper season, he shall take occasion to blaze out. What next?

The ship Helen Mar, arrived at New Orleans, on the 5th instant, from Philadelphia, made her run to the Balize in 8 days and 15 hours;—said to have been the shortest passage on record.

The cargo of the ship Pulaski, wrecked on the Tortugas, was valued at from 150,000 to 200,000 dollars.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Our news schooner Evening Edition has just come up from the packet ship Ontario, Captain Sebor, bringing us London papers to Nov. 3d inclusive, and Portsmouth to the 5th. The news is important.

The reported escape of Don Miguel's fleet is not confirmed. There was an engagement between the two fleets off Vigo on the 11th Oct. in which both parties suffered considerable damage. On the side of Don Pedro 45 were either killed or wounded.

London, Oct 31—We announced yesterday morning, exclusively, the arrival of Admiral Villeneuve, on a French squadron of five ships of war, from Oberbourg, at Spithead, and at the same time showed, by a date publication in the next Herald, if possible conveniently can—We improve this occasion to express our gratitude for your uniform kindness, and our wishes for your success through life, and our prayers that Heaven may ever bless you

ARTHUR D. WOOLFORD,
LEVIN WOOLFORD,
JOHN H. DONE,
G. PERRY JONES, &c. &c.

W. Academy, Md. }
Dec. 21st, 1832. }

ADDRESS, &c.

Young Gentlemen:—

I have chosen this occasion to address to you a few remarks, because in all probability all of us may not meet together again, on this side of the grave. The relation of pupil and instructor which has, for more than four years, existed between us, will be ended, with the scholastic exercises of this day. During all the time of my connexion, as instructor, with this institution, many of you have been under my tuition, and I have endeavoured to render my instruction, and I trust, other influence to you, not to my own feelings, take my final leave, without expressing to you the pleasure I feel, in acknowledging the high praise you deserve, for the general correct news of your conduct, and for your very respectful attention to me, in your demeanor towards me,—as pupils, as respectful, as affectionate;—as it is honorable to you, as it reflects great credit on your tutor, I have sustained the relation between us, in a manner, which has commended your approbation as well as your obedience—and that if I have been *firm* and *uniform* in the maintenance of a salutary discipline I have at the same time been *reasonable*. To this, and to the excellence of your hearts and principles, young gentlemen, are owing, the pleasant and good understanding which have ever existed between us, and the feelings of affectionate regret, with which we now separate.

Be assured, young gentlemen, that I shall ever cherish towards you feelings of tender remembrance, and warm regard. I feel a deep pride in which I could be expected to your character, your literary advancement, and your ultimate success. Permit me then, to offer you a few words of parting advice. First then, as to your moral character. And here, I may remark, that I believe in maintaining of learning, I have not where studied, an produce more amiable, and honorable more excellent characters, according to the number of students, than Washington Academy. Regard your moral character above all fore, as the apple of your eye. Preserve it not only pure, but as possible even above suspicion. Avoid as from a pestiferous and contagious world, substain even from the appearance of evil. Your *Temperance Society* claims a share of you in the annals of this institution, as well as an honorable instance of your moral energy. Cleave to its principles, and your pledges, with fidelity and honor. Let no temptation of intoxicating liquor pollute your youthful lips. It may lead to intemperance, which will degrade your character, and blast your hopes, and consign you to misery. I pass the foundation of society, you may construct, and upon that foundation you construct, the superstructure of society, which you may furnish with every moral principle and social virtue; and embellish with all the flowers of literature, and all the beauties of science. But above all, "Remember your Creator." Let the artless prayer of your youthful heart be your first and last and each night, to God, who gave you being, for grace to direct your ingenuous steps and in gratitude for the mercies, and preservation of the past, you enjoy. And lend a solemn attention, and listening ear to, and let your hearts lean to, the words of your tutor, whose wishes are the Magnetics expect, we will repine then, but without a reinforcement of 6,000, and a second battle ensued in measures bubble. I fear we will not be able to take the field—and Portugal is at Lisbon. The two brothers Sarrosa fell at the same time in the same battery, fighting generously for Donna Maria, while the third brother is now on the other side fighting for Don Miguel.

We know not the intelligence from Lisbon, upon which the ministers of Don Pedro had put their confidence, was a mere effusion, like the delusion they had been under about the Miguelite squadron. Sarrosa's last letter to his brother, leads me to now satisfied that John VI is not so rotten at some correspondents at Lisbon affirmed. I long to explain that the only enemy which fought on the 29th of last month consisted of 60 officers, who are serving as subalterns under Colonel Neyamarcos. Lieutenant Colonel Camello, was killed in the ranks"

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Dear Sir,

On taking leave of the Students of Washington Academy, on yesterday, I took occasion to address to them a few remarks, which they have requested me to furnish you, for publication in the Herald. The request was certainly very unexpected, and I objection to a compliance with it occurs to me, and I have therefore furnished them—Though, of course, they will be little and common-place to your readers of "riper years," yet when the occasion and persons addressed are considered, and that the advice therein is applicable to young persons generally"—moreover, when it is considered that they are furnished in compliance with a parting request, which I should have been pained to deny, their publication may, perhaps, be justified. I have not time to transcribe, so must submit to you the rough draught.

In haste, very respectfully,
Your friend,

I. D. JONES.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 22d, 1832.

(Copy.)

To I. D. Jones, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We, the Students of Washington Academy, appreciating the excellent advice of the address, you delivered to us, this morning, and thinking it applicable to young persons generally, request you to furnish a copy of your remarks for publication in the next Herald, if you conveniently can—We improve this occasion to express our gratitude for your uniform kindness, and our wishes for your success through life, and our prayers that Heaven may ever bless you

ARTHUR D. WOOLFORD,
LEVIN WOOLFORD,
JOHN H. DONE,
G. PERRY JONES, &c. &c.

W. Academy, Md. }
Dec. 21st, 1832. }

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

It will have been reported in the Legislature of South Carolina, *after carrying the Nullification Ordinance into effect.* It will probably become a law without serious opposition.

The first and second sections give a claimant the right of replevin for all goods seized for nullification, upon a bond to a bible the judgment of the court.

By the third section, a writ in the nature of replevin is directed to issue from the court, every person refusing to deliver up or concealing goods so that the writ of replevin cannot be served, is to be deemed guilty of a contempt, and upon conviction of the persons refusing to deliver up or removing the goods to be fined not exceeding the sum of $500 and the amount of double the value of the goods and sold for cash and paid over to the plaintiff, and be imprisoned, "or him and the process in replevin is complied with by the delivery of the goods.

The next section provides for the recovery with interest, of money paid for duties.

The fifth section provides for the release by *habeas corpus* in cases of unlawful arrest and imprisonment, of all persons imprisoned by process from the courts of the United States, or any judgment or decree relating to the collection of duties

The sixth and seventh sections make null and void all laws &c under any such judgment or execution for non payment of duties, and declares that such sale shall in the view impute to the purchaser, and the defendant, and provide for the recovery of the property with interest and damages in the courts of the United States.

The eighth section makes the secreting or removing of goods for the purpose of a seizure, or concealing the property, and the abettors, obstructing and resisting of the State process, a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than one thousand or more than five thousand dollars, and imprisonment for a term not less than six months or more than two years; besides being subject to the penalties of the contempt, and the action of the public prosecutor in the court of equity.

The ninth section provides for the release of persons under them, to render it necessary for me to dwell upon those points.

Continue to cherish towards your tutors, those feelings of filial reverence, and of affectionate obedience, which have heretofore marked your conduct.

The Trustees of the Academy, have, by a unanimous selection, appointed my friend, Mr. Jacob W. E. Key, to succeed me, in the duties of Assistant. True, he was formerly, with many of you, a fellow student—But the relation which will henceforth exist between you, will be of a different kind—It will be, I think of the most affectionate, respectful, and respected pupils, to a worthy instructor. If your conduct towards him, be as it should be, his towards you, will be marked with kindness and affection. Such a voluntary department, on your part, will be highly honorable to you, whilst the necessity of *enforcing* obedience, by a firm and uniform discipline, would be a reproach to the tutor, but disgraceful to yourselves.—It is my advice to you, for your own good, and for the honor of the Institution, as well as my last, my parting request of you, as young gentlemen, as my affectionate and faithful pupils, that you will, by your success through life, and our prayers that Heaven may ever bless you

JAMES STEWART, Trustee.

Dec. 25, 1832.

Cash in Market.

William Roach, Jr. & Co.

Wish to purchase one or two hundred

NEGROES,

Male and female, between the ages of 12 and 25 years, for which they will give higher prices than any purchaser also is prepared to receive and hire out Negroes. One of the firm may at all times be found at the store of Wm. Roach, Jr. in Little Antoyne, Dorchester County.

Nov. 27, 1832.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Wm. Roach, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, at the suit of Custer Dougherty, Administratrix of Joshua Dougherty, deceased, against Wm Ward (of Elijah) I have seized, and taken in execution the following property to wit, one yoke of oxen, one cow, part of three tracts of land called White Oak, Chesnut Ridge, and Cork, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale at Wm. Roach and Son's store, on Saturday the 29th December, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

JOHN S. HANDY, Const.

Dec. 11, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers earnestly request all persons indebted to them, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, by cash or note.

TOWNSEND & HALL

Princess Anne, Dec. 25, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to employ next Spring, on a considerable job, a HOUSE-CARPENTER, who is completely master of his trade, and whose sobriety, industry and fidelity as a workman, are unquestionable; also immediately, a good AXE MAN, who understands the business of getting square timber for Smalting and Plank.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Dorchester Co.}
Dec. 25, 1832. }

FOR HIRE,

THIS ensuing year, two female SERVANTS well acquainted with cooking and housework—Also a Boy, 10 or 12 years of age. Inquire at the Editor.

Dec. 25, 1832.

Cheap! Cheap!

THE subscribers, having associated under the firm of

JONES & TREMELLS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received, at Locust Point, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Queens, Hard and Earthen Ware,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, purchased on the best terms in Baltimore market, all of which they offer at a small advance for cash or country produce.

WM H. JONES,
ROBT. TREMELLS.

Dec 25, 1832

N. B.—The highest market prices will be given for all kinds of country produce in barter for goods

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase, to any extent, NEGROES of both sexes, from 14 to 25 years of age. Those having such to dispose of would do well to give me a call, in Princess-Anne, or at my residence, and give the highest price they can for such property on sale. All communications to be addressed to me from any part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be promptly attended to by

ALEX'R S. JONES.

Dec 25, 1832

Trustee's Sale.

John Dryden, Trustee to sell the real estate of J. Dryden.

vs

Benjamin Bailey, Administrator, and others.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, in Chancery sitting, passed in the above cause, the subscriber, appointed Trustee by the decree aforesaid, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, at Mrs Dashiell's Tavern, in the town of Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 15th of JANUARY, 1833, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M all the real estate whereof William Dryden died seized and possessed, consisting of two Houses and lots, on Main street, between the Bridge and Water street, in the town of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser at his option giving bond with sufficient security approved by the Trustee, to bring out rent from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee is authorized by law and decree to execute to the purchaser a sufficient deed of conveyance, for the land free of the property to him, her, or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the plaintiff and defendants and those claiming by, from, or under them or either of them.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of WILLIAM THOCKETT, deceased, to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Clerk of Somerset County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES STEWART, Trustee.

Dec. 25, 1832.

NEGROES!

I will give cash for likely NEGROES Any gentleman having Negroes for sale, will do well to call on the subscriber, or apply at Mr. Long's tavern, and every attention will be immediately given by me or my agents.

CHARLES ELS

Dec 25, 1832

Bank of Salisbury,

June 12th, 1832.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Bank, the offer is made to any thousand to receive sums of money, not less than twenty dollars at one time, from any person or persons, for a term of years, at interest, which interest shall be at the rate of five per centum per annum, when it shall be agreed to give for a term of six years, payment will be required and earlier sums, not less than one dollar, will be received on deposit for six months, which they shall not

(Concluded from first page.)

of the States, than the Magistrate who now addresses you. No one would make greater personal sacrifices, or official exertions to defend them from violation; but equal care must be taken to prevent an their part an improper interference with, or resumption of, the rights they have vested in the nation. The line has not been so definitely drawn as to avoid doubts in some cases in the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution; but there are others on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be the assumed right of secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the alleged undivided sovereignty of the States, and on their having formed in this sovereign capacity a compact which is called the Constitution, from which, because they made it, they have the right to recede. Both of these positions are erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove them so have been already refuted.

The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that in forming, they surrendered many of their essential parts of their sovereignty. The right to make treaties—declare war—levy taxes—exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers—were all of them functions of sovereign power. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred in the first instance to the Government of the U. States—they became American citizens, and owed their obedience to the Constitution of the U. States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers vested in Congress. This last position has not been, and cannot be denied. How then can the State be said to be sovereign and independent whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws when they come in conflict with those passed by an other? What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved undivided sovereignty, is that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason, not treason against their sovereignty, but treason against the United States. Treason is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred because they have for their common interest made the General Government the depositary of these powers. The unity of our political character (as has been shown for another purpose) commenced with its very existence. Under the Royal Government we had no separate character; our opposition to its oppressions began as UNITED COLONIES. We were the UNITED STATES under the confederation, and the name was preserved and the Union cemented more firmly by the Federal Constitution. In none of these stages did we assume a position not, but for delegated purposes and with defined powers, created a National Government—how is it, that the most perfect of all the several modes of union, should now be considered as a mere league that may be dissolved at pleasure? It from a close of terms—Compact is used as a synonymous with league, although the term is not employed, because it would give show the fallacy of the reasoning. It would not do to say that our Constitution was only a league, but, if it is proved to be a compact, (which in one sense it is) and then to argue that as a league is a compact, every compact between nations must of course be a league, that such an engagement, every nation has a right to recede. But this does not follow that in this sense the States created sovereignty, and that even if they were, as the national Constitution has been formed by each part, there would be right in any one State to renounce itself from its obligation.

So obvious are the reasons which, at this occasion, that it is necessary only to allude to them. The union was formed for the benefit of all. It was purchased at many sacrifices of interests and opinions. Can those sacrifices be recalled? Can the States, who unanimously surrendered their title to the Territories of the West, recal the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay the duties that may be imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State and onerous duties in other? No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in these and countless other evils contrary to agreements solemnly made. Every one must see that the other States in self-defence must oppose it at all hazards.

These are the alternatives that are presented by the Convention: A repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leaving the Government without the means of support, or an acquiescence in the dissolution of our Union by the secession of one of its members. When the first was proposed, it was known that it could not be listened to for a moment. It was known if force was required to oppose the execution of the laws that it must be repelled by force—that Congress could not, without violating itself degrade the country in your, accede to the proposition; and yet if force is used in a given day, or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the State is, by the Ordinance, declared to be out of the Union. The majority of a Convention assembled for the purpose, have dictated these terms or rather Ultimatum. A rejection of all terms, in the name of the people of South Carolina. It is true that the Government of the State speaks of the future in as if they intended to be a convention of all the States, which he says they unanimously and assume he seek and desire. Yet this cannot well constitutional mode of obtaining the consent of the other States on the construction of the federal compact, and amending it, if necessary, has never been attempted by those who have urged the State on to this destructive measure. The State might have proposed the call for a general convention to the other States; and Congress, if a sufficient number of them concurred, must have called it. But the first Magistrate of South Carolina, when he expressed a hope that, "on a review by Congress and the functionaries of the General Government of the merits of the controversy," such a Convention will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress nor any functionary of the General Government has authority to call such a Convention, unless it be demanded by two thirds of the States. This suggestion then, is another instance of the careless inattention to the provisions of the Constitution with which this crisis has been madly hurried on; or of the attempt to persuade the people that a constitutional remedy had been sought and refused. If the Legislature of South Carolina "unanimously desire a General Convention to consider their complaints," why have they not made application for it in the way the Constitution points out. The assertion that they "earnestly seek" it is completely negatived by the omission.

This, then, is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the citizens of one State in the Union have elected Delegates to a State Convention; that Convention has ordained that all the revenue laws of the United States must be repealed, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The Governor of that State has recommended to the Legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearances to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended, and it is the object of this instrument to PROCLAIM not only that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and entrust to me for that purpose; but to warn the citizens of South Carolina, who have been deluded into an opposition of the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the illegal and disorganizing Ordinance of the Convention,—to exhort those who have refused to support it to persevere in their determination to uphold the Constitution and laws of their Country, and to point out to all the perilous situation into which the good people of the State have been led, and that the course they are urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they affect to support.

Fellow Citizens of my native State—let me not only admonish you, as the first Magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a Father would over his children whom he sees rushing to certain ruin in that potent mixture of long age, with that peculiar kindness, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretences you have been led on to the brink of insurrection and treason on which you stand! First a domination of the value of your staple commodity, lowered by over production in other quarters, and the consequent diminution in the value of your lands, were the sole effect of the Tariff laws. The effect is more than sensibly felt, but that was greatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory you were taught to believe, that its burthens were in proportion to your exports, not to your consumption of imported articles. Your good sense will see the absurdity of the assertion that a duty paid on a piece of foreign manufacture, and that is consumed in your State, is a tax on the exporter of the Southern staple! Pride, and your love of your native country, were used to persuade you that the duties were levied on the consumer of the unknown foreigner, and not on the producer, the planter.