EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. V .-- No. 31.

EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1833.

WHOLE No. 239.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res

due of the year -- BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth premises, on WEDRESDAY, the twentieth day of February next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock of that day, all that FARM on which William Ray, in his lifetime, resided, and of which he died seized, situate in Miles River Neck, in Talbot county adjoining the lands of John W. Blake's heirs, Sam-nel Sneed, and of William G. Tilghman, Esq. The farm is composed of part of a tract of land called "Dundee," and of part of a tract of land called "Bachelor's Branch Addition," and contains, by estimation, the quantity of eighty-seven and one half acres of land, more

or less.
By the terms of the decree, a credit of six and twelve months will be given on the pur chase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as the trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the principal, with interest from the day of sale; and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his her, or their heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed for the lands so sold to him, her, or them, as aforesaid, free, clear, and dischar-ged, from all claim of the defendant, or claim-ant, or either of them.

The creditors of William Ray, late of Tal-

bot county. deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office of Talbat county Court, within six months from the day of said sale.
WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.

Easton, Jan. 29, 1833.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of Robert Bartlet, deceased, all the





nd Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, lso about eighty barrels of Corn, Top fodder, Corn-caps, Blades, &c. with sundry other ar-

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

JOHN KEMP, Admr.

of Robert Bartlett, deceased.

jan 29 Sw purchaser or purchasers giving note with

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of venditioni expones issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, against John Camper, at the suits of the fol of, against John Camper, at the suits of the fol-lowing persons, viz: one at the suit of Edward Jenkins and Austin-Jenkins, one at the suit of James Tompson, one at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins & Co., one at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins and Thomas Reese, and one other at the suit of William Turner assignee of John Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling of said Camper, in the town of Easton, on TUES-DAY, the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock. A. M. and A c'clock DAY, the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit; 1 negro girl, called Eliza, 1 negro man Richard; 4 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1 bureau, 1 doz. chairs, 2 tables and all the res-idue of his household and kitchen furniture— ull his stock of store goods. consisting the all his stock of store goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries and earthen and crockery ware, and all his interest and title to a lot of ground near Easton, be the quantity of acres what it may. The above property will be sold subject to prior executions to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas; and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS. PAINTS, OILS GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriadate of Potash.

Water,
Water,
Merphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Cornine,
P.pperine, Oil Cubebs
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Canthanadin,
Denarcotized Lauda-Black Oxyde of Mer cury,
Phosphorus, Prussic
Acid,
Quinine, Cinchonine. Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash

Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colyciath Comp-Ditto Opium, lodyne, Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES,

and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts; warranted genuine, all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, dec 18

POETRY.

From the London Court Journal. THE FAREWELL.

Thou'lt not remember me when we are parted, Through every moment of the sunny day; Thou art too young, too guileless, too light hear

To let sad thoughts within thy bosom stay, Thou'rt like a fountain that for ever strayeth In sparkling changes 'neath the greenwood tree; Within thy heart eternal music playeth, And while no bitter thought thy spirit weigheth Thou'lt not remember me!

But thou wilt think of me at times my dearest, With yearning hope and wild impassioned love When in the star-lit heaven the moon shine clearest,

And angels watch thy musings from above; And patiently my heart its exile beareth; And all the prouder shall my triumph be, That thou, whose eager soul each pleasure wear

Who lovest all so well thy spirit shareth-Should'st more than all love me

Thou'lt not remember me when gaily dancing, Those fairy steps fly through the lighted hali: Nor when a thousand merry eyes are glancing, Bright with the laughter of their festival. But when the sweet and silent evening bring

A holy quiet over land and sea, When the young violet in the darkness spring-

Then thou wilt think of me!

Thou'lt not remember me when, crowding round

The heartless flatterers bid thee touch thy lute, And those red restless lips whose promise bound With mocking smile command them to be mute;

But when some lover (while the cold moon winketh) Whispers his vows, unwelcome though they be, When through his eyes his soul thy beauty drink-

And from his burning hand thine own hand shrinketh,

Then, thou wilt think of me!

And not for all the palest shadows stealing O'er maiden's brow whom love hath taught to

Would I give up the sudden gush of feeling That swells to tears that merry heart of thine Bright proofs that memory is keeping, (Careless and glad although thy manner be) The imagined form of one who watched thy sleep

ingwert weeping; And ever sighs for thee!

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLON IZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this institu tion was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, on Monlicles too tedious to mention.

Representatives at Washington, on Monday evening last, at 6 o'clock. A very large and crowded assembly of our citizens, and of distinguished strangers from ed at an early hour, when the Hon. C.

was called to the chair. After Prayer by Delegates from the various Auxiliary ly chosen Societies throughout the Union,

The report of the Managers was read by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Gua. LET, and gave a cheering view of the progress of the institution during the

During this period the Society has aided seven hundred and ninety colored persons, two hundred and forty-seven of whom were slaves manumitted, for the special purpose of colonization. The income of this institution has exceeded, by abou ten thousand dollars, the receipts f last year. The managers, however, have gone beyond the sum in their exenditures, and look to the public libers ality to sustain them in their enlarged

d with advantage, in the great scheme f African Colonization. The report spoke most encouragingly of the state of the Colony, and in high erms of the conduct of the Colonial A.

operations. They avow the opinion that

\$200,000 might now be annually expend-

gent, and other officers generally. The following resolutions were then ffered, many of them sustained by eloquent addresses, and adopted by the So-

By the Rev. Mr Hammet, Resolved, That the report just read be dopted, and that --- copies be printed under the direction of the Managers. A motion was made and carried to fill

he blank in the above resolution with 20.000. On motion by the Hon. T. Corwin, se-

conded by Hon J. Holmes. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the several Aux. liary Societies, for the efficient aid afforded by them during the past year, and that they be requested to continue their efforts, with increased energy, in behalf of the objects of this institution.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Jenifer. Resolved, That the magnanimity and generosity evinced by the humane and pious of England who have come forward to assist the objects of this society, demand the expression of our warmest thanks; and that they be assured of the sentiments of esteem cherished towards

On motion of T. C. Lee, Esq. second- croning he 15th January 1833, ALEX- Harford, ed by Hoa. J. W. Taylor.

no know the cause of African improve- crander Randall, acted as such, the fol-ment generally, has made large advances lowing proceedings took place. Talbot, during the year, and to believe that Christon of the President, the Dorchester, tian nations are disposed to redress the Delegates from the Auxiliary Societies Somerser, wrongs they have inflicted upon Africa, gave in their names to the Society. and to assist her in rising from her dark. The proceedings of the last meeting ness and misery to honor and happiness were then read, and afterwards the Sebefore the world.

On motion of the Hon, Mr. Cham-

Resolved, That the Society view with he highest gravification the continued forts of the State of Maryland to accomplish her patriotic and benevolent system in regard to her colored populaion, and that the late appropriati n by hat State of two hundred thousand dollars in aid of African colonization is haited by the friends of the system as a bright example to other States.
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Williams,

Resolved, That the reverend Ctergy who have taken up collections in their hurches for the benefit of this Society, marit its warmest graticude; and that they be invited to bring the claims of it annu ally before their people, and solicit thei ontributions for the advancement of it

On motion of Mr. R. S. Finley, Resolved, That the free people of color throughout the United States be assur d that this Society had its origin in the most benevolent desires towards them, hat its object is to promote their happiness and usefulness, and that it believes this can best be done by gradually separating them, with their own consent, from he white race, and establishing them to a situation where they may enjoy those rivileges to which they are entitled by Na ure and their Creator's will.

On motion of G. W. P. Custis, Esq. Resolved, that this Society are deeply ensible of the los sustained by thin the death of B. L. L ar Eq a member of ne Board of Managers, whose private victues and public usefulness will long e treasured up in the memory of his

iends and the community. On motion of Gen. Walter Jones, Resolved, That this Society receive vi h heartfelt sympathy and approbation. the very appropriate and well merited notice, contained in the report of the Board of the Hon. John B. Eccleston, Christian Ka aer, Eaq., Rev. Nicholas J. Watkins the memory of one whose name stands so conspicuous in the early annals of the Rapublic of the Rap

jects of this Society, will enlarge his ciety." ciaims to the respect and veneration of future ages as an eminent contributor to the universal cause of liberty and phi lanthropy. On motion by the Secretary,

Resolved, That the thanks of this So ciety be presented to Richard Smith, Esq Treasurer, for his long continued, faith tul, and gracuitous services. On motion of Rev O. B Bro n,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meetvery part of the United States, conven- ing be given to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, for the able and dignified manner in which conmend them to the patronage of all F MERCER, one of the Vice Presidents, he has presided on this occasion. The Society hen proceeded, on mo

the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, the names of the tion of Col. Burch, to he election of offigentlemen were read by the Secretary as | zers, when the following were unanimous

Hon. James Madison, President Vice Presidents,

Hon, John Marsnail, ot Virginia General Lafayette, of France Hon. Wm, H. Crawford, of Georgia Hon. Henry Clay, of Lexington, Ken

Hon, John C. Herbert, of Maryland Robert Ralston, Esq. of Pulladelphia. Gen. John Mason, of Georgetown

Samuel Bayard, Esq. of New Jersey Isaac McKim, Esq. of Maryland Gen. John Hartwell Cocke, of Virgin-

Rt. Rev. Bishop White, of Penn. Hon. Daniel Webster, of Bos on Hon. Chas. F Mercer, of Virginia Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Yate College Hon. Richard Rush, of Penn

Bishop McKendico Philip E. Thomas, Esq. of Maryland. Dr. Thomas C. James, of Philadelphia. Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecti-

Hon. Theodore Frelinghusen, of New Jersey.

Hon. Louis McLane, of Washington Gerrit Smith, Esq. of New York J. H. M'Clure, Esq. of Kentucky General Alexander Macomb

olomon Allen, of New York General Walter Jones F. S. Key, Esq. Samuel H. Smith, Esq. Joseph Gales, Jr. Esq.

Rev. J. Laurie, D. D. Mathew St. C. Rev. S. B Baich, Clarke, Esq. Dr. H. Hunt, D. D. Rev. O. B. Brown, Rev. R. Post, Rev. Wm Hawley, Hugh Smith, Esq. W. W Scaton, Esq. Moses Sheppard, Rev. Wm Ryland, J. H. B. Latrobe, Rev. R. B. Gurley, Secretary.

Richard Smith, Treasurer.
John Underwood, Esq. Recorder. MARYLAND STATE TEMPER. ANCE SOCIETY.

At the Second Annual Meeting of the Annapolis, sentiments of esteem cherished towards them by all the members of this Insti-them by all the members of this Insti-in the House of Delegates, on Thursday Baltimore city,

d by Hon. J. W. Taylor.

Resolved, That this meeting rejoices Presidents, presided, and Secretary At-

Cond Annual Report.
On motion of I. D. Jones, Esq. of Som-The Society adjourned till the next

The honourable Charles F. Mayer de-

vered the Anniversary Address. On motion of the Rev. Mr. Guest-Resolved, That the President present the thanks of the Society to Charles F. Mayer, Esquire, for the able and interesting address which he has just deliver. U. S. Heath, ed, and request of him a copy thereof for Chas. F. Mayer,

publication.
On motion of I. D. Jones Esq. of Som-

Resolved, That the Secretary be auhe Address, printed and circulated, and hat the Auxiliary-Societies, and all persons interested, be requested to contribxpenses of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Compton. Whereas this Society approving the recommendation made at its last meeting to have a State Agent appointed to visit the different parts of this state to aid in he formation of Auxiliary Societies, and for; and that the Society was then in debt to promote generally the objects of this for printing and circulating its Addressassociation, do therefore

Resolve, That the president be requested to appoint such agent, and that all interested in the cause of temperance be requested to aid the said agent in the performance of his duties.

On motion of Charles F. Mayer, Esq. fremperance in the U. States, to be eld in the city of Philadelphia on the 24th day of May next, has been proposed by the American Temperance Society, and the several State Societies have been invited to send delegates thereto, there-

Resolved, That Charles F. Mayer, Eser. John C. Herbert, Esq. William Hoghlett, Esq., Franklin Anderson, Esq.,

Resolved, That the several County Temperance Societies in the state of Maryland, be requested to send one or more delegates to the said Convention. On motion of B. O. Lowndes, Esq.

lesolved. That this Society approve he establishment of "I be Guardian and Tanperance Intelligencer," and "The Tapperance Herald," two newspapers thefriends of temperance in this state. on motion of J. Hughes, Esq.

Thereas it has been proposed by the Anerican Temperance Society, that siutaneous meetings of the friends of the temperance reformation be held on the 26th day of February nex; therefore,

Lesolved, That it be recommended to all the county, city, district, and other temperance Associations in the state of Mayland, to hold meetings of their severa Societies on Tuesday, the 26th day of february next.
lesolved, That the said Societies be

requested to have a collection taken up on that day to aid in defraying the expeases of the State Society, and in form ing a fund to support a State Agent, and to forward to the Socretary a copy of their proceedings, and the state of their respective Societies.

On motion of I. D Jones, Esquire, 1 Resolved, That the sability of our epublican institutions, and the continuance of civil liberty among us, depend upon the morals and intelligence of the people

2. Resolved, That intemperance the use of intoxicating liquors more than any other crime, tends to enslave and debase the mind, and to demoralize so-

3. Resolved, That the principle of the temperance cause interpose the only of fectual barrier to the inroads of intemperate habits.

4. Resolved, That it is therefore, a moral obligation upon the PATRIOT and STATE MAN, as well as upon he Moralist and Divine, to throw the influence of their precept and example into the scale of the temperance cause.

On motion of Dr. Ridout, the Society then proceeded to elect the officers, when the following were elected for the ensuing year. PRESIDENT—Hon. Stevenson Archer.
Vice-Presidents for the Counties.

Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, Anne-Arundel,

Wm. M'Mahon. Nathan Mines, Hickard Pous, Rev. W. Minck; John C. Herbert, George D. Parnham, Gen, James Thomas, Alex. Somerville, Daniel Murray, Alex. C. Magruder, Rev. Geo. Morrison, Dr. Thos. E. Bond,

H. G. Watters, Frisby Henderson, John B. Eccleston, Dr. Wm. Whiteley, Wm. Hughlett, James B. Steele, Dr. Samuel Kerr, Worcester, De. John T. Martin,

Queen-Ann's, Kinsey Harrison, Additional Vice Presidents. William Wirt, Dr. Anan, Gen. W. H. MarriottJoin Gill, David Hoffman, Dr. John Ridgely, Philip E. Thomas, Dr. R. G. Stockett, Rich. W. West, Dr. Baker, Joseph J. Merrick, Rev. H Humphreys Dr. D. Claude, Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Rev. Dr. Roberts, Hon Judge Brice, Dr. N. R. Smith, Rev. Mr. Nevins, Hon. A. Nesbit, Franklin Anderson.

Managers. Jeremish Hughes, Samuel Ridout, Louis Gassaway, William Gill, Archibald Stirling, John Sellman, Wm. H. Murray, Geo. L. Magruder, Christian Keener, John Ridout.

J. G. Blanchard, Job Guest. N. J. Watkins, John Decker. Thomas S. Alexander.

Secretary. Alexander Randall. The Treasurer's Report was then read, whereby it appeared that the Society had received since its establishment \$66 50 which had been duly accounted es, Reports, and Temperance Tracts, in 1816. \$123 35. Under

On motion, Resolved, That the editors of all newspapers in this state be requested to publish the proceedings of his meeting as early as practicable.
A. C. MAGRUDER, Prest. pro tem.

IN SENATE, U. S JAN. 22, 1833. Mr. Grundy made the following re-

A. Randall, Sec'y.

the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom was referred the resolutions of the Senate of the 2d instant-directing an enquiry "into the expediency of reducing and equalizing the rates of postage, and particularly of abolishing the postage on newspapers," have had the same under consideration, and report:

That a majority of the the Committee, after the resolution was referred to them,

to be made a charge upon the public to upwards or a mondred miles a pay; and Treasury, and that the Department should if the postage on them shall be abolished, rely exclusively upon its own resources, the number will be multiplied and the except the expenditures in the General expense of their transportation increas-Post Office. They accordingly directed ed. It will probably be the means of suthe Chairman to address a letter to the perceding many of our village newspa-Post-Master-General, asking his opinion pers by supplying their place with pa-and views, as to what could be done, con-sistently with the principle laid down by difficult to provide for their rapid transsistently with the principle laid down by Tanperance Herald," two newspapers the Committee; a copy of that letter and the production of the cause in which we are engaged, and carnes by refacts disclosed in the letter, the Committee facts disclosed in the letter and from the facts disclosed in the letter and facts disclosed in the letter and facts dis facts disclosed in the letter, the Committee are of opinion, that there is no such sufficient cause of complaint against the rates of postage now imposed by law, as would justify any material reduction of obvious that its present operations cannot them; especially when it is ascertained, be continued upon its own resources. that such reduction, would diminish mail accommodations, and thereby impair the usefulness of the Department.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time, to pass any act reducing or changing the rates of postage.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 7th 1833. Dear Sir: I have been directed by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to transmit to you the enclosed resolution of the Senate, and to ask your opinion and views in relation to the several subjects embraced in said resolution. The Committee have decided that the Post Office Department should rely exclusively upon its own resources for the transportation of the mail, and of course any reduction in the rates of postage should be made upon that principle, and not under the expectation that a deficiency would be supplied from the Treasury of the United States.

Yours with respect, FELIX GRUNDY. Hon. WM. T. BARRY, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, January 19th, 1833 Hon. FELIX GRUNDY,

Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices
and Post Roads, United States Scrate:

Sin: In answer to your enquiry concerning my opinion and views in relation to the several subjects embraced in the resolution of the Senate, passed the 2d instant, I have the honor to state:

From the earliest period of our gov ernment, when the circulating medium of the country was much more limited, and consequently its nominal value much greater than at present, there has been no essential variation in the price of post-

450 " Newspaper postage not exceeding 100 The law was revised by Congress in May, 1794, and the same rates of post-

age were again determined upon as above stated in 1792. The law of March 2, 1799, fixed the

rates of postage as follows: Single letter postage for any distance not Exceeding 40 miles, 8 cts.

Exceeding 40 miles & not exceeding 90 miles, 10 "

90 " 150 " 124"

" 150 " 300 " 17 " 500 " 20 " Newspaper postage continued as be-

The law was revised in 1810, but no change made in the rates of postage
From February 1, 1815, to March 31,
1816, 50 per cent. was added to all postages for the purpose of raising a revenue in aid of the expense of the war in which

the country was then engaged. In April, 1816, Congress established the rates as they now stand, to wil:

Single letter postage for any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cts.

Exceeding 30 miles & not exceeding 80 miles, 10 "

80 " 150 " 150 " 183" 400 New-paper postage continued as be-

to one cent, though conveyed more than ioo miles, if delivered in the same State in which it was printed. 1825 the law was revised; but the rates of postage were confirmed as above

fore, except that the postage was reduced

Under these circumstances, I was warranted in the conclusion, that the rates of postage were so far settled, as that no important difference in their aggregate amount was to be contemplated. An ex-perience of forty years without produ-cing an opposite conviction in the pub-lic mind, was deemed sufficient to justify the conclusion that the principle was settled. On this principle all the existing contracts for transporting the mails have been predicated. A reduction of the rates will of course, require a very important reduction in the mail facilities of the

In relation to postage on newspapers, the consequence will be no less embare rassing. The expense of their transportation is very great, and their numbers are continually multiplying. It is an oc-currence of almost every day, that more than a ton weight of newspapers is car-ried in one mail for hundreds of miles-

shall be abstracted from the revenues of the Department, and the same, or increased services still performed, it mus be

The conveyance of letters by mail af-fords a considerable revenue, with but little weight to transport. That revenue ment. The conveyance of newspapers by mail, gives a heavy weight to transport; with but a light revenue compar-ed with their weight. If the revenue a-rising from the letter postage shall be materially diminished, or if that arising from newspapers shall be abolished, i will be necessary so to abridge the mail facilities of the country, as that daily mails cannot be carried except between the principal commercial cities on the seabeard-the frequency and celerity of mail intercourse must almost every where be diminished-horse transportation must be substituted for that of mail coaches on many important routes-and distinct and more tardy methods must be adopted for transporting newspapers than letters.unless provision shall be made to delivey the expense from the Treasury; a resort never solicited, never desired, and never given.
With these views, which are the result

of certain calcula ion, the course which it will be most eligible to adopt is respect-fully submitted to the wisdom of the Committee. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Your ob't, ser'vt. W. T. BARRY. LIBRL SUIT .- A blacksmith in Ala-

bama having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied with true wisdom, "I shall nev-er sue any body for slander; I can go into my shop and work our a better character in six months, than I could get in a court-house in a year,

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION .- The age, as will appear from the following statements. The law of February, 1792. fixed the rates thus:

Postage on a single letter, for any distance Postage on a single letter, for any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cts not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cts not exceeding 30 miles, 100 " 10"

Exceeding 30 miles and not exceeding 60 miles, 8 " to 100 " 10"

100 " 100" 124"

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION!—The Daily Advertiser of this morning, states that a large number of first arms, particularly rifles, and other munitions of war, have been recently purchased in this city for South Carolina. Among other things, a quantity of duck has been procured, whether for tents or for the equipment of vessels of war, we do not know. The peace establishment of that State is cessels and the procured of the state of

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Town,

IN SENATE, Monday, January 28. SPECIAL ORDER. The bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports was taken up and read a

Mr. Mangum moved that the further consi deration of the bill be postponed to and made the special order of the day for Thursday next, and upon this motion usked the year and nage

which were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Brown, Calboun, King, Mangum, Miller, Moure, Poindexter, Rives, Smith, Troup, Tyler, Wagga

man, Whito-15. Nays- Messrs Benton, Chambers, Clay Chyton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Rorsyth, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill. Holmes, Johnston, Kune, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprugue, Tipton, Temlinson, Webster, Wilkins, Wright—SO.

Mr. Wilkins cose in support of the bill. The osition, he said, in which you, Mr. President, have placed me in relation to this body, imposes on me the duty of introducing the pre sent bill to the Senate, and of explaining its provisions. In the outset of the discussion, it provisions. In the outset of the discussion, is admitted that the bill points to an afflicting state of things in South Carolina. It is not in the contemplation of the committee who reported the bill, to make it assume, in any way an invidious character. The bill was made general and sweeping in its terms and application, as being more delicate in regard to the State concerned—and for the purpose of every where enforcing the revenue laws of the U-

The bill presents three very important and momentous considerations : Is there any thing in the circumstances of the country calling for legislation on the subject of the revenue laws? Is the due administration of those laws threat ened with impediments? and is this bill suited to such an emergency? He promised to consider these points but in a desultory manner. He never shrunk from any moral or political responsibility, but he had no disposition (using the words of the Senator from N. Carolina) to "drum on public sensibility." Neither he, nor the State which he represented, had any influence in bringing up these questions, but I It is time that the principles on which the Union depends, were discussed It is time that Congress express an opinion upon them It is time that the People should bring their judgment to bear on this subject, and settle it in the country, men whose integrity and patrictism no one doubts, who had arrived at o-pinions in this matter, very different from his own. The Senator from S. Carolins knows the respect in which I hold him; but I am un willing to take his judgment on this question as the guide of mine; and I will not agree that the Union depends on the principles which he has advanced He has offered a document as plea in bar; if it be established, then a bar is interposed between the powers of the Gov erament and the acts of South Carolina.

The bill is of great importance; not on acapplication to a rapidly approaching crisis, which they are intended to meet. That crisis was not in the control of this body, nor of any branch of the Government. He would ask the Senster from Missis-ippi in Point.

Senster from Missis-ippi in Point.

This authority is saying that me passage of any bill reducing the 'a riff would avert the enforcement of the Ordinance of Senth Carolinance of Senth Carolinance. coour of its particular provisions, but of their forerment of the Ordinance of South Caroli n.? He was unwilling to consider that Sena tor as the representative of the unlimited authority and sovereignty claimed by the State of South Carolina. He would now present to the Seinte a view of the position in which S. Carolina had put herself in an attitude of hostility towards the General Government, which Carolina had placed herself, in order to justify the committee in rejoring the bill under to consideration. It was not, sir, for the purpose of establishing a military despotism, nor of c. a.ng. in armed Dictator, nor of sending in to South Carolina military bands to "cut the throats of women and children," that the SPECIAL ORDER OF

If any thing can ever establish a military despotism in this country, it is the anarchy & confusion which the principles contended for by the Schater from South Carolina will pro duce. If we keep together, not "ten years." the country under the deminion of military despotism. But adopt the principles of South despotism. But adopt the principles of South some chieftsin may bring the fragments to-gether—but it will be under a military despo-tism. He would not say that South Carolina contemplated this result, but he did say that ber principles would lead to it. South Caro has not being able longer to bear the burden of an oppressive law, had determined on re-

The excitement raised in the State, gave to the party a majority in the legislature of the a Convention was called, under the provision of the State Constitution, authorizing its amendment. The Convention met and passed what is called the Ordinance, establishing new and sundamental principles. With out repeating it, be would call the attention of the Senate to some few of its provisions. It overthrew the whole revenue system. It was

not limited to the acts of 1828 and 1832, but ended with a salemn declaration that, in that State, no taxes should be collected. The addresses of the convention to the people of the United States and of the State of South Carolinal used a tone and language not to be misunderstood. They tell you it is necessary for some one State to bring the question to is sue-that Carolina will do it-that Carolin had thrown herself into the breach, and would stard foremost in resistance to the laws of the Union, and they solemnly call upon the citi-zens of the State to stand by the principles of the Ordinance, for it is determined that no taxes shall be collected in that state. The Or dinance gives the Legislature the power to carry into execution this determinasolution—it is untimited as to time; contains no restrictions as to application; provides no means for its amendment, modification or repeal In their private, individual capacity some members of the convention held out the idea which had been advanced by some members of this House, stat if the Tariff law was made less oppressive, the ordinance would not

[Mr. Poindexter here remarked, that he said that any new tariff law, even if more oppressive than the law of 1832, were passed, the ormance would not apply to it.]

If the terms of the ordinance are consider of the terms of the ordinance are considered continued bir W. there is no possible mode of arrestme it; so ours as time rate on, and four days plass over our heads, the ordinance and the laws emanating from it will lead to the employment of physical force, by the citizens of bacts Carolina, against the enforcement of the revenue laws. Although many of the most induscrial citizens of Carolina pro-

and determined spirit of the people would, in his opinion, lead speedily to the employment of physical force. He did not doubt that the Senator from South Carolina abhorred the idea of force; no doubt his excellent heart would bleed at the scene which it would produce— but he would refer to the third paragraph of the Ordinance [which he here read] to prove that it was the infention of its framera to re sort to force.

Does the shadow follow the sun? Even so surely will force follow the attempt to disobey he laws of S. Carolina Force must inevitably be used in case any attempt is made by the Pederal Government to enforce the acts which have been deelared null and void.

[Mr. Calhoun : It is not intended to use a ny force, except against force. We shall not stop the proceedings of the U. States Courts, but maintain the authority of our own judicia-

Mr. Wilkins. How can the ordinance refer to any laws of the United States, when they are excluded from any operation within the limits of the state? Why do the laws and orlinance of South Carolina shut out the United States Courts from appellate jurisdiction? why do they shut the doors of the State Courts against any inquisition from the United States Courts? They intend that there shall be no jurisdiction over this subject, except through heir own courts. They cut off the federal judiciary from all authority in that State, and bring back the state of things that existed pri-or to the formation of the federal constitution. Here nullification is disclaimed, on one hand; inless we abolish our revenue system. consenting to do this they remain quiet. But f we go a hair's breadth towards enforcing that system, they present secession. We have

secession on one hand and nullification on the

The Senator from South Carolina ad-

mitted the other day that no such thing as constitutional secession could exist. Then civil war, disunion, and anarchy must accompany secession No one denies the right of revolu ion. That is a natural, indefeasible rightright which we have exercised and held out by our example, to the civilized, world. Who denot constitutional secession. That violence must come by secession is certain. Another law passed by the legislature of S. Carolina, is entitled a Bill to provide for the safety of the put on their armour. It puts them in military array; and for what purpose but the use of The provisions of these laws are infi force? nitely worse than those of the feudal system, so far as they apply to the citizens of Carolina. But with its operations on their own citizens, igment to bear on this subject, and settle it he had nothing to do. Resistance was just as ever. There were many enlightened men inevitable as the arrival of the day on the calendar In addition to these documents, what did rumour say ? Rumour, which often falsifies, but sometimes utters truth. If we judge by newspaper and other reports, more men

> than there were during the revolutionary struggle. The whole state was at this moment in aims, and its citizens are ready to be embattled the moment any attempt was made to enforce the revenue laws. The city of Charleston wore the appearance of a milary depot. As a further proof of the necessity of this bill,he would read a printed paper which might pass for what it was worth.

were now ready to take up arms in Carolina

Mr. Calhoun. What paper is it? Has it a signature? Mr. Wilkins. It is a circular, but not sign edt Mr. Wilking then read what appeared to munitions of war and army supplies in South Carolina, and the establishment of depots for the same at various points on the roads lead-

ing to Charleston, &c. Mr Wilkins, after some further remarks the object of which was to show that South ry, gave way, without concluding, to a motion

IN SENATE. Tue DAY, JAN 29, 1833. SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY The Senate then proceeded to the spe ial order of the day, being the bill to nake further provisions for the collec-

on of he duties on imports. Mr. Wilkins (Chairman of the Judicia ry Committee) resumed his opening speech on the bill, before reporting which, summary view is given of the close of his remarks on Monday (omitted in our brief sketch:

Adverting to another circumstance, s tending to show the excitement prevailing in South Carolina against the Geeral Governmen -he said, that m every part of the State, the blue cockade. with the Palmetto button, was generally worn. That bit of ribbon, and the but ton, were no trifling sign of the military

piti prevalent among the people. It seemed o him, indeed, from all these acts, known to us, officially and by rumor, that it was impossible to avoid a colision with Carolina, while her Ordinance remained in force, and that those gentles men who represented that the passage of and prevent a collision, had mistaken the

of the people of South Carolina. Mr. Miller here interposed, and said ic had nor expressed the opinion that Nullification would be abandoned ubon he passage of a bill of any character in eference to the Tariff. If Congress mastd a bill altering the Tariff acts of 1823 and 1832,he was of opinion that such act would set aside the Ordinance, which was specific in its application to the Tariff acts of 1828 and 1832. Even if a fall more oppressive than the existing acts tioned, which, he said, many members should pass, the Ordinance now existing would thereby be defeated, and South Carolina would be under the necessity of assembling another Convention, and pass-

Mr. Wilkins found he said, that he vas not far from right. What prospect hen was there of an abandonment, by South Carolina, of her present position the offers us but two modes of adjusting

the first is by the total abandonment of the protective system; by the admission of the whole list of protected artiles free of all duty, and raising the whole evenue, derived from duties on imports, exclusively, from the unprotected articles. The consequences of the adoption

es of Pennsylvania on a footing with the posed to raise from nine to sixteen dol-paupers of the old world It would pros- lars per ton.] to 20 dollars per ton. rate at once and forever the policy which Thus amended, the bill passed the House, Pennsylvania had long cherished, which but the duty was reduced in the Senate South Carolina had united with her in car to 16. On the final passage of the bill, south Carolina and united with her in the including that and other duties, three of thousands upon thousands of armed men to use of powers which could not be confided to which she was prosperous and happy members only from South Carolina were The admirable speech made bythe Schar present, and they all voted for the bill or from South Carolina, in 1816, in favor of the protective policy, was engraved on contended by the same gentleman, that a the hearts of the people of Penn stvanier fdury of 18 dollars upon the same article, In the dwellings of the farmer, the inter [two dollars below her own proposition,] chanic, and the manufacturer, it hung up-Farewell Acdress. He well rememberd that speech, for it had a powerful in. luence on his own mind in relation to the

policy of the protective system. [Mr. Calhoun here said, I thank the gentleman for alluding to that speech. It has been much and very often misrepresented, and I shall take an early op-

portunity to explain it.]
Mr. Wilkins. I shall be happy to wit ness the exhibition of the Sena or's ingenuity in explaining the speech in such a present views. I should not have allu- States. ded to it, had not the Senator remarked up n the bill from our Committe as a bill

of abomina ions." Mr. Calhoun. It requires no apology. Mr. Wilkins proceeded to state the consideration; which rendered a compliance with the terms proposed by South Carolina improbable, if not impossible .-For his own part, he was free to say that so destructive a measure. He spoke on ly for himself. What were the views of others of this body on this subject, he did force by force. Fur, levibe United States not know, for he was not in the habit of withdraw its forces from her boiders, and making inquiries as to the opinions of ies it? Then we have revolution by force, others on such topics. Much as he lowed the Union-much as he deprecated any collision between the State and Fed. eral Goverments, much as he was dispeople of South Carolina. It advises them to posed to respect the opinions and wishes of a sister State, he would not assento a total destruction even of incidental not, all will be quiet! This, I admit, protection to our domestic industry. He would be an admirable mode to avoid col. and carving with her own sword to suit her the sacrifice of much of that protection which we claim as just and necessary but to the point proposed by South Carotina as her ultimatum, he could not go.

He did not believe that there was any probability of the assent, on the part of Congress, to the first proposition of South Carolina. There was but one other pro position made by South Carolina for the adjus ment of this controversy, and hat was even less hopeful than he former; it was by the call of a general convenion of the States, and the submission to them of an ultimate arbitrament of the disputed powers. Mr. 11. was of the opinion that the division of the State representation assembled in convention on the matters in controversy, would not differ from the judgment of thes. He did not think it at all probable that the convention would either aber the constitu tion in respect to the powers of the goveinmen over the subject of revenue, or that the protective laws would be pronounced by them unconstitutional, and null and void. But it was hot at all bro bable that two-thirds of Congress and as the first duy of the citizene. It will three fourths of the States would are to the call of a General Convention, The People were averse to any change in the constitution, and were of opinion that it could not be amunded for the bette. For his own part it was his carnest tone and confident belief, that no change would ever be made in the terms of our addira-

ble compact. On resuming the floor to-days Mr Wilkins embraced the opposiurity state that, on a proper occasion, he should move one or two amendments to the bili, one of which would be to limit some of is provisions to the end of the next ses ion of Congress: the provisions which it contains for amendments to the judcial. system, be presumed, there would be no objection to leaving, as they are in the bill, unlimited.

When the Senate adjourned yesterday, Mr. W continued, I was speaking of for imitation, and for the enjoyment of the Tariff System-of this aystem for the protection of American industry. which a vast portion of the American people believe to be intimately connected with the prosperity of the country. As a justification of the adherence, as far as practicable, to this system, he had had reference to the conduct of gentlemen from the South in regard to it. h. A : one ny bill by us would defeat the Ordinance, period, he now added, Maryland had been considered a Southern State, as, she was ense of the Ordinance, and the intention sill a slave holding State: from the chief city of that State, directly after the meeting of Congress, under the Constitution of 1787, a memorial was transmitted to Congress, reciting the weakness and ininadequacy to protect the manufacturing interests, and rejoiding that we had now a government, possessing all occessary power to pro ect domestic industry, and praying the interposition of Congress for that purpose. Another incident he menwould recollect, of a member of Congress from S. C. having, in the year 1809, offered a resolution proposing that all the members of Congress should appear, at the commencement of the new enting session, clad entirely in clothing of Wint rican manufacture. He had already adverted to the agency of the South in pass ing the tariff law of 1816, and now, said he, let me make a personal reference, in connection with it, to another gentleman from South Carolina, now a member of this body (Mr. Miller) which reference I make with all possible respect for that gentleman. When the bill of 1816 waunder discussion, that gentleman, then

Strange revolution of opinion! It is now as fixed by the Tariff of 1832, is so oneron the wall, by the side of Washington's ou-, oppressive, and igrannical, that the whole country is to be involved in a civil war, if not only that, but every other proective duty be not abolished!

Mr. W. said, he had also spoken, yesterday, in justification of the strongest provisions of this bill, of the talked-of resistance to the laws in South Carolina. He had understood the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Calboun, the other day, as acknowledging that there was military array in South Carolina, but contending that it followed and did not premanner as to make it accord with his cede the array of force by the United

[Mr. Calhoun said be had admitted hat there was military preparation, not array.

Mr. Wilkins said, if we examine the neasures taken by the Administration in elerence to the present crisis, it would he found that they were not at all of that military charac er to justify the measures of South Carolina which was alleged had followed them.

[Mr. Calhoun said that South Caroliwas undoubtedly preparing to resist lay this bill upon the table, and her preparations would cease.

Mr. Wilkins resumed. That is, sir f we do not oppose any of her movements, all will be right. It we fold our arms, and exhibit a perfect indifference wheth er the Laws of the Union are obeyed or would, however, go far, very far, exer to lision and prevent disturbance: but is it one that we can submit to? The moment we fail to counteract the Nullification s dissolved; for in this government of red to be levied for the purposes of revenue]

Mr. Wilkins. It South Carolina appeals to laws, union is obedience, and obedience union. The moment South Caroli-

> Mr. Calhoun -- Who relies upon force inis controversy? I have insisted upon that South Carolina relied altogether on civil process, and that, if the General Government resorts to force, then only will South Carolina rely upon force. If

> hat party will fall the responsibility.] Mr. Wilkin .- The General Governs ment will not appeal in the first instance, to force. It will appeal to the patriotism

[Mr Calhoun. I am sorry that South lice of the General Government.] Order! Order! (from one or two members.) Mr. Wikins .- The Government will

horts chedience to the laws of the country, appeal to the moral force in the commulification.

The State of South Carolina is quantity in page 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 15 and real to the Judicia y. If the mild arm of the Judiciary be not sufficient to execute he laws, it will call out the civil force to ustain the laws. It that be insufficient, God save and project us from the last re country, who is responsible for it? If force be brought in to the aid of law, who, ask of gentlemen, is responsible for it to the People of the United States? That is the question. Talk of it as you please, mystify matters as you will, theorize as you may, pile up abstract propositions to any exignt, at last the question resolves uself into one of obedience or resistance of the laws-in other words, of union or disunion. Wherein, said Mr. W. consists our liberty? What is the founda tion of our political institutions which we which the votary of freedom pants in cvery country of the Giobe-what is it? I is that of a government where the People make the laws, and where the People obey the laws which they themselves have made. That is our system of govermen, and by a large majority of the People it is respected accordingly Why, Sir, said Mr. W if you were to carry in to effect the ultra docume of South Carolina at this moment, repeal your whole protective system, shut up our factories, stop our wicels, extinguish our fires, &c -nay, rule us by our legislation-ye would the People of Pennsylvania obey the laws, and abide your decision. But then they would appeal to the Pcople they would endeavor to bring public opin ion to act upon Congress, and bear them back into the right course. They would appeal to moral influence, and to that

I know, said Mr. W. that the gentleman from South Carolina cannot anticipate th application of force in the case now presented but I pray him again, and again, to advert to one particular paragraph of the Ordinance There were several cuses in which the use of force is referred to in the Ordinance, in which Mr. W admitted the right to use it. If, for example, as in a case supposed, Congress in-tended to overrun and subdue the State of South Carolina and overturn their liberties, he idmitted the right of resistance by force. But come down to the contingency in which the Ordinance declares that force shall be used. and it is in the event of the attempt by the U nited States to enforce the execution of the Revenue Laws. "Enforce" is the word em-ployed by the Ordinance. For the meaning employment of physical force, by the citiof field Carolina, against the enforce
tof the revenue laws. Although many of
the revenue laws. Although many of
most inflaential citizene of Carolina pronot inflaential citizene of Carolina pronited States of the normal disastrous to the industry of the Northern grateful to him, to raise the duties on
not inflaential citizene of Carolina pronited States of the normal disastrous to the industry of the Northern grateful to him, to raise the duties on
normal representation of the physical force, by the citiced by execution, by judical process, by a minuted States which shall be made in pursuance grasp of power, the naked sword, or the fixed be made under the nuthority of the United this word it was not necessary to resort to

force would be reserted to, set the excitement | States. It would gut the laboring class | hammered bar iron [which the bill pro- | bayonet, to constitute enforcement of the laws. | States, shall be the supreme law of the land; force would be reserted to, set the excitement | States, shall be the supreme law of the land; force would be reserted to, set the excitement | States, shall be the supreme law of the land; of Society. This enforcement of the laws it is which is, after the 1st of February, to be construed into an attempt to put down the people strued into an attempt to put down the people of South Carolina, and to justify the calling the general welfare, because it consists in the

> the cockade to which he had reference of these Resolutions (which he read) declares ration bore on the States alone. Hence the that the persons assembled at this meeting not only affirm the right of the State peaceably to the conclusion of the 8th section of the 1s this claim, &c. Yes, sir, said Mr W. if not for carrying into execution the foregoi prevented, sccession is at hand; for the very ter the first of February) then has the contin- in the aggregate sense of the term. ency occurred of an attempt to enforce the laws:then has secession become the alternative. With regard to secessica, Mr. W. went on to ite cases to shew the consequences to which the admission o this right in any State would lead, should other States adopt the heresy afhad read. This view of the subject he folfirmed by the meeting whose proceedings lowed by saying, that Nullification, unless merged in revolution, was not to be stopped. The honorable member had told the House, that laying this bill on the table, and passing he bill depending in the other House, would put a stop to nullification. But what surety was there even in this? After the first of ebruary, Nullification with all its attributes and incidents, was to be in full operation in South Carolina. What would be its politcal operation? Where would it end? He put this question plainly to the gentleman from South Carolina. A Convention of the States was out of the question; an amendment of the Constitution was out of the question: where was the contest to end? Why, the laws must be suspended. South Carolina, whilst represented on this floor (ably as she is, and he hoped long would be) participating in the making of laws, would be obeying just such of of them as she pleased, and no more—cutting sell! What a state of things was this!

Mr. Calhoun here said, that South Caroli na would be content to maintain this contest upon the principle of protection, paying with proceedings of South Carolina, the Union out objection whatever taxes might be requi

the Federal Judiciary, she can bring up the question of the validity of any part of the revenue laws for decision, by the Federal Courts. Mr. W. had no doubt of the influence of the Senator from South Carolina over the people of that State, but no one had power to say what course that State would take if the suggestion of the Senator should be adopted We must take this matter as we unfortunateforce be introduced by either party, upon ly find it. The merchants of Charleston may import goods free of duty, and the merchants of Baltimore, New York, &c. must pay duties. The people of South Carolina are ex-empt from all taxation, by duties on imports, which is the only taxation known to our laws; of which she boasts so much magnanimity and the people of the rest of the Union, are ticipates in the benefits, but not in the burdens of the Government. The Ordinance to this Carolina canno appeal to the sense of jus | effect, South Carolina is pledged to maintain, and it declares that no power shall prevent free ingress and egress into and from her ports. Every stream of water in the limits of the State, accessible from the ocean, is made a free port. Wherever goods are introduced and landed, all obligation to pay the duties vanished before the magical influence of nullification. Every stream of water in the limits of the appeal to that political sense which ex-

revenue laws, out of the Union. As to the revenue system, our fellow citizens of South Carolina are gone from us. What then is to prevent the goods imported into the State from being distributed into every part of the interi-God save and project us from the last re or and along the coast? A legalized system sort. But if the evil does come upon the would be introduced, he would not say of smuggling, for he would not impute so oppro-brious a crime to the authorities of that State, but free ports make free goods, and nullifica-tion, makes free ports. Well, sir, what will prevent the goods from being sent to other States? Take the marks off from the goods, and they may be sent any where. If nullification exempt goods from duties in South Carolina, it exempts them every where. They are marked "State rights," and the vessel is called "State sovereignty." They will not red imported under the glorious flag of the Unit on, but under the flag of South Carolina. South Carolina has got her Ordinance. Now we shall see how she will put it in execution, how it works practically. It will make general confusion; defeat equality in public burdens, and demoralize the comminanty. As nullification is now about to go into full

operation, what is to stay the hands of South Carolina, and prevent her from executing her present purpose? He was aware of the wide range of discussion which the questions connected with this subject would lead to. But this was the time for bringing those questions before Congress for decision. They should decide now in one way or other. I am young and stout, said Mr. W. and am willing to see the question tried, and to abide the end of it. the whole question comes to a single point What is the constitutional relation of a single Stale to the United States? If the Govern-ment is merely an "alliance" of States, a feateral league between several distinct and independent sovereignties, from which any one may withdraw, there is an end of the question and of our bill.—For South Carolina, leaning upon her sovereignty and reserved rights, has exercised the power which she claims of obeying and disobeying a law of the Union, just as she may construe it, to be constitutional or inconstitutional.

An attempt on his part to throw any additional light on this subject would be as unne-cessary as to contribute a drop of water to the ocean. It was enough for him that he had a few well settled principles on this point, which he had always entertained, and which had been acted on from the foundation of the government to the present time. The Constitued by the States, which, like individuals sur rendered a portion of their sovereignty for the security of the rest. Those powers which are thus surrendered, however limited in number, are supreme in extent and application. The second paragraph in the 6th article of the Constitution was, as it appeared to him, framed to meet this very case—to meet State legislation, State nullification—to meet the case of State legislation which attempts to overthrow na-

You enforce the laws every day, and every and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or of Society. This enforcement of the laws it is standing."

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mr W. here referred to the Charleston Mercury, which he held in his hands, containing the proceedings of a great meeting held at the Union "more perfect." Virginia took the Charleston, S. C. on the 21st instant, among lead in the last attempt, and her Statesmen which were a number of resolutions, adopting were among its foreground chainpiens. Experience had manifested the want of a suprem terday, intermingled with notices of "Call to power to bear immediately upon the people arms!" "Attention, volunteers!" &c. and one of the States. The laws of the Old Confede. Constitution begins, "We, the People;" and secrede from the Union, but are prepared, if article, giving power to Congress "to make need be, to peril their lives in the assertion of all laws which shall be necessary and proper prevented, accession is at hand; for the very ers, and all other powers vested by this Con-moment that the Alarshal of the District calls stitution in the Government of the United out the posse comitatus, and heads that posse to enforce a judgment of the Federal Court to compel the payment of duties on imports (af-

We owe allegiance both to the United States and to the State of which we are citizens Are there, sir, any citizens who uwe no alle giance to the United States?-have the Penple of South Carolina abundoned the proud title of citizens of the United States? Has the General Government any power or quality of political sovereignty at all? If it has, that power must be brought to bear directly upon the People of the States, and of each State.

The Government of the United States forms

part of the Government of each State, enter into it, and supplies whatever may be wanting in State powers. You cannot bring about c-bedience to the laws, if their obligation and inding force are not directly on the People. they may wrap themselves up in their sove-reignty and their reserved rights, resert to nullification, and claiming the power to put their veto on the acts of Congress, they may overthrow your whole system of legislation. This doctrine impairs not the Sovereignty of the People. The People retain their sovereignty in reference to the United States, as well as to their respective States. They act here as well as in their State Legislatures. Whenever you exercise one of your great constitutional powers, the People act here, and are, therefore bound by the law which they themselves make. This is the perfection of political institutions. The People make the laws, and the laws-govern. The States are secure in their rights, and always were secure. He admitted their original absolute sovereignty; but as he had said before, they yielded up a portion of that sovereignty for the general

This is a constitution of power 'granted,' as a lawyer would say "for a valuable consideration." By the grant of these powers, you created the Constitution of the Union. You cannot take them back at pleasure. Here are we asked—can the creature be greator than he creator? No. But the creator may be bound by the act of the creature; the princi-pal may be bound by the act of the agent, if the agent acts in pursuance of delegated pow er, particularly when the interests of third per sons are concerned, We say to South Caro-lina, our prosperity depends upon the perma-nence of a system which you created, and you cant take back the power which you gave

On the subject of practical nullifica Mr. W. said he had made some notes, and the very circumstances which he had anticipated had happened. From a late number of the Charleston Mercury, which he held in his reluctant to hazard their commercial credit nd convenience by availing themselves of the Replevin Law, and it had been doubted whether the force of the Ordinance would be tried. But, as he had expected, the politi cians, not the merchants, had formed a plan for trying the experiment. Preparations had been made to bring the question to an issue as soon as the 1st day of February arrived. He had made a note of the question which would arise out of these considerations, but ne would not detain the Senate by noticing

He would pass to the consideration of the provisions in the bill. The first section of the bill contains provisions which are preventive and peaceful. Mr W then read from the first section of the bill, as follows:

"Be it enucted, &c. That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or unlawful threats or menaces against officers of the U. States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports in the ordi nary way in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the President to direct that the custom house for such district be es-

that the custom house for such district pe established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district, either upon land or on board any ressel." &c.

It enjoins forbearance on the Executive, and gives him power to remove the custom house to a secure place, where the duties may be collected. It leaves the ports and districts as they now are, over for the commercial convethey now are, open for the commercial convenience of the good people of the State; and even the custom house would not be taken from the port or harbor where they now are. Our object in removing the custom house, is to prevent all collision if possible. The words "throats and menaces." do not run through the residue of the section. The power give in this clause is not flew; the clause is simply declaratory of the existing law, as it has been held by our courts; for it has been decided, that where it is impossible to collect the da-ties, the officers of the customs may remove

the custom house. The next paragraph provides for the call-payment of duties under circumstances which render it impossible to collect the duties in the ordinary way. This is no great matter. We have already abolished the credits on duties to some extent, and this law carries out the system farther. Why should the practice of taking bonds be persisted in when they say they are not bound to pay the bonds. It is a mockery to take bonds when the Constitution and the law release the people bound from the obligation of the bonds. Soits must be brought to enforce the narrows of the bonds. obligation of the bonds. Suits must be brought to enforce the payment of the bonds, and the authority of the State and Federal tribunals would thereby be brought info conflict, which conflict the Bill-sought to avoid The 62d section of the act of the 2d March; 1799, refuses credit to merchants who have refused to pay their bonds. The same principle is applied to the present case, where people are combined to prevent the payment of bonds. The third and remaining exigency provided for in this first section, is the authority to employ the land or naval forces, or militia. This

loy the land or naval forces, or militle 'Pife provision is entirely defensive. It merely confirms the authority for the protection of

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S. Carolina pay the duties? The custom house officers are not sufficiently numerous to enforce officers are not sufficiently numerous to enforce observed to the law; pains, penalties, all hang over the head of that man who is bold enough to exact payment. The Legislature forbids the enforcement of the law; and he who attempts to enforce it must suffer the penalty of the law as arirely as he is convicted of the offence. The Marshal, in this stage of the business, cannot interpose. The militia cannot be called out, for the best reason in the world, that they are committed in the original could not be desired. All the residuant of the penalty of the question.— The militia cannot be realled out, for the best reason in the world, that they are committed in support of the other side of the question.—
Now what is to be slone? It is the duty of the President to take care that the laws shall be executed. He is invested with the power by the Constitution, and the public hold him responsible for its exercise. You can vest the plicable to the third section of the bill, which sponsible for its exercise. You can vest the Article of the Constitution invests the Pres ident with the "Executive power," and he is required to take an oath faithfully to execute office and preserve the Constitution. The second section of the same article makes him the commander in chief of the army and navy of the U. States, and of the militia, when cal led into actual service. The only question is is it necessary to give these means to en-force the laws. If we intend to enforce obodience to the laws, these powers must be giv-en, and no where can they be constitutionally lodged but in the President. We give An drew Jackson power simply to exceute, for a Well, we confide this power to a man who has never abused any power to a man who has never abused any power reposed in him. He said that these proceedings were long anticipated. They were the subject of discussion during the late Presidential contest. Every vote had an eye to the South. He spoke this with respect to the other candi-dates, all of whom he know would have supported the Constitution. He made no invidious distinctions.
Why did South Carolina throw away her

vote on a distinguished individual, who was not a candidate? With an eye to this ques-tion why did the people of the U States vote for Andrew Jackson? With a view to this same question. For this provision in the law, there was a precedent to which he would refer. The act of 9th January, 1809 sec. 11— 13, vel. 4, p. 194-5, to enforce the embargo, &c. The 2d section of the bill extends the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts in revenue cases. It gives the right to sue in these Courts cases. It gives the right to suc in these Courts for any injury incurred by officers, whilst engaged under the laws of Congress in the collection of duties on imports. It declares that property taken under the authority of the laws of the U. States, shall be irrepleviable, and only subject to the order and decrees of the Courts of the U. States; and it gives the penalty for the rescue of the property as is prescribed by the act of 30th April, 1790, sec 22, vol. 2, p. 95. The provisions of that law make vol. 2, p. 95. The provisions of that law make the penalty not to exceed 300 dollars, and im sonment for three months. This section has two objects in view: first, it gives power to the officers to sue in the Federal Courts; and second, it provides that they shall not be

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ment on any owner of a slave found in purity classes shown. The time feet term, except for cases shown. The time feet term, except feet cases shown and the case of the Control in South Control of the Court in South Control of the Court in South Control of the Court in South Control of the case in the United States and the time of the Court in South Control of the South Control of the Court in Sout Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the United States. He would put a case in a few words: Suppose the Collector of the port of South Oxrolina is prosecuted. He is carried to prison, or the capias in withernam, is issued against him. His property is carried off and sold. The case comes before the State Court. He sets forth that, under the laws of the U. States, he was obliged to do his duty. On the other side, it is said that the laws of the U. States had been nullified; and the State and the State Court. The carried to prison of South Carnling the Court of the providers of South Carnling the Court of South Car

en, the original could not be desired. All the laws," and "to cause the laws to be duty exercised um of jurisdiction remaining after the original jurisdiction given in specified cases, to the Supreme Court, might be exercised in surrections, &c. These were the objects for which then, as in the present bill, this extralso provides for the extension of judicial ju

move at any time before trial, but not after citement, although nothing like the soleton pojudgment had been given, and thus affects in sition in which South Carolina has now plano way the dignity of the State tribunals, Whether in criminal or in civil cases, it gives this right of removal. Has Congress this power in criminal cases? He would answer he question in the affirmative Congress had the power to give this right in criminal as well as in civil cases, because the second section of the third article of the Constitution, speaks of "all cases in law and equity," and these com-prehensive terms cover all. He referred to the Case of Matthews vs. Zane, 4th Cranch, 382, which decides that if two citizens of the same State, in a suit in their State Court, claim title under the same act of Congress, the Supreme Court has an appellate jurisdic-tion, to revise and correct the decision of that

This decision was founded upon the principle that the 3d art of the Constitution, considered in connection with the judiciary act of 89, would not give it a more extensive con struction than it' merited; and that the great object was, to render uniform the construction of the laws of the United States, and decisions under them upon the rights of individuals; Pennsylvania a and in such case it was entirely immaterial ed or enlisted that both parties were citizens of the same. The sixth see

It was admitted by Mr. Harper, Counsel for Defendent in error, that the exercise of jurisdiction in such case would be undoubted if it was to maintain the authority of the laws of the United States, against encrouchments of the State authorities.

The clause in the Constitution to which he adverted, refers to the character of the controversy, without regard to the parties, or the particular form of the action. The object of the suit, and not the tribunal, determined the jurisdiction. Was it to try the validity of an act of Congress? That question determined the jurisdiction. Was it to try any indictment for treason? That question determined the jurisdiction. It was more necessary that this jurisdiction should be extended over criminal

as used in the Ordinance, has a meaning peculiar to the South

Mr. Miller explained. The word had a peculiar meaning in South Carolina. At the first Court the accused could traverse, but he had no right to continue the action. The Ordinance denied the right to the accused to continue the care after the first term, except for cause shown. The Ordinance, in creating this mister meaner, merely applies to it the legal forms which in that State apply to all misdemanors.

Mr. Wilkins. It was apparent that the constitution of the Courts in South Carolina make it necessary to give the revenue officers the case of the United States vo.

Mr. Wilkins are used to the case of the United States vo.

Mr. Wilkins are used to continue the case of the United States vo.

Mr. Wilkins are used to continue the constitution of the Courts in South Carolina make it necessary to give the revenue officers the senate to the case of the United States vo.

Moore, 3d Cranch p. 139, where it was ad-

custom house and revenue officers. The simple question is—do you require obedience to tion and laws of the Union. In every control the laws? How can you make the people of S. Carolina pay the duties? The custom house S. Carolina pay the duties? The custom house officers are not sufficiently numerous to confiders and laws of the United States, the Federal principles of the bill

ordinary power had been conferred.

Another precedent would be found in the Act of Jan 9, 1869, sec. 11, vol. 4, p. 194, also provides for the extension of judicial judi ced herself. Yet it was deemed expedient to-confer on the President this power. He would now refer to the last precedent

He would now refer to the last precedent with with he should trouble the Senate. It so happened in the History of Pennsylvania that that State took from Virginia a strip of land bordering on the Alleghany and Ohio rivers. On this strip of land where Virginia had been accustomed to exercise jurisdictions for which she had opened the titles, and where for which she bad opened the titles, and which she had held her courts, there arose an insur-rection. This had been called the Western Insurrection, but it was a singular fact that it Insurrection, but it was a singular fact that if was confined to this narrow strip of land which Pennsylvania took from Virginia. The President was then authorized to call out the Militia of the State, because they were not committed against the United States, but were willing to obey the call. The man to whose name history has no parrallel put himself at the head of these troops to quell the insurrection. All power was placed in his hands by the act of Nov. 24, 1794, vol. 2, p. 451, and the President was authorized to place in West the President was authorized to place in West Pennsylvania a corps of 2500 men eitherdraft-

The sixth section of the bill had reference to the replevin law of South Carolina, and was justified and rendered necessary by the 18th section of that act which prohibited any person from hiring or permitting to be used any building, to serve as a jail for the confinement section of that act which prohibited any person from hiving or permitting to be used any building, to serve as a jail for the confinement of any person committed for a violation of the revenue laws, under penalty of being adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and fined 1000 dollars and imprisoned for one year. The State law, therefore, closes all the guols and buildings of South Carolina against prisoners held by process from the United States for a refusal to yield obedience to their laws. It was necessary, therefore, that something should be done. The case might not be fully met by the resolution of 3d March, 1791, vol. 2, p. the resolution of 3d March, 1791, vol. 2, p. the resolution of 3d March, 1791, vol. 2, p. the resolution of any noverage of peace and brighter prespects in harbingier of peace and brighter prespects in the object of the meeting, after which Judge Colcock made an address replete with warm and enthusiastic semiments of Patriotism, and concluded by submitting the following Resolutions.

The the flenate, Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, which warm and enthusiastic semiments of Patriotism, and concluded by submitting the following Resolutions.

Whereas, a public manifesto under the style and title of a "Proclamation by the President of the U. States," has been set forth as a nauthoritative exposition of the U. States, and the rights of the States in this Union, and whereas, this edict of the Executive, affirms and expounds and threa the provision, without the introduction of any noverage of the constitutional law, viz.

with a view to make a subsequent motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Ex-

Mr. Holmes suggested the propriety of changing the motion into a motion for adjournment. He would himself make that motion,

EASTON. MD.

THESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1833.

LATER AND HIGHEY-IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

FALL OF ANTWERP.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 30th inst. contains intelligence by the Florida, Capt. Griswold, from London of the 25th uit, 4 days later. Antwerp has CAPITULATED, and Gen. Chasse with his garrison are prisoners of war.-The citadel when entered by the French, is saft to have been in a deplorable condition, literally burnt up, and reduced to a heap of ruins, by the bombs of the be-

siègers. Thus after a protracted siege of twenty-four days, with seventy-five thousand men, the French have taken a few hundred Dutch, and with their guns battered down the walls of the citadel. VIRGINIA .- The resolutions which we published in our paper of Tuesday last, adopted by the house of Delegates of Virginia as a substitute for the resolutions reported by Mr. Brodnax, have been adopted by the Senate al-

so, and Benj. Watkins Leigh appointed com hissioner to bear them to South Carolina. declare that the proceedings of Virginia, at that epoch, do not exaction those of the South Carolina Convention and Legislature upon the cubject of Nullification and eccession; and solicit a suspension of the Ordinance and its accessary acts, until the end of the next session of Congress, to give time for a modifica-tion of the Pariff, which the resolutions recom-

We hail the passage of these conciliatory resolutions, and the appointment of the distinguished individual who bears them, as the

South Carolina, to maintain her rights or perish in the attempt.

The Chairman has surrounded by veterans of the Revolution, who exhibited throughout the proceedings, an interest and animation unsurpassed by that of the most ardent Youth present and none could look upon the assembly, and hear the burning words of the Speak-

Carolina, Gen. Hamilton said that should of a single functionary, the whole power of Congress grant the authority, he should forth with (as he was enpowered to go as President) re assemble the Convention and submit the direct and immediate corollary flowing

abstract. He glaced the inconstancies of Gen. Jackson in the most ridiculous light, and after exciting the atmost mirth at the expense of the reciting the atmost mirth at the expense of the roler of our destinies, showed how mortifying it was to the citizens of a State of this concletracy that the Executive of the Union should so diagrace binnelf as Andrew Jackson has been induced to do by those who have practised on his imbecility. He gave a vivil and true necount of the enthusiasm of the interior. Told how the violence of the interior froth from the rock of Carolina firmness; how even the tromes of our country laughed at the threats of the toothless tiger, but he warned us to watch the movements of the wild beast, now cowed by the glance of freemen; but who would spring upon his matter, could he catch them unawares. If Congress granted the modest request made in the last message for dictatorial power, why we would but fight it out. The whole interior were up in arms, and would pour in a forrent into Charleston on the first aggression, and if the power were usurped by Congress and given to a malignant tyrant to fight us down, they would doe enungh for glory in that she alone had stood up against the Proclamation, and snatched the thunderbolt from the would be Jove, and shaken it in his face; and that while Viginia had sirrunk from maintaining the principles of 98, and was willing to show "that she means nothing under heaven," South Carolina; that yield the principles of 98, and was willing to show "that she weath that the conditions and the process of the U.S. in the kindou and overflowing, and from an accurate estimate it is conjectured that there must have been at least three thousand persons present. CHAS, COATESWORFIP HNCKNEY, Licuter, and Governor of the State, was called to the Chair, and Alexander H. Brown, Esq. ap pointed Secretary. The Chairman exp

with (as he was enpowered to do as President) re assemble the Convention and submit to them THE QUESTION OF SECESSION, and none could doubt what their choice would be. If we were denied by the Government of the U. States the right of peaceably seceding, we would then triumph in asserting it, or die in the attempt. This declaration was greeted with overwhelming acclamations.

Col Pearson followed in a speech to the eloquence of which we cannot do justice in an abstract. He placed the inconsistencies of Gen. Jackson in the most ridiculous light, and after exciting the atmost mirth at the expense

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doctrines contained in the lext of the aforesid manifesto.

Resolved, That the siledged origin of the government of this confederacy, as set forts in the said proclamation is historically untrue that by disingenous verbal refinements, its authentic history less been perverted to the extraordinary purpose of erecting on the ruins of the sovereignty of the several States, as great consolidated government without limitation of powers.

Resolved, That it is an unfounded reproach to the memories of the great and immortal spinits who declared, our independence, and furned the confederation of 1705, to say that a consolidated government was created by them, and not a confederacy of free, sovereign and independent States.

Resolved, That the allegation also made in the aforeaid proclamation, that by the constitution of the U. States a similar consolidation of the government is ratified, is equally without foundation, as is proved by the separate and disfinct expactly in which the States formed that instrument, assembled in its ratification, and reserved to themselves all rights to detect the superance overeignty of the States is in a degree gealed the government is ratified, is equally without foundation, as is proved by the separates overeignty of the States is in a degree gealed the government is ratified, is equally with a solution of the U.S. whose laws are also and to the government is represented through a joint agency called the government of the U.S. whose laws are such as the colorist and to they constitutional law of the U.S. whose laws are such as the colorist and to they constitutional law of the U.S. whose laws are such as the colorist and to they constitutional law of the U.S. whose laws are such as the colorist and to they constitutional law of the U.S. whose laws are such as the colorist and to they constitutional law of the U.S. whose laws are such as the colorist and to the proclamation, of being himself the final and exclasive judge of the constitutional of himself and the proclamation of the constit

WHAT idolatry is to the Church, man wor which the liberties of the Amercan People are to be dashed to pieces, is the abandonment of principles in a blind devotion to men. Within the last twenty years, all parties have been guilty of this political sin; and, unless its on ward course be arrested at this awful crisis of our country's fate, all will be lost.

The discontinuance, on the last day of December, of "the Banner of the Constitution," published weekly for three years, under the editorial charge of the subscriber, has left the cause of State Rights without a paper at the North, through which the great political questions which we have been subscribed by the last the last three which we have been subscribed by the last three which we have been subscribed by the last three which we have been subscribed by the last three which we have been subscribed by the last three which we will be subscribed by the last three which we will be subscribed by the last three which we will be subscribed by the last three which we will be subscribed by the last three which we will be subscribed by the last three will be s tions which now agitate the land, can be dis cussed uninfluenced by personal or party con siderations. The unexampled unanimity has recently been proclaimed throughout the Middle and Northern States in faver of a con solidated government, has cast a deep gloom over the minds of the consistent few who remain true to the Republican faith of '98; and any attempt to effect, in that region, such a revolution as was accomplished by bringing into power Mr Jefferson and his principles, would seem to be as hopeless as despair itself. Des perate, however, as it may appear, the attempt ought to be made, and if a liberal support be extended to this overture, IT SHALL BE NADE. The friends of Liberty and the Union, as guaranteed by the Constitution, in this quarter, are not disposed to abandon, without a further struggle, the glorious inheritance transmitted to them by their fathers; but being few in number, and surrounded by a population wholly adverse to their views, they can only maintain a press by the co operation of those who are more deeply interested than themselves in the preservation of the RESERVED RIGHTS OF

THE STATES. Should the reduction of the Tariff take place during the present session of Congress, it is highly probable that an effort will be made at Græca Majora Smart's Cicero the North, during the next lew years, to restore it With this view, all the calamities which may be the result from overtrading, o-Viri Romæ ver manufacturing, over speculating, over Historia Sacra banking, and all other causes united, will be Muir's Syntax ascribed to the downfall of the American Sys tem; and the friends of Free Trade will find i no easy task to stand up against this probable reaction, in demonstrating to their fellow citizens the true causes of their suffering.

With the view of inviting the co operation above referred to, it has been resolved to propose the establishment of a Daily and Tri weekly paper, in the City of Philadelphia, to he entitled "The Examiner," upon the fol-

1. THE EXAMINER, will be a regular neiespaper, and will be printed in newspaper form, of the well known size of the National Gazette. It will contain the usual supply of for eign and domestic news, commercial intelli-gence, and literary and miscellaneous selec-tions expected in a daily newspaper. It will give copious extracts from the Proceedings of Congress, and will carefully preserve all the State papers and public documents of an im-Political Economy, in all its branches, in

cluding Pauper Systems, Poor Laws, Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, Banking, Cur rency, and all other matters of public concern

shall be freely discussed.

The affairs of South America will be fre tly brought into view; and in reference to Brazil, there will be ropious extracts from a manuscript journal kept by the Editor, during a residence of near five years in that country 2. In its political department the Examiner will advocate the REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES OF 198, as set forth in the Virginia Resolutions

and Legislative Report against the ALLEN and SEDITIOS LAWS; and I that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison M'Kean, and the othodox and distinguished champions of the Republican party. & It will consequently advocate, to use the language of Jefferson.

"A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

"Liberty of the Tongue-Liberty of the Press-Liberty of the Conscience-Liberty of "Freedom of Industry, as sacred as freedom

of speech or of the press."

-Keenomy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened " The support of the State Governments in

all their rights as the most competent adminstrations of our domestic concerns? -The preservation of the General Govern

ment in its whole constitutional rigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety Peace, commerce, and honest friendship

"Tases-as many as are necessary, and no muse; as long as necessary, and no longer;" not firstly,

"Equality of rights and duties, of benefits and hunders, as the basis of the Union."

4. It will appose monopolies, special privi-

microfering with the equicity of rights upon which our institutions are founded, and will oppose, upon the ground of occonstitutionality, as well as of mespediency, the establishment, by the Federal Government, of any National or

5. It will also appear all wasteful expendi-tures, by the Federal Government, of the pub-lic maney for laternal Improvements, upon the generale, that to the State Governments befungs the sale power to construct roods and canolis, by their own means, or by the incor-peration of componies. It will oppose all opposituations for objects not clearly within the delegated powers of Congress, and all c-ourpations of authority by any branch of the

So it will also be opposed, and in an especial accuracy, to must execute, the base of Republics, and it will expanse corruption and dereiction of principle in public servants, to whatever party they may profess to belong. This, however, it will do, in a mode which shall not cute the press, and upon so occasion will columns of the Economer be the vehicle of

cumity or valger personal abuse.

7. The paper wil be commonced as soon to a sufficient number of subscribers shall have es obtained to secure its permanent estab heliment, of which due notice will be given and should this not take place before the first of May next, it will be abandoned.

TERMS. Price of the daily paper, per annum, 48 is of the fir weekly paper which will comprise the whole of the contents of the daily, except advertise, ments each of which will appear at least once, 5 is Payable on the receipt of the 1st No. without

The postage of all letters must be paid, except of letters enclosing five dollars and up-wards, or the names of five responsible subscribers.—The transmission of money by mail to be at the risk of the publisher.

A notice of discontinuance must always be accompanied by the payment of arrearages. and no other will be deemed valid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates, and annual advertising customers will

e accommodated on reasonable terms. Communications are to be addressed to the abscriber, at the S. E. corner of Walnut and Third Streets, opposite the New Exchange, where subscriptions will be received.

CONDY RAGUET.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1833 .- 12

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call At his store may now be had, among

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Grammar Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Rome Keith on the Globes Goldsmith's Greece McIntyre on the Globes Grinshaw's England Paradise Lost Cooke's Pantheon Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-

phy and Atlas Adams' do. do. Testament Wilson's do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. English Reader Horace Delobini Introduction to do. Sequel to do. English Grammars Cæsar Spelling Books Græca Minora

Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arith metic, &c. &c. Also, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Clarke's Homes

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. ESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

the house formerly accupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varicties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be subscriber. pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin-ia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid

to their wishes. N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltiof January, 1833, by Chas. Kernan, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Bal timore, as a runaway, a coloured woman who calls herself SUSAN MYERS or TAG; says she belongs to Thomas Cockey, Esq. living the York road, 11 miles from the city. Said coloured woman is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, scar on her breast occasioned by a burn, scar on her right ear and a sear on her left thumb. Had on when com-mitted, blue calico frock, a pair of coarse shoes and black stockings, blue and yellow striped handkerchief og her neck, and red cotton nandkerchief on her head.

The owner of the above described woman is equested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore County Jail.

PETER W. WILLIS. CLOCK AND WATCH



Denton, Maryland:-Ofers his services to his friends and old cur tomers, 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 perfe "CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges February 21, 1832.

Millinery and Montua-making. MBS. GIBBS.

NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large sup-

B .nnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles. which she will dispose of on moderate terms MRS. GIBBS, greatful for past favours, in wites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that

by her attention to her business in all the va-rieties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to please the public.

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep con stantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fash-

defal-ation, and annually thereafter, in ad- A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER wanted.

GOOD hand at the above business will A obtain employment and good wages, on application to WILLIAM TURNER,

Greensborough, Caroline county.

350 NEGROES WANTED.

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

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of fice, 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.

More new Goods. ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN-NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS,

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

uch as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn, &c.-Also

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c. All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

400 Acres of Land for Sale. I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly op-posite Cambridge. The land is of good qualty, with an abundance of timber; the Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair,-Fish and Fowl in their seasons. . A further description is deemed unnecessary .-Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the PETER WEBB.

Dr. SCUDDER'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER. For inflamation and weakness of the Eyet.

THE great advantages of this infaliible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every lamily, and a constant vade mecum to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with he greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restora-tion of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense ale that has attended Dr. Seudder's Es Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been th means of preserving sight to many of the al flicted, from the helpless infant to the age parent. Numerous letters have been recen ed by Dr. S. within these few years, contain ing flattering remarks relative to this Ear Water-and the cures effected by it, have been set forthas Wonderful beyond preceden Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as safe and valuable remedy-and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertise-ments of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER, Oculist and Inserter of Artifical Human Eyes City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to nform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues te manufacture, of superior materials and in tho best style of workmanship,

all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable pat-

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends nd customers are attended to with the utmost unctuality—and the furniture, (securely pack-d,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. nug 28 lyear

POR SAILE.

That very convenient and comfortable dwel-That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and West streets, near the new Methodist Meeting House, at present occupied by Richard C Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order. For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 1 G4t

100 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will please give me a call, as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton, will he promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.
THOMAS M. JONES.

Easton, February 2, 1833. If

TO PRINTERS. BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY. ME Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully informs the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety Letters, suited to Book, News and Job-Work, at prices the same as they can be ob tained at from other Foundrys-consisting principally of the following sizes, viz.

Nonpareil, Brevier. Bourgeois, Brevier, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Pica, 4 Lines Pica, Small Pica, Six Lines Pica orna Pica. English. mented, Eight Lines Pica An Great Primer, Double Pica, Double English, Eight Lines Pica Flu Double Great Primer,

Five Lines Pica. Leaf. Eight Lines Pica orna Seven Lines Pica. Together with Leads, Brass-Rule, Dashes— Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspa-

Eight Lines Pica Oak

pers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c. Orders for any of the above, as also for Pres ses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Gal leys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in he completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other estab lishment of a similar kind in the U States. Old Type will be taken in exchange at nin

ents per pound, delivered at the Foundry. Mr. EDWARD STARR, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is super-intending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabledto attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.

F LUCAS, Jr. Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry.

Printers of Newspapers who will pubsh this advertisement to the amount of two dollars, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent, will be allowed that sum in part payment of any bill they make with the Foun-dry for Type to the amount of ten dollars. ** A Book of Specimens can be seen at this Office, or it can be had on application to the Agent.

MARYLAMD8

CAROLINE CO! NTY ORPHANS' COURT 29th day of January, Anno Domini 1833. ON application of Solomon R. Cahall, Ex ecutor of Noah Cahall, late of Caroine county, deceased-It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceed-ings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Test, WM. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Caroline county bath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Noah Cahall, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, ar hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on er before the fifth day of August next, o they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate .- Given under my

hand this twenty ninth day of January, A. D eighteen hundred and thirty-three. SOLOMON R. CAHALL, Ex'r. of Noah Canall, deceased.

General Agricultural & Horticul tural Establishment.

COMPRESING a Seed and Implement Store a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the American Farman, at No. 16, S. Cal ert St. Baltimore; in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in The subscriber, proprietor of the above nam

ed establishment, respectfully informs farmers gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute or ders in any or all of its departments; and he so licits those who feel interested in his plan to fur him with their address, (free of expense thim) on receipt of which he will forward (an extra number of his paper the Amer can Parmer, containing a full description of a establishment, and a priced catclogue of Seculo, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profit bie sale and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store states. specially with a view to supply de lers on ver iberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Bil more, with first rate seeds, prepared and label led, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He sentures to affirm, that for the o desire any of the articles comprised in atensive establishment, there is not in the U pply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, a may be percured in short order, from all part to o control (and not a lew from remote parts of the carth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of ceds, plants, trees, room, vines, domestic an male, books, implements, and last, though in cast, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting on a callisator of the soil. This last is imported weekly to subscribers for a small annual con-Parmer, in which are indicated also, by an ar commodities, both animal and segretable, as in acc received at the establishment. The substitute of th see received at the establishment. The substitute is agent also for the principal numerics and ga demain the Union,—said for several celebrate breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other demonstrate summiss—also for the United Society Shakers, at New Lebanon, N.Y. a full sake ment of whose celebrated garden seeds, frest and genuine, may at all times be had from him who caste and retail, on the best terms. Addressed in the caste of the control of the caste of PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting ON SATURDAY, (at no:n) IN EACH WEEK CALLED

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER, UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS HARTHORN- DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT-ERATURE, &c. &c.

ONG established custom requires, that the commend ment of every new peri dical unication shall be ushered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be governed. ples by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedience to this custom, we now present ourselves to the reading public, and ask of them such patronage sa their inculgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As i is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the objects we have chiefly in view, believing it to be he wiser course not in excite over-great expec-tations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw up in us the ridicule which uni formly attends arrogan' pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have suc As "The Guardian" will have been establish

es under the immediate suspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE. wide a view to the advancement of that great cause, so essential to the permanence of our republican institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of he paper will be to extend the influence of its salu ary principles. In order to attain this describle end, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every de-cription of information relative to this most in eresting topic, and for this purpose to allot a due portion of each number to communications re-says on the subject, coming from any quar er where good wishes to the couse may give rise them; to notices of all meetings held by the triends of the system; to the proceedings of M neties throughout the country, and such statisti cal articles as may be collected, shewing the advancement of the cause.

le pursuing this course, the editor is fully a ware that a poper devoted to one subject, however er excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry tion to the above, which, by the variety, laste and sound sense exhibted in its contents, select ed from the bear literary sources, and mingling will render it scorptable to every reader whose taste is not vitisted by the grossest self bandonment. In order to render this paper slusble as a medium of news, domestic and for eign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sun maries of passing events, at home and abroad, will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of tashions and amusements as may be harmless, and accept the object of "THE GUARDIAN" wi

ne, to refine the taste, enlighten the understanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the ast of which especial attention will be paid. Be eving that knowledge and virtue will always to hand in hand, and that in proportion as the ves of men are virtuous, will be their increased love of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which numan intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so nice verse hat is our fund of information is enlarged, will our capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that oring from a pure and elevated standard of mor is, be expanded, the editor will direct any shit ly he may possess, to the advancement of the one

flaving thus far hinted at what the edi or in what he will not do. He will not same, under or PARTISAN FOLLUCS He will not ad mit, knowingly, any thing of a personal characcheek of modesty, nor will be permis nimself to be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what is not, but will, so long as he is accountable for the contents of "THE GUARDIAN." accept or

r ject, coording to his own pleasure.

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, INTELLIGENCER, will be published every Saurday, on paper of the best quality, a large
size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form;
and in order to bring it within the most moder. te pecuniary stillty, at the small price of \$3 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the sub-criptions of ten sub-cribers will be entitled to copy gratis.-Orders to be addressed, postage sid, to John Duer, Dag, who is authorized to The publication will be comminced as soon a

sufficient number of subscribers shall have cen obtained. The undersigned respectfully recommend this

aper to the patronage of the friends of TEM-PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining sucscribers. STEVENSON ARCHER.

President State Temperance Society. President Balt, Temperance Suciety Subscription lists will be left at the St of Mesers Cu-hing & Son, Howard, near Market street; Coole & Luteli, Caivert street; Joseph

N. Toy, Market et (C. Prapers well affected to the cause will confer a favour by publishing the ab ve, and may be assured of a return, should occasion offer.

De afforded unless extensively patronised. Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. This lestitution, the following scale and he officers thereof in receiving deposites of mo ey subject to interest, viz:-For deposites payable muety days af-

earing interest at the rate per an For deposites payable thirty days ofer demand, ceruficates shall be mayed bearing interest at the rate per an-

On current accounts, or deposites unject to be chicked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shell be allowed at the rate of R. WILSON, Cashier. By order,

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed the gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose his LANDS in Florida, is ready iny portion not less than one sec General's Township of land About General's Township of land About 5000 ores in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cach, or one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalment, satisfactorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land algorithm is the cay of Fallanasses; and, in reference to loosly, health, folliness of climate, fertility and saleption of soil to the culture of sugar, and cotton, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

ROLEGIT W. WILLIAMS.
Tallahasses, Oct. 19th, 1832.

Tallshause, Oct. 19th, 1832.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

he Tax of Talbot county due for the pre-sent year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable proper-ty in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that hose who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.
PHILIP MACKEY,

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical, ENTITLED THE SELECT

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars PROSPECTUS.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

N presenting to the public a periodical en-tirely new in its character, it will be expect-that the publisher should describe his plan,

ind the objects he hopes to accomplish. There is growing up in the United States a nu. merous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary inormation emanate, feel themselves at a great loss or that mental food which education has fired hem to enjoy. Books are chesp in our princiared as soon as published, nor without conside-able expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief bject of which emphatically is, to make good eading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will

ring it to every man's door.
_Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from 6fmost distant post office in the Union in from fifreen to twenty five days after it is published, at
the ti-fling expense of two and a half cents; or in
other words, before a book could be bound in
Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermons
may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select
Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is
only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Cannongaie occupy

le; the Chronicles of the Cannongate occupy we volumes, which are sold at \$1,25 to \$1,50. The whole would be readily contained in three umbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirseven cents, postage included! So that more y-seven cents, postage included: So that more han three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form.—But we consider transmission by mail, and the arly receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be applied at their own homes with some learning. be supplied at their own homes with equal to a-boot Fifty Volumes of the common Lindon novel ize for Five Dollars. This may not take fity-two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very inteesting matter, of when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals— if y two numbers being the equivalent

Arrangements have been made to receive in London an early copy of every new hould proted either in that mart of talent, or in Educated urgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels. Memoirs, Tiles, Travels, Sketches. Biography, &c. and publish them with a much repidity and accuracy as an extensive print-g office will admlt. From the latter, such liteary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lo er of knowledge, and science, literature, and movely. Good standard novels, and other works,

now out of print, may also occasionally be re-pro-duced in our columns.

The publisher coefidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of intro-ducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and h bits, adds a due sense of the responsibiliy he assumes in catering for an extended and rimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and eng gements affords om peculiar advantages and facilities for the section of books. These, with the additions hannels created by agencies at London, Laver pool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary

lepartment. It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits where ver located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obonviction of its eligibility.

Trunks.— "The Select Circulating Library" will

pe printed veckly on a double medium sheet of ine paper in octavo form, with three columns on page, and mailed with great care so as to carry apage, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office. It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopaters.

ha. - Each volume will be accompanied with a The price is Free Deltare for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each, - a price at which it cannot

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall ave a receipt in ful by remi ting the publisher \$20 00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to in-crease the circulation to an extent which will make it an orject to pay agents liberally.— Cubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00 by uniting in their remitances. Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the tulliment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know many to print of the future numbers. * Editors of newspapers who give the shove three or more conspicuous insertions, will be en-uled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

ADAM WALDIE, Carpenter Street, Near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Philadelphia, October, 1832. Subscriptions received at this Office.

NOTICE.

AT the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough

"MARYLAND ECLIPSE,"
will stand the ensuing season, at
Easton and Centreville. Competent Judges have pronounced
um, interior to few, if any horses in this country. He has fine size and great beauty, paruculars however of his stock, size and performances will be hereafter given at full length.
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perance Lenhar Tempe Whe which is which Artic Denton Art. Hitting on a dig in case plege nor dri in case plege nor dri in case plege nor dri in shall be art. the section to Art. think in Presid On adjour day of clock Resing by the Gaget We Des

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V .-- No. 32.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1833.

WHOLE No. 240.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square ngerted THERE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

except so much thereof as lies north of the river Huron of Lake Erie; and, also, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ranges of Townships south of said base line, and west of said principal meredian. And there is hereby established a land office within the same, to be located at such place as the President in his discretion, shall think proper to designate.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, under the advice and consent of the Senate, under the advice and consent of the Senate, under the same services and Receiver.

der the existing laws, a Register and Receiver in and for suid district, whose compensation shall be the same as provided for other Regis-

ters and Receivers. A STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. President of the Senate pro tempore.
APPROVED, January 30, 1635.
AMDREW JACKSON.

to [ron znn wino]

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Denton and its vicinity, convened at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday evening the 28th inst. pursuant to previous arrangement, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a Temperance cring the propriety of forming a Temperance the chair and William T. Purnell, appointed the chair and will that was not the contrary. The object of the meeting being announced by the chairman, the Rev. William D. Burnham, Rev. John L. Lenhart and Dr. D. Burntam, Rev. John L. Lenhart and Dr. William Tatemuseverally addressed the meeting in a very eloquent and appropriate manner, with regard to the multisude of evils attending the habitast use of ardent spirits and attenuously advocated the formation of a Temperance Society, upon the plan of entire abstinence. On motion of the Rev. Johnst.

Echhart it was resolved unanimously, that a Temperance Society be organized.

Whereupon the following constitution was submitted for the consideration of the meeting, which being read was unanimously adopted.

Article 1st. This society shall be called the Denira Temperance Society.

Denion Temperance Society.

Art. 2nd. Any person subscribing this constitution shall be a member of this society.

Art. 3d. We the members of this society do. pledge ourselves not to make, sell, give away nor drink alcaholic liquors of any kind, except in case of sickness, and furthermore we do plege ourselves to discountenance the use of it in our families and wherever we may have

it in our families and wherever we may have influence.

Art. 4th. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and four Directors, to be chosen annually by ballot or otherwise, and to remain in office until others are elected who shall have the management of the society.

Art. 5th. The annual meeting of the society aball be on the first Monday in January.

Art. 5th. Any member may withdraw from the society by giving information of his intention to the Secretary.

Art. 7th. Any member of this society who shall violate the 3d article of this constitution, shall upon the first offence be reproved by the President, and upon the second, expelled.

On motion, Resolved, that this meeting now adjourn to meet again at this place on Mon-

adjourn to meet again at this place on Mon-day evening, 18th of February next, at 7 o'.

clock

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Whig.

JAMES SANGSTON, Chairman.

the motion to postpone, for the single reason, that he wished for time to consider which was the best course—not from any feeling or passion. He was not conscious of may—nor had he perceived any is other members.

BEWARE!

BEWARE!

BEWARE!

BEWARE!

BEWARE!

We sarrucally be seech our fellow citizons of the North, not to doude themselves. It is true, that the South is generally opposed to Nullification. We are sure that Virginia, North Garolina and Georgia are dissatisfied not only with this mode, but with the presipitation of Bouth Carolina in rashing at once to each extremities. But we charge our North-orn brothers not to believe for one moment that the South will acquise for one moment that the south will made longer remain subdued and transquild. We do not wish to play the braggado and have any warra stracked to this lines and tow massion, but it is impossibly set to see the dangers which currently and tow more of those who could find matter for excitement; the second one of these who could find matter for excitement in such a with precipitation in such a crisis. He was not one of these who could find matter for excitement in such as the could not act with precipitation in such a crisis. He was not one of these who could find matter for excitement in such as the could not act with precipitation in such a crisis. He was not one of these who could find matter for excitement in such as a minch oslealated to allay excitement; do such as which as cereive promising that had been ever promisingled. The such as which as desirous, the such as a minch oslealated to allay excitement; do such as a minch oslealated to allay excitement; do such as a minch oslealated to allay excitement; do such as a minch oslealated to allay excitement.

TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, (during the Session of Congress.)

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the rest due of the year—pr

EDWARD MULLIKENS

THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, pays in which it means the intention of fastening (his as a permanent system upon us—that this session passes off without giving us relief

that if the Measage was as the Gent decitive as the citizenta at South Carolina. Suppose following the work of the Whole south of the work would be spent in decitive of the year at the consulter should report the necessary amend the received the collection of fastening (his as a permanent system upon us—that this session passes off without giving us relief—that in the meantime money is drawn from our pockets to overflow the freasury, and to give rise to wild and mischievous and uncon the state of the Union, for the reason that it give rise to wild and mischievous and unconstitutional expenditures, does the North think that we can quietly submit to this state of things? that there is no danger of the discontents of our countrymen increasing, and of the popular excitement of the South spreading un til no wise man will be able to calculate its ex-

We beg the citizens of the North to think of We beg the citizens of the North to think of these things, and to act upon them. Why should any of the soldiers of the North be thoughtless enough to offer publicly as volunteers at this momeot? Why have the appearance of dragooning South Carolina? Why does the U. S. Gazette of Philadelphia, taunt South Carolina with threatening and blustering? Why is the Legislature of Massachuselts mad enough to bring in resolutions to instruct her Senators against reducing the Tariff? This Union was made in the spirit of confusion—and by the same liberal spirit must it be maintained. We speak without passion and without affectation. We utter only what we believe to be a true word in good season. May we not experience the fate of Cassandra! Is madness to rule the present hour?" All paries have duties to discharge—but will they discharge them? Will all avoid the arms. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

FASSED AT THE 2ND. SESSION 23ND. CONGRESS.

[PURITIC No. 4.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all L at part of the Territory of Michigan, which is comprehended within the following boundaries, shall, from and after the passage of this act, constitute one land district for the sale and entry of the public lands viz: lying between the third and fourth ranges of townships south of the base line, and east of the principal meredian, except so much thereof as lies north of the river Huron of Lake Erie; and, also, the first.

SCENES IN CONGRESS.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus describes Mr. Calhoun, when he delivered the speech which appeared in our last.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun spoke under a degree of excitement! have never before witnessed in a parliamentary body. His whole frame was agitated. His gestures and

whole frame was agitated. His gestures and countenance expressed things unutterable, while, as you will observe, his language is quite guarded, and his speech quite specious. For two years past, Mr. Calhoun has made nullification almost the sole topic of his conversation, and has thus been accumulating versation, and has thus been accumulating energies, to which, yesterday, he for the first time had an opportunity to give birth in public. The very warmest oratory you ever wit nessed in Baltimore, will give you but a faint idea of the manner in which words were uttered, that seemed to come from Mr. Cambust inmost soul, and to agitate him all over from head to foot in the delivery. It is seldom that a man of Mr. Calhoun's intellectual power, thus permits himself to be unmanged in pub

buked the excitement, and said that was no time to indulge it. His manner was a perfect contrast to Mr. Calhoun." contrast to Mr. Calhoun."

The Globe quotes from Gov. Hamilton's Message to the Legislature, to show that Mr. Calhoun is mistaken in attributing the proposition about the 12,000 State Guards to a previous "concentration of U.S. Troops." The Governor does not even refer to any such concentration, as a matter of fact, but alludes to ramours that the President had threatened the use of force, and he dwells on the present

the use of force, and he dwells on the necessi ty of adequate military preparation.
In the H. of R., the Message called up sev

eral members, but the Speaker steadfastly ruled them to the point of order. Still, there were some very emphatic, premonitory expressions dropped by some of the members.—

Pour exemple:
Mr. Wilds..... We had arrived at a solem crisis—a crisis of the most extraordinary character. It had, for the first time since the in scter. It had, for the first time since the institution of the government, been announced
to Congress by the Chief Magistrate of the U.
States, that one of the soveregn States of the
Union had denied the power of our Laws. If
we persevere in enforcing these Laws, she
claims the right of withdrawing from the U
nion. This right slie has amounced that she
will excercise, and will relieve her citizens
from the operation of the laws of the United
States, peaceably if she may, and with violence if that should become necessary.—This
was not the ordinary case of enforcing the execution of the laws upon private individu.
nls.—

"The Speaker said, if the gentleman proposed to make any motion, he would be pleased to submit his proposition in writing."

Mr. Wayne saw nothing in the message or the documents accompanying it, which could excite feeling. They were not unexpected, he believed, to any member of the House. The subject had been before the public for a considerable time.

Mr. Carson said, he should vote in favor of the motion to postupone, for the simple reason.

the motion to postpone, for the single reason,

Mr. Drayton felt compelled to oppose the reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the reason that it would occasion the loss of much time, when would occasion the less of much time, when time was of the greatest importance.—Gentlemen had disclaimed the influence of excitement. Whenever specific measures should be proposed, he had no doubt but a scene of excitement would be seen such as had never been before witnessed in Cougress. If excitement could not be avoided, it should at least come at a time when it would preclude the adoption of necessary measures. If had been said that means were necessary to obviate the adoption of necessary measures. If had been said that means were necessary to obviate the operation of the Replevin laws. He regarded such as altogether minor matters. The great subject submitted to Congress and to the people was to devise means to prevent collisions between the powers of a Sovereign State, and the General Government—to settle whether a State shall prescribe what laws shall be executed within its territors. ted within its territory, or whether the General Government shall carry its laws into exe cution. No question was so important as

The House again resolved itself into Committee upon the Tariff bill, Mr. Wayne in the

Mr. Vinton again resumed his speech, it the course of which he commented at length upon the causes of the decrease of splendor and individual affluence in the Southern States, which he attributed in a great degree to the abolition of the laws of primogeniture and to the impoverishment of soil consequen to the system of slave labor—the relief from both which he said was within the constitu-tional power of the State Legislatures. Mr. V. concluded his speech at about half past six o'clock, with an animated appeal to the Committee upon the necessity of protecting the Constitution of the United States, against every forcible invasion, even at the hazard of hedding blood.
At the close of this appeal Mr McDuffer

Pronounced in an emphatic tone the word "Robespierre"—when a slight hissing was

heard from several parts of the Hall.

The Chair immediately called to order.

A desultory conversation took place between Messra. Carson and Watmough, upon this occurrence, both of whom were called to order.

Mr. Vinton then rose and said the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Carson) had evidently misunderstood his remarks and repeated the substance and conclusion of his

Mr. McDuffic rose and said he was sorry to such had been permitted in other similar as semblies. As it was deemed not to be in order, he owed an apology to the House for his involuntary expression.

THE TARIFF. SPEECH OF MR. HOWARD, OF MARYLAND,

On Mr. HUNTINGTON'S motion strike out the 36th and 37th sections

have been content to remain so, if it had jectionable as to receive the hearty confrom Massachusetts, (Mr. Davis,) takepart of Maine into which this fossil salt House. But the excursions which gen- by them at the earliest opportunity, and manufacturer will have to pay an enhance House. But the excursions which genilemen have made into the almost interinitiable field of the Tariff, have been so
extensive, and the light which they have
shed, diffused over such a wide space, in
their successive illustrations of the ob
scure parts of the subject, that the point
which we are called upon to decide, has
received but little illumination from their
efforts, however brilliant, I know that
wides the subject to the land. I know that
wides the subject to the subject to the land to the subject to the land. I know that
wides the subject to the subject tof under the rules of the House, a motion to ute book? No interests have been built amend any part of the bill, opens the consideration of the whole subject in the rangement of labor taken place as yet unform of a discussion of the general principles of the bill; and I am not disposed to be reviewed without meeting with those tice it works exactly as might be suppoples of the bill; and I am not disposed to complain either of the cuistence or application of the rule. It is highly proper that a general debate upon the leading features of any bill, involving important general principles, should precede a particular examination of its clauses; in order that the House, having settled the main point, may be better able to adjust the details. If the debate, to which we for the apprecional act of 1833, and it may, therefore philosophy in this legislation? In practice it works exactly as might be supposed. The manufacturer, having the dance of British shipping is not owing to grower of the raw material entirely at his command, can beat him down to whatever price he chooses to give.—
Hence it is, that upon recurring to the statistical tables upon our desks, during the last year of which we have any reductions of pounds of the debate, to which we for the apprecipation that the same tice it works exactly as might be suppositions that this redentice it works exactly as might be supposite it is the works exactly as might be supposite it is the works exactly as might be supposite it is the works exactly as might be supposited the serious difficulties that oppose us when about to change a law which has been in grower of the raw material entirely at his command, can beat him down to whatever price he chooses to give.—
Hence it is, that upon recurring to the statistical tables upon our desks, during the last year of which we have any reduction in the total the works exactly as might be supposited the serious difficulties that oppose us when about to change a law which has been in the work exactly as might be supposed.

The manufacturer, having the dance of British shipping is not owing to the raw material entirely at his command, can beat him down to whatever price he chooses to give.—
Hence it is, that upon recurring to the statistical tables upon our desks, during the last year of which we have any reduction in the contrary.

The gentleman from Connecticut who is the found that the supp der that the House, having settled the members identically, who enacted the last year of which we have any remain point, may be better able to adjust the details. If the debate, to which we have instended for so long a time, had considered the result of our deliberations, any of upwards of two hundred and seventy more than the existence of a hope that we shall pass a better one? The members and ask him the few remarks that I propose to submit.—

But it has not; and this deviation explains of the tariff for nearly six months last one of the domestic self-But it has not; and this deviation explains of the tariff for nearly six months last the singular and one-sided condition of the debate, presenting to the view of the nation a series of attacks upon this bills from every quarter, assatting it wherever a breach was thought to be practicable, whilst the gaveson within preserved a cubborn and ominous silence. That the bill may have suffered in the estimation of the position that an e-bill may have suffered in the estimation of this complicated subject. One of the gentlemen from Mass. [Mr.] One of the gentlemen from many have suffered in the estimation of this complicated subject. It is propriet in the estimation of this complicated subject. [Mr.] One of the gentlemen from Mass. [Mr.] One of the proprietor of any article is unborn and ominous silence. That the bill may have suffered in the estimation of this complicated subject. [Mr.] One of the gentlemen from Mass. [Mr.] One of the proprietor of any article is to buy, depreciation of from each other and buy buy is judging how much it costs to purchase would abroad and pay its freight home. He is offered a price, and the cost of the foreign article. Such as a continuous p the bill, it would not have been difficult subject than any future Congress can be All that he knows is, that the foreign article muster a force sufficient to establish expected to give. I dissent from the octal can be imported to advantage under that general principle triumphantly. It pinion expressed by that gentleman, that purports to be a bill to reduce the revenue to the watts of the Government.—

This is its main object. A secondary one bor had been expended upon it. I think purchasor can turn his back upon him.

drawn to every part of it in succession, mminent hazard of this accumulated in brmation being all forgotten, when the time shall arrive, at which it might be useful. During our last session, we passed a bill to reduce the revenue; but found, after we ceased to work at it, that it was justificient to answer our purposes, because its effect would be to create more revenue than sound policy would justify us in collecting. It became manifest, that owing to the amendments engrafted upon the original bill as it passed through the Committee of the Whole and which were sided to give further protection to tion it's would deny. A few years ago, a theory was partially broached, that the Federal Government should intentionally raise more money than it's o dinary ex-

for some general principle, when no such thing can be found, as the subject is now placed before the House. If the question were "Shall this bill pass?" and the committee had previously determined that all these details stand, then indeed it that all these details stand, then indeed it would be easy to extract the essential spirit of the bill, and examine it by any alembic that might be thought applicable. But the committee have yet to pass through the investigation of all these minutes. If a child were learning A, it would be thought strange to thrust upon him the acquaition of all the other fellers of the appabet at once. Whitst the investigation of the details of the bill is, as tyet, nathing more than a distant prospect ahead, we find our attention constantly drawn to every part of it in succession. ing the influence of his station to conciliate the jarring and sectional divisions that now unhappity prevail, and that have made discord where there formerly was harmony, I agree with him in the fact, and will further express my belief that the people of this country will sustain him in this effort. This Congress may or man this effort. This Congress may or may not respond to his sentiments; but the ircesiatible power which shapes and directs the course of this government in all its respects hostile, interests simultaneous. not respond to his sentiments; but the ircesiatible power which shapes and directs the course of this government in all its concerns, I mean the calm & disinterested voice of public opinion, will array itself upon the side of "moderate and healing the contradiction to be successful. If either one of them had been strong, you might have burning the contradiction to be successful. councils," and compet its decision to be thened it for the advancement of the respected. But in the meantime, differ- weaker: bu where both are weak, it is ences of epinion are passing into acrimo nious strife; the breach between the two grand divisions of the country is becoming wider and wider, and the difficulty of a raw material from a foreign country, free this or that species of manufacture, the amount of money that would flow into the Frea-asy would not fall shor of 18 millions of doltars from imports alone, and final adjustment of this fiercely contested the general principle of this bill is, "Shall question is enhanced as each Congress the retinue be reduced to a sum proporties of the Governian disposed to review our legislative of the importation of fossit salt from Livery of the expenses of the Governian who think that the act of the gravamen of the complaint was, the tion. Those who think that the act of 1332 is the last effort that ought to be made on the part of the Federal Government, who are content to see a surplus ing to their enjoyment of a trade in which revenue of six millions of dollars flow in raise, more money than its o dinary expenditures require, that it might have a fund upon which to draw for donations for various purposes. But use opinion of the prople was seen found to be unfavorable to this doctrine; and now no party maintains it. From the moment, therefore, of passing the act of 1832 it became apparent that it must be reviewed; and the procise point of time when this reform the Committee of the Whole, when it issues from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constituted from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constituted from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constituted from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constituted from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constituted from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constituted from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constituted from the constitution of the auticular to the constitution of the subject. What appeared that it must be reviewed; and the from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constitute from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constitute from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constitute from the Committee of the Whole, when it was a constitute from the competition upon the competition upon the competition upon the present consideration of the auticular from the committee of the Whole, when it is the constitution of the subject. What are the committee of the Whole, when it is the constitution of the subject. The committee of the whole, when it is the constitution of the competition of the subject. What are the committee of the whole, when it is the committee of the whole, when it is the committee of the committee of the whole, when it is the committee of the w the precise point of time when this re- from the Committee of the Whole, when scattered over the Atlantic coast and view should take place; could be a matter ther it will experience the fate of its prewhat had just occurred, of addressing the lake ho part whatever in this debate. He regretted that it was now necessary for him to say a single word. When he had heard the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr Vinten) he could not repress the involuntary exclamation he had made. In attrictness it was perhaps disorderly—though a strictness it was perhaps disorderly and the consideration of justice and policy concurs in recommending its specific to reat the perhaps disorderly and the consideration of justice and policy concurs in recommending its specific to reat the point like. Ansen's hip, after her voyage in got the present all other consideration of its tiest like Ansen's hip, after her v tion, line and letter of the bill be brought just taken his seat has expatiated upon cargo is not so bulky as the outward, and under our view, and will of course be the destruction it would bring upon the the surplus space cannot now as heretoopen to amendment. If these amendments woollen and cotton factories, and has arare rejected when offered, or are not sa- gued arithmetically upon the condition ther lose a portion of freight or charge tisfactory when adopted, then will arise the proper question, whether the bill is upon the whole a proper bill and ought to pass. But the only enquiry is now, whether we will look into the subject at all.

I have been surprised that the most of the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports, Jan. 28th,
1833.

Tariff is made by those members of the
purpose of protecting the wool, for the
purpose of protecting the wool grower;
of the bill. It appears that, during the
House whose votes are recorded against
and then proceeded to assess the duty year ending on the 30th Sept., 1833, he
the act of the last session. One would upon the manufactured article by the arimportation of salt into the District of cen confined to what I conceive to he, demnation of these gentlemen both by ing it so as to correspond exactly with is brought, amounted to 9,781 3-4 tone, ne fair and legitimate question before the voice and vote, would have been repealed the duty upon wool; for, said he "the valued at \$17,078 11, and that the item him, by putting it in his power to import his wool; and regulated the duty for the express purpose of enabling him to import it. We place the grower of wool entirely at the mercy of the manufacturer (an antagonist interest) and then tell him that he is well prefered. Sir, is there any that he is well prefered. Sir, is there any

that it can only be the result of repeated and look abroad for a supply, and our ports, so as to make our Tariff more conformable to the present condition of things. But this last object can only be inquired into by adjusting an immense of the bill of the last session? We set out with one, intended to raise a revenue of twelve millions, and ended with one, producing eighteen millions. I voted against many of the amendments as they thing can be found, as the subject is now were successfully engrafted upon it in its.

of tonnage stands thus: American. 3,553 Departed 4.222 Foreign, Entered, 63.356 Departed. 63 274

The very recital of this disproportion is.

Young deplored also the consequences that would fail upon the Cotton spinut; re, by the smallness of the duty proposed to be levied upon Cotton yarn es Cotton twist. Upon this point, I hope that his complaints are premature, and that the Committee will arrange this duty difference to the committee will arrange this duty difference to the committee will arrange the content of the ently when we come to that part of the bill. I am inclined to think that it can be changed for the better.

There is now lying before me the latest

Liverpool price current, by which it aplows:

Sea Island, Stained, Bowed Gergia, 5 Mobile, 2 Alabaroa,

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of our country are not enleulated to of their machinery.—This yarn, therefore, should be kept out of the country; because it is too nureasonable to require the cotton mills to revolutionize their spinning apparatus.

And besides, it is better to consume our own cotten under every view of the subject. This is one of the cases in which I should hold it unwise to introduce the raw material of another exception of a special exception, or what the choose; but an exception it ought to be made.

I will also join the gentleman from Connecticut in keeping out fabrics made of this klast
Jadia cotton in some advisable mode; whether this can be best done by the adoption of the minimum principle, put just high enough to act upon articles made of East India cotton, will best appear when we examine minutely that part of the bill.—With regard to the other er coarse cottons, our documents show that they have successfully encountered the com-petition of British cottons in the markets of Mexico and South America; and the gentle-man from Massachusetts (Mr. Appleton) declared, if I understood him correctly, that the great Waltham Factory always had orders for goods 3 months ahead, intended for exporta-In and near Baltimore, about 2 mil of yards of cotton goods are manufactured, and from four to five millions are received from the eastward annually, a large proportion of which, perhaps one half, is experted. The continuance of the practice of exportation in-dicates that the merchants do not lose by the operation; and surely no good reason can be as nigned why this competion with the rival fac-tories of England, could not be as successfully maintained at Charleston or Savannah as at Mexico or Valparaise. It will scarcely be said that the intelligence of the inhabitants of the former places is not sufficient to enable them to distinguish between a superior and inferior article. The advantages of the Tariff system are many to those places where the manafac-tories are situated. It keeps money at home courages industry, and affords a market for gricultural produce. But I have never been agricultural produce. But I have never been able to perceive any advantage that the Southern States derive from it. If it be said that they are supplied with cheaper and better goods than they could import from foreign countries, then they would voluntarily keep them without being corred to take them. The without being correct to take them. The only plausible argument is, that the general consumption of cotton goods throughout the nation is increased and the sale of cotton thereby extended. This may be; but the extent of the benefit is the subject of conjecture,

But it is said, Mr. Chairman, that Congress ought to suspend its action upon the Tariff on account of the position of South Carolina, and not to be dricen by fear into a change in its legislation. Fear, Sir? Fear of what? Are our lives, or liberties, or property endangered? Can no other motive be found than this miserable and contemptible one of Fear? For one, I repel and scorn it. I have observed, Sir, through life, that brave men are always the last to attribute fear to another. Not conscious of the influence of the motivo themselves, they are not aware of its power over others, being unable to estimate its force are not to make the charge. Gentlemen mistake apt to make the charge. Gentlemen in the feeling that they mean to appeal to.—
Pride, Sir. pride might do much to induce us to withhold legislation for the present; and of the influence of this feeling, I confess that I feetion, however, has subdued it. With S. Corolina we shall have to deal bereafter .-When the proper Committee of the House shall report upon that matter, I shall be found ready to support such measures as I may judge necessary for the enforcement of the revenue necessary for the enforcement of the revenue na, [Mr. Mangum] and that gentleman on this subject, unless it extended to the special order duty will compel me to do it. But at present duty will be do it. But at present duty will compel me to do it. But at present duty will be do it. But at p my business is not with her. I am dealing with the other Southern States. No one could have watched the course pursued by those States during the past six months without in tense anxiety. The question of tariff or antitariff is often, much too often, made to turn is this House upon the distinction between free and slave labor. Whenever that position is taken, it the another knot in the ligament that binds the South together and preserves the distinction which at some day or other will be most apt to dissolve the confederacy. If it were not such a frequent occurrence to go in to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the very term ought to induce caution and forbearance upon this topic. The spirit of compromise that prevailed with our fathers, when the Constitution was adopted, has, in some measure, evaporated in these our days; and it night be doubted whether such a compromise, as exists, with regard to repre-sentation in this House, could be now obtain ed. All the feelings of the Southern States were as much opposed to the Tariff as South-Carolina; but they have arrayed themselves on the side of the Federal Government, and for that I feel grateful to them. I listened however, with pain to the declaration of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Wilde,] that would not assist in the passage of any law

But it is said, Mr. Chairman, that Congress

this House, by which the opinion of members therefore claimed of that gentleman to with-can be accretained, if it should turn out to be draw his amendment, that the issue might be can be accertained, if it should turn out to be contrary to my present expectation, my course is taken and I will not swerve from it. South Carolina has placed herself, as I conceive, in what tacticians call a false position. I believe that the theory of nullification is erromeous, and caunot stand against the constitutional legislation of Congress. It rests for support upon this—that the legislation now existing is the entire exercise of the powers of the Federal Congress. It was a position of a single semank upon that statement of the that the theory of publification is erroneous, and caused stand against the constituional population of the protection of the powers of the Federal Government. If the whole population of the saigle central, upon this—that she legislation now existing is the eather exercise of the powers of the Federal Government. If the whole population of the saigle remark upon the state acting through its Courts and juries, should determine that every case shall be decided whether in two or fact, so that the very elicit of the jury or judgment of the Court shall be against the revenue laws, no matter how their constitutionality may be drawn into question, it is impossible to carry those laws into effect as long as the State Courts shall exercise escorrect jurisdiction with the courts of the Carry those laws into the carried provided the provided the court of the Carry those laws into the Carry those laws into the Carry those laws into the carried provided the court of the Carry those laws into the carried provided the court of the Carry those laws into the carried provided the court of the Carry those laws into the carried provided the Carry those laws into the carried provided the Carry these laws into the carry the carry

the United States concluded a treaty of alli ance with France, guarantering to her perpetually the possession of her West India Islands. At the same time when this treaty was signed. Congress had absolutely no power at all, ex-cept a revolutionary authority depending upon voluntary obedience. The articles of confederation were not signed until four months af-terwards, and yet this Congress plunged the nation into an agreement; which the treaty making power of the present Constitution would never venture to assume. And yet when the obligations of this guaranty became oppressive, no one ever thought of disputing the authority by which the encumbrance was assumed. In the correspondence between Jefferson (whilst Secretary of State) and Hammond, the former distinguish took the content of t Jefferson (whilst Secretary of State) and Ham-mond, the former distinctly took the ground that foreign untions were supposed to have a knowledge of the powers of the Federal Gov-ernment; and yet the same author never thought of questioning the authority, under which the Treaty of 1778 was made, although

he was, in my opinion more embarrassed in conducting the correspondence, to which that treaty gave rise, than in any other period of his life. That the treaty making power is more extensive under the present constitution, than it was under the confederacy, must be admitted by all; and yet if the theory of nullification be true, all the obligations incurred with nations, having commercial treaties of reciprocity with us, may be rendered nugatory by the action of a single State.

But, Mr. Chairman, I will not suffer myself

to stray into the discussion of matters, foreign in a great measure to the subject now under deliberation. I think that it is time to take the preliminary question upon the bill before Committee, and will no longer be an ob stacle in the way of such a desirable event.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE. Monday, Jan. 28.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun, in reference to the powers of the General Government, when in conflict with those of the

The fessilutions were read, and also the reolutions moved by Mr. Grundy by way of amendment or substitute therefor. When

Mr. Mangum after some preliminary re-marks, upon the propriety of delaying the de-bate upon this subject until the result of the discussion elsewhere should be had, moved to ostpone the consideration of the resolutions nd amendment until Thursday next. Mr. Fout enquired if the amendment pro

posed to the amendment by the gentleman from Delaware, [Mr. Clayton,] was before the

Senate? The Chair stated that the proposition had been read and ordered to be printed, but had not been moved. Mr Clayton then requested Mr. Mangu

to withdraw his motion to postpone, to enable him to move his amendment, to which Mr. M. a.sented—when Mr. Clayton moved to strike out the 5th and 6th resolutions of Mr. Grundy's substitute, and insert instead thereof his

imendment.

Mr. Mangum then renewed his motion to nostnone to Thursday.
the Senstor from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun.] to select his own time for the consideration of the resolutions. He was unwilling to

interfere with any understanding which might sing duties on imports, whether by ordinance exist between the Senator from North Caroli- of convention, or legislative enactments, are no ent of that bill.

was founded on strict justice ... It was not necessary for him to delain the Senate with a detailed statement of the situation of the State of South Carolina. It was sufficient to say that that State, acting in her sovereign capacity as judge of her own rights, in the last resort, had annulled certain acts of Congress.

The President of the United States, taking a view of the rights of the State, entirely differ ent from that entertained by her, had promul-gated his Proclamation to that effect. As a citizen of that State, and representing her in part in the Senate, he had moved certain specific propositions which he had drawn with great care—which did not contain a single word which was not absolutely true-and which he offered as a plea in har to the meas ures which had been repured by the Judiciary Committee in pursuance of the Executive re-commendation. He wished to interpose the Constitution of the United States between this bill which erects a military despotism, and ereatts a dictutor-und disguise it as you will, the will prounts to a repeal of the Constitution—for the purpose of carrying on war a-gainst South Cucolina. He had endeavored to interpose that neglected and despised in-strument, the Constitution, in bar to the pros-ecution of this war. How had his wishes been lection of the revenue, until this Ta-For one, sir, I have no hesitation in saying that if that opinion were entertained by a majority of the members from the Southern States. I would cease action upon this bill instantly. I would plant my foot firmly and not more another step, no, not an inch. But it is because I believe that such is not their opinion, that I am willing to proceed. At the first moment that a test vote shall be taken in

nue provisions of those laws be separated from the protective, and my word for it, the State of South Carolina will withdraw here Ordinance. There were a hundred modes professable to that of humbling a sovereign member of the Union to the dust. Should the centerman from Tennessee [Mr. Grundy j. ecfuse to withdraw his amendment, he would propose an amendment to it, which he wished hight now be read; which was accordingly done, and the laws heretofore passed. With the professable to the condition and the laws heretofore passed. now be read; which was accordingly done, and

ordered to be printed.

It is as follows: (the original amendment of Mr. GRUNDY being in roman, and the pro-posed amendment of Mr. CALHOUN in I:

1. That by the Constitution of the United States, efficient powers are delegated to lie General Government, and those not delegated nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

2. That on one of the powers expressly granted by the Constitution to the seneral Government, and prohibited to the States, is Government, and promotes for the purpose of raising the necessary revenue to curry on the operations of the Government; and, that the exercise of the power of encouraging manufactures. ercise of the power of encouraging the power to under color of, or in the name of the power to lay impost by taking the profits of one portion of the Union, or one class of cilizens and bestoving them on another, is not authorized by the Constitution: is contrary to the plain intent and them on another, is not authorized by the stitution; is contrary to the plain inten-meaning of so much of the sixth amended as provides "that private property shall re-taken for public use without just comparing and against the primary object of the tion, which is to protect the States our the Union, in the secure and peaceful

the Union, in the secure and peaceful resognent
of their respective rights.

3. That the power to lay imposts is, by the
Constitution, wholly transferred, from the
State authorities to the General Government,
without any reservation of power os meht on
the part of the States, except as is provided for
in the second clause, tenth section, first article of
the Constitution, which provides "that no state
shall, without the consent of Congress lay any
imposts, or dulies on imports, or exports, except
what may be absolutely necessary for executing
its inspection laws, &c. &c." a power except
ted in favor of the several States from a gen
eral grant of power to lay dulies on imposts,
delegated to the General Government, with the
intention of enabling each State to protect its
own manufactures, as clearly appears by contem
porancous documents connected with he proceed
ings of the Convention that framed the Constitution.

4. That the Tariff laws of 1828, and 1892,
are exercises of the constitutional powers pos-

are exercises of the constitutional powers possessed by the Congress of the United States whatever various opinions may exist as to their policy and justice, as far as they are exercises of power to lay imposts for revenue, but, that beyond that point, and to the extent that they exercise power, not for revenue, but protection, they are unauthorized by the Constitution, con trary to its provisions, and the primary object for which the Constitution was formed.

5. That an attempt on the part of a State to annul in act of Congress, passed upon any subject exclusively confided by the Constitu tion to Congress, is an encroachment on the tion to Congress, is an encroachment on the rights of the General Government, provided the act be limited to the subject so confused; but, that all exercise of any power of a character es sentially different in the name of, or under color of the power so confided, is a violation of the Constitution in the most insidice and danger. ous form; a firm which while it is best calcula test to chule, after an any important fines do to the judiciary department.

6. hat attempts to obstruct or prevent the execution of the several acts of Congress impo of convention, or legislative enactments, are not that as an imemstitutional exercise Mr. Calhoun had a request to make of the not be rendered constitutional by blending the Senator from Tennessee. [Mr. Grundy] which same with the exercise of powers that are consti Iutional, a State comot, by such blending of the exercise of constitutional with unconstitution powers be deprived of her rights, as a severeign member of the Unon, to defend her reserved powers ers against the eneroachments of the General Go vernment; and if the exercise of the powers be so blended that it becomes impossible to separate them, they thereby become one act equally uncon-stitutionallin all its parts; and as such a State

may, in defence of her reserved powers, arrest the same within their limits

Mr. Grundy requested permission, to make one declaration, which he wished might be remembered. He had never given his aid in establishing the trade establishing the tanff system. He was now probably willing to go as far as the Senato trom South Carolinu, borr Galloun in redu-cing that system. In raising his voice on this subject, it was not in behalf of the tariff, but in support of the Union. Any personal appeal with regard to the reduction of duties, was not applicable to him-any insinuation that he vished so preserve the tariff system was unjust. The gentleman says, the bill from the Judiciary Committee, closes the Courts of Jus-tice of South Carolina. He would enquire by

way of reply, whether that State has not le gislated the United States out of its limits? he objects of the bill is to give due effect to he Constitutional powers of the general go vernment. Alr Calboon said the gentleman had enqui

red if South Carolina had not legislated the United States out of its limits. He answered no. The States have reserved powers—the United States delegated powers. The State had thrown herself upon her reserved powers to obtain justice. Nothing was intended but to meet process by process. No application of force on the part of the State had been contemplated, when the United States - a giant with a hundred arms, comes forward and says

keep the peace!—and now proposes to subsort the State Covernment.

Mr Webster thought nothing could be more irregular than this discussion, unless the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Callious]

principle to be found in it which was not in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws heretofore passed. With regard to every provision in the bill except the first section, he might, if it was deemed proper, use the mode of reasoning called by the logicians argumentum ad kominem, for there was not one of them which had not received the sanetion and support of the representatives of South Carolina once and again. The charge that the bill erected a despotism and created a dictator, he felt bound to repel. Loud sound ing words of that character, upon such a sub

ject, were unworthy the gentleman.

Mr. Calhoun said, if he had the wit of the author of Hudibras, he would not use it upon such a solemn occasion. It was not his purhich had reported it-though the citizens of South Carolina, exercising no powers but such as rightfully belonged to them, had been denounced as traitors. The Benator from Mas-suchusetts, [Mr. Webster,] says he can show that the principles of the bill have received the votes of the Representatives of South Caroling in their favor. That gentleman can show no such thing. According to the views entertained by that gentleman, a sovereign State throwing herself on her reserved rights, may be placed upon the same ground with a band of smugglers, who are endeavoring to evade the revenue laws. But in point of lact, no such case as the present had ever before

Mr. Poindexter rose but gave way to Mr. Wilkins, who moved to lay the resolu

tions on the table.

Mr Poindexter had not given way with the expectation that such a motion would be made. It was accordingly withdrawn by Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Poindexter could not persuade himsel of the propriety of going into this discussion at this time. When the bill from the Judiciary Committee should come up, he should be pre pared to sustain his declaration that it amoun ted, ipso facto, to a repeal of the Constitution, and invested the President with dictatorial power. The subject now before the Senate whole science of government, and if discussed in extense, would convert the Senate into a body to settle first principles What was the situation of the country? A great excitement prevailed relative to the Tariff. The President had declared the rates of duties to be onerous and unjust. The Secretary of the Frea-sury has stated that they may be reduced six millions, principally on protected articles. A bill was now under discussion in the House of Representatives, carrying into execution, to a ertain extent, the views of the Executive which would probably be disposed of there in a few days - While such an intermediate nessure was under discussion, was it not premature to press the decision of an ultimate one? If the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee should pass the Senate, it would be nugatory if the bill before the House became law. The wisest course would be to quiet this distracting subject—which would put the hole nation in a blaze-put a stop to all hope of modifying the Turiff-and result in wha A do sally denie single situation state in w days and ascertain the action of the House on the bill before them. If the intermediate offimate one. The most proper and saintary

Mr. Forsyth enquired which would be entiled to the priority in that case?

The Chair stated that the bill was already pecial order, and would of course be entitle the priority was visale Mr. Calboun would prefer that the resolu-tions be laid on the table—which was agreed lo without a division.

In the Senate, on Munday 4th, various titions and memorials were presented. Mr Knight submitted the credentials of the flon. Asher Robbins, re elected to the Senate by the Legislature of Rhode Island, for six years from he 3d of March next. Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to re nit the duty on a locomotive engine and ap paratus imported by the Baltimore and Sus-quebanna Rail Road Company, which was ad and ordered to a second reading. A short time was spent in the consideration of executive business, after which several bills, princi pally of a private character, were read a se-cond and ordered to be read a third time. At one o'clock, the Senate resumed the consider tion of the bill further to provide for the col lection of duties on imports. Mr. Brown tool the floor in opposition to the bull, in an animated speech near two hours and a half in length. Mr. Freelinghoysen then, in a few words, explained some of the views which he had taken, which he alleged had been misunderstood by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Brown.) Mr. Brown rejoined. Mr. the floor in opposition to the bill, in an ani Mr. Brown Mr. Brown rejoined. Mr. Holmes signified his desire to address the Sen ster but the hour being late, he moved an adjourment, which was carried.

lwake House of Representatives, several pe itions and memorials were presented and ire friens and memorials were presented and re-ferred. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, upon the Tariff bill. The question being upon Mr. Appleton's ma-tion to smend the amendment of Mr. C. P. White—Mr. Ward addressed the Committee in flator of the general principle of the bilt, and Messrs. Wardwell and Leavest against it. o Mr. Adams moved to strike out the enacting worth of the bill, and supported the mation by a perch of about an hour. Mesers, Jentier and Barringer opposed the motion—which was any ported by Mr. Burges. Mr. Drayton addressed the Committee at length against the motion. tion; when altersome explantions between floor, but gave way to a motion by Me E. K.v. erett that the Committee rise, which was car-ried, and at 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

Another Murder.-We understand that especiable man, by the name of Brown, a sellar, was murdered a few days since on the sect side of the Lake, near Chatrangus, woods, The perpetrator, a foreigner, was in stantly taken by a couple of mee, who her proved to be near, and lodged in Platteburgh jail. St. albana paper.

Vermont Congress Election - Messre. Hall-lade, and Aften are elected. Mr. Blade's importing to the letter and bits districts there is no choice. Messre Hutchinson and Leming, anti-masons, are farminged.

the Treasury, are unaccessary for the purposes that brought to my notice in examining what we call the old claims for French spoliations.

On. the 6th February, 1778, the Congress of the protective, and my word for it, the States appropriately a treaty of alligned States appropriately at the Posterior of South Carolina will withdraw here Code. subtilities of abstruce reasoning, that it has be

come difficult for a plain man rightly to understand the subject, and to draw the true distinction between the reserved rights of the States, and the natural, inalienable right of resistance or revolution under extreme oppreson. We ask for it an attentive perusal.

STATE RIGHTS AND REMEDIES. The Rights of the States are those powers of Government which are not delegated to the Government of the United States by the people of the States when they agreed to the redare those rights? al Constitution. What We will enumerate some of them.

1. They reserved the right to define crime

and prescribe punishments. They may de clare what shall constitute murder, manslaughter, robbery, theft, arson, rape, trespass, as-sault and battery, conspiracy, treason to the State, &c &c. For these crimes, defined by themselves, they may prescribe such punish-ments as they please, viz: hanging, burning, branding, confinement in the Penitentiary, fines, imprisonment, banishment, whipping, or any thing else which the wit of man can deise. In defining crimes and prescribing punishments, they are as sovereign, absolute, and uncontrolable as any government on earth, with, perhaps, the single exception, that they cannot make obedience to the paramount laws of the U. States a crime, or impose a punish-

ment for it.

2. They have reserved the right to regulate the rights of property within their borders. They may prescribe the mode of making sales and transfers of land and other property, previde the forms of deeds and offices of record, ereate or define the various rights in landed estate, decide whether it shall be sold for debt or not, direct in what manner it shall descend, establish tribunals for the decision of all land controversies between citizens, direct the forms of bonds, notes and obligations, provide for the recovery of debts, and do any act in relation to the rights of property, real and personal, which can be done by any other govcannot violate the obligation of contracts, or take from the Federal Courts the decision of controversies between their own citizens and the citizens or subjects of the other States and

foreign powers.

3. They have reserved the right to regulate the civil and political condition of all persons living within their limits. They may determine who shall be voters and who not; who shall enjoy personal freedom and who not. They may prescribe the laws of matrimony and modify them at will. They may direct that minority shall cease at the age of 15 years. or 18, or 20, instead of 21; and they may hold the black in servitude or make him free. In these matters, neither the United States, nor any one State, has any more right to interfere with the domestic, legal or constitutional regu lations of another State, than with the inter-nal laws of Russia or China.

4 They have reserved the right to make

A They have reserved the right to make and control roads, canals, and other internal improvements. They may open and discontinue, roads when they list, and where they list, they may dig causla or fill them ap, they may open the channels of rivers or obstruct them; they may do any thing with their soil which can be done by any absolute monarch. Mails passing upon their roads, canals or rivers; nor can they obstruct the citizens of other States in prosecuting, through those channels, an internal trade between the States.

6 They have reserved the right to main-tain armies and navies during war, but not in 6. They have reserved a right to tax every person, profession, business, or thing, within their limits, all property, real and personal, every object from which a revenue can be raised, with the exception of imports and exports, and the operations, officers or property of the general government as such. In the taxing power with these exceptions the State and the permitted to secret from the state and the secret from the secret

toxing power with these exceptions, the States are as absolute and as sovereign as any other government. We might enumerate more particularly and

more extensively the reserved rights of the States; but it is unnecessary to our surpose, from the specifications berein given, our readers will perceive what TRUE STATE. RIGHTS really are They are nothing more and nothing less, than those political rights which were not surrendered to the General Government, when the Constitution was adopted. But let us for a moment consider what rights the States did not reserve: the States did not reserve:

1. They did not reserve the right to declare war or make peace. 2. They did not reserve the right to make

realies with foreign powers.

3 They did not reserve the right to lay duties on imports or exports.

4. They did not reserve the right to regulate commerce with foreign nations or among he several States 5. They did not reserve the right to coin mo

ney or make any thing but gold or silver a tender in payment of debts
tender in payment of debts
6. They did not reserve the right to violate
the obligation of confracts. 7. They did not reserve the right to estab-

lish post offices and post roads.

8. They did not reserve the right to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace.

These are sufficient to illustrate our argu-

These are sufficient to illustrate our argument. None of them are State Itights, because the people of the States have either prohibited their exercise altogether, or delagated them to the Government of the United States. As far as delegated, they are United States Rights. In the exercise of their reserved rights, the States are as independent of each other, and of the General Government, as sovereign and as absolute, as are the governments of France of Spain.

. We Corsen sand, he should sace the wedge states to maintain their rights ? . We answer, that they have the same and much greater neans than the separate nations of the Eastern means than the separate antions of the Eastern World, and much accater than they would have at each State, than they would have at each State, through Electors, have a raise in electing that hier Magistrate at the United States, which gives them a direct after accompany the Executive branch of the Eastern Communication.

he General Gorerment her legislature, gives one twenty-fourth part, of the vota of the senate of the United States, through which she exercises a powerful influence over the day making power of the General

5. The States may petition, remonstrated address the people, their sister States and the General Government, operating upon its mer

to fact and argument. 6. Lastly, they may appeal to arms.
In this last appeal, as in all others, there are two parties; and in this, might becomes right.
One State may charge the other twenty-three with usurpation of her rights; but the twenty-

three may with sincerity repel the charge. the one can compel the twenty three by for the one can compel the twenty three by force of arms to practise upon her principles, then she finds an effective remedy, and accomplishes that which many separate nations have in vain attempted to accomplish by resort to force. But there are many chances to one that the twenty-three will be too alrong further one, and therefore many arguments urging

one, and therefore many arguments urging her to confine her efforts to peaceful remedies.

The Republican doctrines of '98, as we have always understood them, were that the General Government should confine itself to the exercise of the powers clearly delegated to it, and that the States should to left in the republicans insisted that it should be confined to the express grants. This was the dividing principle of the two parties, But the idea that a State could, of its own will, cast off a law of the United States, prohibit its exercise within her limits, and still remain in the Union, or could, at its mere good pleasure, abandon or could, at its mere good pleasure, abandon the Union, never was a doctring of the Republican Party; and never, until of late, did we hear that it constituted any portion of the Virginia doctrines. It is an error into which speculation has led many income minds; but one from which a little attention to facts and reason will speculify reflect them.

These doctrines are totally disarrowed and repudiated by the entire Democracy of the Eastern. Middle, and Western States, while they are also rejected by two thirds of the South. Ought not their advocates, from these facts, to distrust their own judgment, and carefully review the grounds of their faith?

fully review the grounds of their faith?

Let them set down, one by one, the reserved rights of the States,

Let them then set down, one by one, the

Let them then set down, one by one, the rights of the United States.

Let them then enquire, whether the United States have not as high a warrant to exercise, now and forever their rights, as the States have to exercise theirs. Let them enquire, whether it was not the same people which gave authority to the State Constitution and the Constitution of the United States within the States. tion of the United States within the State of South Garolina. Let them enquire, whether those same people did not covenant, that the ly in one mode, and the Constitution of the United States only in another or others. Let them enquire, whether either Constitution can be rightfully sitered in any other way. It seems to us, that any one who duly con siders what State rights are, will not find a

mong them a right to dissolve the Union. It cannot be a reserved right, because it did not exist when the Coustitution was formed. Not only was each State under a prior solemn en-

only was each State under a prior solemn engagement to maintain a "perpetual Union," but it would be absurb to say, that a right to east off the Constitution was a right reserved when it was formed, in the absence of an express reservation. If there be such a right, but one which was created by the Constitution. All correct reasoning must at last come to the conclusion that accession and nullification are but other names for revolution. As revolution may be peaceful, so may these measures; but their pacific character depends altogether upon the disposition of one party to automit to the pretensions of the other. If the United States submit to have their laws termplethunder foot in South Carolina without an effort to execute them, then Nullification will be peaceful. If South Carolina declares herselfout

should be permitted to secrete from the Union, because it would be a violation of its obligations, and fatally injurious to all the rost. One of the best illustrations of this case we have heard, came from a seaman. Said he, "suppose four men buy a ship and enter into articles of partneship, stipulating that each shall go on board with an equal interest upon a foreign toyage. In the middle of the ocean, one of the parties, under the plea that the rest do not treat him

We cannot let the madmen of South Care lina cut off a part of our political ship, herawin that event, weshall all sink together at his are willing to go to the bottom, the rest of the American people are not willing to go with them. them had res to cropper steel kind and

From the Beltimore Republican. NORTHERN NULLIFICATION, OR SA

NORTHERN NULLIFICATION, OR SATAN REBUKING SIN.

Ms. Entron:—Among the resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in relation to the hatel, there is one
which seems not to have altracted the attention of the public, and, to my surprise, has, as
far as I have been able to observe, escaped
the sensure of the press. I beg it to be observed. Sir, that the resolution to which I am
about to call your attention, is not one simed
at the exercise, on the part of the national legislature, of any power even, pretended to be
smeonativismal; but has been called forth by,
and is intended to meet, the bill lately reported from the Committee of Ways and Mean,
in the House of Representatives, to reduce the
duties an imports, to the standard of the onessary revenue, or, the wants of the Government. The resolution is in the words followting:

the grant of the bill of the passego into a law of a bill of this description. It is ment, anticipate the possibility of the savege into a law of a bill of this description. In a Congress, which within a few months, has by a large majority pledged itself to the policy which it is now proposed to abolish, we yet deem it our duty formally to protest against the adoption of the measure proposed, as subversive of the best interests of the country—struggetory to the national billions and involving such a gross and pulpable abose of the power of the Government, as notally furtify the States and Critican aggreeted by all in my ministers which they night think proper to a dept. for the purpose of obtaining veders. In the Massebuset's legislature, which only a flew days ago, re-elected blanted Webster to the Country of the Taitest States, and which may be called a Webster's resolution. ence over the law making power of the General set silegislature—of a Ngislature, was call Gaverament.

3. The prophe of copies of the states and direct may be usualled Wichster's hegislature and the series upon the law making power, propertioned to their aumbars.

4. These fourths of the States can at any stalliflection of a modelite with Editor? It is the states of the Constitution, except that which provides for an equal type contracting to the states, of the States, or deliver the states. Such as the states of t

staggering contrary du men, who nullification setts unlift lives! their for the sak lous people given above setts is rea her—interes resolution a al question principle," a reduction who have Fancuil Ha who have, eloquent strate to go for to nothing out plainly, if the States

measures v statesmen : say to Con will lessen do any thir will serve "States" " riotism of Perkins, a They believed joining to lification, own wick during the during the they seek; it is generation, to go publican publican they hope Should they have at home.

1, Sir, is a line publican and it is a line pub

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staggering evidence which they gave to the contrary during the last evar, and many good houset people have begun to believe that these men, who have denounced South Chrolina pullification, would do the same by Massachus Yet we still hear from nulliflers and seconders. setts unlification; that they would risk their lives! their fortunes! and their secred honors! for the sake of the Union! Let such credu lous people read the resolution which I have given above. They will see that Massachusetts is ready to unlify whenever you touch her juterests. Mark it! the bill which this resolution denounces touches no constitution. al question-does not deny the "protective al question—does not deny the "protective principle," as it is called; but simply proposes a reduction of the duties; when, lot and bedold! these Mass chusette patriote, these gent even who have been recently taking the least at Fancuil Hall, in the cause of the "Union"—who have, but so short a time ago, in the most cloquent strains, declared their determination to go for "the country, the whole country, and nothing out the country,"—tell us plumply and to go far "the country, the whole country, and nothing out the country"—tell is plumply and plainty, if that bill is passed, it "will justify the States and citizens aggrieved by it, in any measures which they may think proper to adopt for the purpose of obtaining redress." In other words, these Massachusetts statesmen and manufacturers (and in that country the statesmen are pretty generally manufacturers,) say to Congress—"if you pass this bill, you will lessen our profits, and we will nullify, or do may thing which we may think proper; wh will serve you as we did during the war—the "States" will nullify, and the "citizens" smug

Mr. Editor, I fear the Greeks and the gifts they bring. I have no confidence in the patziotism of Wobster, and Quincy, and Otis, and Perkins, and the body of eastern federalists. They believe the recent course of South Car-olina to be generally unpopular, and seek, by joining to the cry against South Carolina au affication, to drown the recollection of their own ricked attempts against the "Union." own wicked attempts against the "Union," during the last war. They seek for more, Sir, they seek for positive popularity; they hope, in the general onslaught upon the Carolina position, to go in, pell mell, with the Jackson Republican party, and to share with them in the triumph. Aye, Sir, they look for more still; they hope to get the command of the party. Should they fail in this scheme, you see, Sir, they have every thing prepared for nullifying at home.

f, Sir, am for putting down the South Carolina nullification without the aid of these men —these northern nullifiers—these peace men in war, and you men in pence; and it can be done better without than with them. Let justice be done to the rest of the southern country, on the subject of the tariff, and South Caroli na sullification will wither and disappear un der the frown of the other Southern States. Let justice be done now, Sir. Let us not be afraid to de what is right, lest a bad motive be attributed to us. Let us reduce the tariff it this session of Congress, and disregard the idle taunts of those who shall tell us that we did it from fear of South Carolina,
A SOUTHRON.

PRON THE GLORE.

NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION.

It is a great relief smidst the din of political metaphysics and of cob-web abstractions, reverf to historical records.

A few passages, illustrating the false dog mas of Nullification and Secession, will now be extracted for the public benefit, and we believe they partially contain more to show the

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lieve they certainly contain more to show the

beauty and strength and correctness of the great principles of the President's Proclamation, then any generalizing spectr of a day's length, set and corned by note.

In the first proposition offered by Mr. Randolph, from Virginia, as the basis of a Constitution improved from the old articles of Confederation—the words "national legislature," "national judiciary," instead of confederated, are constantly employed.

The friends of the old Confederation through Ms. Patterson, of New Japanese, offered after-

Mr. Patterson, of New Jursey, offered after wards a series of resolutions, purporting mereand to retain a form of government, which

chould make rather a lengue among the States than to reduce them to one nation.

As a matter of compromise, after long do bate, it was, on motion of Mr. Ellaworth, concluded to give the Constitution a mixed character, composed of both the shove features—making the new government for some purposes like a lengue, and for others like that ever a single nation. In the Senate it was to be constituted like a lengue—each State having an equal vote. But in the House of Representatives it was to resemble a nation—the people in each State being represented according to their numbers. In the Executive, both bases of power were united—the Electors being equal to the amount of hold Senators and Representatives. These illustrations might be pursued much further, but it is not accessary, as it was then declared in debate to be the intention to make the Government partly Federal and pastly National."—9 Pitkin's the intention to make the Government part-ly Federal and partly National."—2 Pitkin's History, 233.

the Constitution, thus adopted, on the powers of the General Government over the States? In Mr. Randolph's resolution, it was expressly provided, it should have power "to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union lailing to fulfil its duty under the articles thereof."

Was this power objected: to them by those

Was this power objected to them, us those in favor of a mere amendment of the old Articles of Confederation? On the contary, Mr. Patterson's resolutions provided as follows:

"And if any State, or any body of men in any State, shall oppose of prevent the carrying into execution such acts or treaties, the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the powers of the confederated Stales, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be force and compel abedience to such sets, or an observance of such treaties."

Let it be remembered, this is now the identical power than the identical properties.

Let it be remembered, this is now the identical proposition thade and urged on the Convention by the strongest advocates of State rights and State severeignish.

Did the present Constitution fall short of the wishes of the whole Union on this point?

So far from it that its powers wate made to act on the individuals in every State—its articles and laws made operative and parametricles and parametricles and parametricles and parametricles.

This power was conceded to be great, but necessary and its existence beyond dispute.

of the entire sovereignty and independence of a State—after the people of each State have deemed it meful and proper to invest the Ge-neral Government with the powers before eauperated-rather than to retain them in their State Governments, A Democrat of 1798.

LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE. LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE.

Whereas certain resolutions, passed in December last, by both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina, declaring "that irisex-pedient that a Convention of the States be called as early as practicable, to consider and determine such questions of disputed power, as have arisen between the States of this confederacy and the General Government"—have been transmitted by the executive of that State to the governor of this, and by him laid before the General Assemble for a synthesis.

State to the governor of this, and by him laid before the General Assembly for an expression of its sentiments: Therefore,
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, Phat the Constitution of the United States of America, which is a form of government establishe—by the people of the United States of America, has expressly provided a tribunal in the Supreme Court of the United States, for the settlement of all controversies between the United States and the respective States, and of all controversies he respective States, and of all controversies

the respective States, and of all controversies arising under that instrument itself.

Resolved. That the Constitution of the United States of America, does not recognise a ny such tribunal or political assemblage as a Convention of the States, but has expressly provided for modes of amendment, if amendment he necessary, in the fifth article,—as follows: The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or on the application of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for prapasing amendments, which, in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, supart of amendments, which, in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Any other mode must therefore be repugnant to its pro-

Resolved, That such a Convention to pro pose amendments, when called by Congress, must be, in the nature of things, a Convention

pose amendments, when called by Congress, must be, in the nature of things, a Convention of the people from whom the Constitution derived its authority, and by whom alone it can be altered, and not a Convention of the states. Resolved, That no such political assemblage as a Convention of the States, could take place as a constitutional organ of government; and that, if assembled, it could have no such power as that set forth by the Resolution of South Carolina, "to consider and determine such questions of disputed power as have arisen between the States of this Confederacy and the General Government."

Resolved: That it is not expedient for Congress to call "a Convention for proposing a mendments" at this time. But that if any a mendments have become a such that they ahould be proposed in the other mode pravided by the Constitution—"by two thirds of bath Homes of Congress."

Resolved: That the Governor be requested to transmit appies of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they may be had before the Leystatures of the several States, with a request that they may be had before the Leystatures of the several States, and also to our Senators and to our Representatives in Congress, to be by them had before the Leystatures of the several States, and also to our Senators and to our Representatives in Congress, to be by them had before the Leystatures of the plant of the Constitution of the several States and also to our Senators and to our Representatives in Congress, to be by them had before the Leystatures of the several States and also to our Senators and to our Representatives in Congress, to be by them had before the Leystatures of the several States and also to our Senators and to our Representatives in Congress, to be by them had before the Leystatures of the several States and also to our Senators and to our Representatives in Congress, to be a several states and also to our Senators.

of the several States, and use to our Senators and to our Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before Congress for consideration.

JOSHUA BURTON.

Speaker of the Senate.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Speaker of the 11, of Representatives.

Passed at Dovar, Jun. 25, 1833.

From the Albam draw of Jan. 20.

Report of the Joint Committee to Millification, &c.—The report of the joint committee in so much of the Governor's message as re-lates to the Ordinance of South Cavolins, &c., was made to the Souste resterday by Mr.

I allowage. It is a document of great length and great ability: It is not less sound than a ble upon the great questions which it canvas, are freely and fully. Five thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed. We shall take the garliest occasion, to lay it be fore our readers. It concludes with the fol-lowing resolution:

lowing resolution: at the mountain That we regard the Union of these States as indispensable to their prosperity and happiness; that wa participate fully in the desire which has been manifested by the President to restore been manifested by the President to restore harmony and conciliate affection stoonget all the peuple of the United States, by a seasonable and equitable modification of the stariff-adapting it to the present condition of the country; that we approve the measures he has adopted and recommended, to sustain the authority and execute the laws of the United States; and that the government and people of this State will cordially co-operate with him, in the exercise of all the means which, may be necessary and proper to secure those objects.

Challenge en masse.—The Columbia (S. C.)
Telescope sends the following challenge to one of the New York militia corps, which had volunteemed its services to the President to aid him in sustaining the laws of the Union.

One cerious word, however, to the officers of that valiant corps, who declare thousalves hot to march against us. If they mean any thing more than a mere bravado; if their appetite for fighting be, of a suchen so keen, they can be accommodated without the pain of a journey of a thousand miles. Nullflication may prave bloodless; they may therefore miss the martial teast for which their ntighty stomachs are so set. If they will say the word,

the martial feast for which their nighty sto-muchs are so set. If they will say the word, we promise them that they shall each, from their Galenet to their Corporal, field a Sputh-era antagonist, who will come to New York expressly to tratify them, and will, if it is the cessary, this the cave of every paltry braggart of an officer in their regiment of slaves. We know gentlemen enough, in this town, who are perfectly ready to do what we mention, if the regiment in question will accept the proposals; antagent or the names of their officers.

to execute their tures as well as to suppress in survertions.

This power was consected to be great, but necessary and its existence beyond dispute, was one principal objection, urged by Patrick Henry, against the ratification of the Constitution.

But I was ratified not withstanding mand it is chirons to see, that in two ratifications and in two may artempt to put the limitations or qualifications upon it.

In the New York Chaventon, a motion was made and failed, "that there should be reserved at the State of New York, a right to with the result was till more decisive. W. It was result from the Union, after a certain that we result was till more decisive. W. It was result from the Union, after a certain number of years. Str.

"That Congress shall not decisive any State.

"That Congress shall not decisive and served as the manner number of years. Str.

"That Congress shall not decisive any State.

EASTON MD

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb'ry. 9, 1835.

in consequence of the heavy N. W. wind which commenced on Wednesday last, and has continued down to last night, the Western Mail was unable to cross the bay .- Anticipa ting this result, the Contractor has taken steps o ensure an early arrival of the mail by Haddaway's Ferry, to day, if practicable, so as to prevent a failure to the counties below.

Congness. - In the Senate, the bill from Judiciary Committee, "further to provide to the collection of the duties on imports," was still under consideration at our last dates. The speech of Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the committee, we published in our last; he was replied to by Mr. Bibb, of Kentucky, whose speech we have, but it is entirely too long for us to attempt its publication to day. He was fol lowed by Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey,

very clear idea of the amount of protection they receive, and, consequently, of the value,

House of Delegates. Jan. 31.—Mr. Wright, of Queen Anns, presented a petition of War Temples and others, of Queen Anns county, Emory Bailey and others, of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, and William Nick. Harrington Branches; which was read and re-ferred to Messre Wright of Queen Anns,

Borke, and Charles.

Mr. Jump presented the petition of sundry cilizens of Caroline county, praying for an act for the further distribution of the charity school fund, belonging to the upper district of master and charles.

Mr. Turner submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, by a resolution passed by the Go neral Assembly of Maryland at December ses-sion 1828, there was deposited in the Western Shore Land Office, a small number of old leasea from the Lord Proprietory to certain indi-viduals for lands lying in the reserves of Balti-

more and Harford counties;
And whereas, the Register of the Land Office was not directed under the aforessid reso lution to record said leases, they therefore have never been recorded, and as there are many persons deriving their whole title to said lands by said leases, it is therefore important that they should be recorded for the more effectual preservation of their rights; therefore,

Resolved by the General Amembly of Maryland, That the Register of the Land Office, for the Western Shure, he and he is hereby

for the Western Shore, be and he is hereby authorised and required to record said leases in a good and sufficient bound book for that purpose, and after the same shall have been recorded, the governor and council are hereby equired to examine the same, and allow such compensation as they may think right and proper, not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars, and pay for the same out of any unap

proprieted money in the same out of any unap-proprieted money in the treasury.

Feb 2:—Mr. Bruff presented a petition of James Harrison of William, of Talbot county, praying to have the same of money therein mentioned refunded, which was paid by the saul Harrison into the Eustern Shore Land Office, and for which he has received no ben-elit; which was read and referred to the com-mittee on claims.

Mr Richardson of Caroline, having obtain ed leave, reported a bill, entitled an act for the benefit of Thomas S. Carter, late Sheriff of Caroline county.

Mr. Feack'e, from the committee on way

and means, reported a bill entitled, a further additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, chapter 117, entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Pan 5.—Mr. Teackle presented a petition of Samuel J. K. Handy and others, citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying for an act giving to jurors and wimesses ilin erant charges for going to and returning from the seat of justice, besides a per diem allow-ance; which was read and referred to the com-mittee on grievances and courts of justice.

He has only to will it.—This is the language of the Charleston Mercury, the chief organ of the nullifiers, in relation to the President and the Thurf. The President has only to will such a reduction of the teriff as will meet the views of the nullifiers, and it will be effected. views of the nullifiers, and it will be effected. As' though Congress was a mere tool of the Presidept, and entirely under his control, when it is known to every one that a unsjority of the Segate are personally hostile to him, and have done every thing in their power to frustrate & emburrass his administration. The President has repeatedly in his Massages urged upon Congress the necessity, of reducing the tariff. He has done every thing in his power to settle this wexed question, has used the influence of his station inversy constitutional way, to effect an adjustment, that will be satisfactory to all interests, and whatever evil may grow out of it, he is no longer responsible. His dury is plain—he has sworn to see the tare faithfully executed, and while the high tariff have are in force, he has only to see that the Tieres are collected. Alel, free.

Habrenore, ald.

The Bank.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Standard states that the committee of ways and means have determined to have some of the directors of the United States Bank summoned before them to give testimony with regard to the operations of that institution is relation to the certificates of public stock which were to baye-been paid upon the 1st of October and 1st of January last, and which certificates have not made their appearance. If this should be the case Mr. Biddle will be furnished with a fair opportunity to explain his transactions in the case, without depending upon the services of the editors who have received such special favours from his hands, and who manifest so much will linguages to place his conduct in as fair a light as peacible by assaulting the Premident and Secretary of the Treasury.—Ball. Rep.

Death of Randall.—Josiah Randall, who has so long been confined in the girl in this place. The Bank.—The Washington Correspon | ter was accordingly sent, but of course too

Congress.—Both houses of Congress seem to be in a fair way to spin out their time without transacting much business. In the senate a long debate is going on upon the subject of the biff reported by the judiciary committee to enable the President to enforce the revenue laws in which it appears to be the object of some laws in which it appears to be the object of some of the inembers to delay any action upon the bill until the tariff bill shall have been passed lowed by Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, in support of the bill; and he by Mr. Brown of North Carolina, in opposition. Mr. Holmes, of Maineghad the floor on Tuesday. When, or how, the bill will be disposed of, we cannot conjecture.

In the House of Representatives, the Tariff bill occupies a large portion of each day's service. We would much rather see a record of their votes than their speeches. If the keepers of the boarding houses would shorten their allowance of eggs, and thereby shorten their allowance of eggs, and thereby shorten their breath so far as to compel them to curtail the length of their speeches, they would, we think, shall soon have the pleasure of recording the action of the House. The Baltimore Republican

In the second of the most cogent arguments used his there is in favor of the Tariff, has been addressed to the wool-growers. The speech of Mr. Howard will give this class of the community, among which are many of our readurity.

Howard will give this class of the community,—among which are many of our readers,—a very clear idea of the amount of protection they receive, and, consequently, of the value, to them, of the Tariff.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

House of Delegates. Jan. 31.—Mr. Wright of Queen Anns, presented a petition of Wan Temples and others, of Queen Anns county, in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county in the State of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county, and we have a state of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county, and we have a state of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Kent county, and we have a state of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Carolina county, and the state of Maryland, and William Nickerson and others, of Carolina county, and the state of the Chinese of the Chinese of the Chinese of the Chinese of the Chi sides, 188,526 families.

and besides, 188,326 families.

The Hegister says—

"The statement, contained in the latest edition of the Tatsing Howavteen, or collection of the statutes, of the Ta Taing Dynasty, published in 1825, will probably serve to set at rest the numerous speculations concerning the real absume of population in China. We know from several authorities, that in China, the people are in the habit of diminishing rather than increasing their numbers, in their reports to Government. And it is unreasonable to suppose, that in a work published by the Government, not for the information of curious enquirers, but for the use of its own officers, the numbers so reported by the peqofficers, the numbers so reported by the peo-ple should be more than doubled, as the statement of some European speculators would require us to believe."

> From the Columbia S C. Times. GREAT MATCH RACE: WA

The match race between Col. Johnson's Bonnets O'Blue and Col. Richardson's Little Venus, took place yesterday. At the tap of the drum the horses started, Bonnets O'Blue taking the lead; which she kept until the third quarter of the second mile, when Little Venus passed her with apparent case, and maintained her position in gallant style, coming in a bout four lengths ahead. The heat was rain in right minutes. Venus appeared but very little exhausted, her opponent so much so that the was withtrawn, and the purse was accordingly awarded to her competitor.

The knowing ones were completely taken in. Bets, previous to the races, were freely offered of two to one on Bonnets O'Blue, and used her with apparent case, and maintain

The weather being very unfavorable, th course was not as generally attended as we

Prom the Boston Morning Foot.

REV. E. K. Aveny.—We have learned the following facts concerning the recent disappearance of this gentleman, from individuals of the highest respectability, who have been acquainted with every transaction, connected with his arrest, examination, and departure from Bristol, and were present during the discussion of the propriety of his withdrawing, and were decidedly of opinion that it would be dangerous for him to be in the vicinity of Fall River.

82 Mag 3

so look been confined in the just in this place, awaiting trial for killing his wife and son, in Franklin, was found dead in his cell on Monday, night lost. A jury of inquest returned a verdict "that he came to his death by the visitation of God, in an epileptic fit."—Vermont muer. At his states only new the had, and support

Boston, January St.

Firither particulars of the capture of the cita, det of Antwerp —Mr. J. M. Reelf the passenger in the brig Alexander, at this port from Amsterdam states that Gen. Chasse fought until his troops were entirely without defence, all the supposed homb-proof places theying been proved the reverse, and every building in the Citadel burnt, that eighty Dutch ells of the main wall thrown down into the ditch; that he had provisions enough, but no water. Under these circumstances Gen. Chasse opened a capitulation with Gen. Gerard, offering to surrender the Citadet, if the garrison were freely permitted to march out with flying colors. The French General agreed to his terms, provided he surrendered all the Dutch fortresses in Belgium under his command. Gen. Chasse then despatched a courier to the King of Holland, for authority to accede to this proposition, but the King peremptorily refused.

Thereupon Gen. Chasse, finding his position no longer tenable, marched out with the garrison, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves notices. rison, laid down their arms, and surrende themselves prisioners of war.—Daily Adv.

on Tuesday the 29th January, after a linger ing illness, which he bore with great fortitude, Shadruck Lides, Esq. in the 44th year of his

Suddenly, in this county, on Tuesday mor, ning last, Mr. William P. Kerr.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, on THURSDAY next, the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is reques

By Order. MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

BRIL LIANT ACHIEVEMENT,

At the commencement of the new year, by For-tune a Fuccurite. Drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTE

RY, Class No. 1, for 1893—drawn at Phila-delphia, Jan. 19, 1833. Combination 18 24 46, the higest prize of 20, 600 Dollars, was sold by all lucky SYLVES. TER, to one of his distant patrons. "Fis but TER, to one of his distant patrons. The but a few days since that we had to announce the sale of the prize of 10,000 dollars in the Virginia State Lottery; also 4,000 in a late class of New York Lottery. These facts will remain as proud monuments to the fame of the all fortunate SYLVESTER.

Remember if you wish to procure prizes they can only be obtained at Sylverster's Prize selling Office!

MARYLAND STATE LOTTTERY, Class No. 3—to be drawn at Baltimore on Sat-under, Feb. (6th.) 833. \$15,000, Honney Paine.

GRAND COLSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Class No. 7, for 1883, To be drawn at Wilmington (Delaware) Feb.

10,000 POLLARS.

1 prize of \$18,000, 2,500, 3,000, 1,023, 2 of 1,000, 4 of \$00, 5 of \$00, 10 of \$200, 10 of \$150, 20 of 100. &c.

Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1:

Porders from any part of the U. States will reserve the same attention as on personal application. When \$10 and upwards are remitted postage need not be paid.

SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (at New York, Baltimore and Pittsburg, Nashville and New Orleans;) thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers. "For capital prizes, orders from the coun-

try must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER. Baltimore Md. 11201

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphana Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of Robert Burtlet, deceased, all the



Easton and Baltimore Packet.

The subscriber, grateful for the numerous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular,

PACKET SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON,

Thomas P. Townsend, Muster. being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Balti-more on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th inmore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th instant; leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in
the morning. Returning, the will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the
same hour; and will continue sailing on the
above days, regularly, throughout the season.
Strict attention will, as hedetofore, be given
to all orders. Freight intended for this parket, will be at all times received at the amberia
ber's granary at Easton Point.

Passengers, can be comfortably accommodeted.

Prisengers can be confortably accommodeted.

The public's obedient servant.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. R. Persons indebted to the subscriber, are carriestly requested to call and settle, without fail, on or before the first of March.

Those who have had my beat bage in possession since last fall, will please return them at once, as Dwish to put them in order for public henefit. If they are not returned by the last of this month, they will be charged to those who have them, at the rate of 75 cents, each. They are marked either E. Auld, or S. H. Benny.

Easton, February 9, 1888.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 18th day of January, 1835, by Charles Kernan, Esq a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a coloured man, who calls himself CHARLES DONALDSON, ealls himself CHARLES DONALDSON, says be is free, was bound and served out his time with Jacob Carre, Sweep Master, living in Baltimore. Said coloured man is about 21 years of age, five feet five and a half inches hig; has a sear on his right shouldes. Had on when committed, a pair of cordary pantalous, white box coat, black fur hat, and a pair of course shoes.

The owner of the above described coloured man is requested to course shoes.

man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to D. W. HUDSON, Warden

a Tribuntt jan 26 - feb 9 3w

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore City and county on the 10th day of January, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Each a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN KEYS, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Chast. Consway, on the Hockstown road. Said colored man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet-12 inches high, has a small scar on his left middle finger occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed, muslin shirt, blue cassinet pantaloons, white box coat, white fur hat and pale coarte aboes.

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, Baltimore City and county Jail: jan 28—feb 9

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, on the 13th day of January, 1839, by Charles Kernan, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore sa, a runsway, a colored man, who calls himself JOSEPH HENRY THOMAS, says he is MARYLAND STATE LOTTTERY,
Class No. 3—to be drawn at Baltimore on Satunday, Feb. 16th, 1833.

\$15,000, 4,000, 1,620, 8 of 1,250, 5of 1,000, 10

of 600, 100 prizes of 400, &c

Whole Tickets \$5, Halves, 2 (10), Quarters

1 25.

pantalons, check shirt, white the pair of boots.

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 of Baltimore city and county Jan.

Jan 28—feb y Sw

100 MIGROUS WANTED I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of ago. Persons having slaves to dispose of will please give me a gall, as I am determined at all times to give higher each prices than any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton, will be prompilly attended to. I can, at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. Faston, February 2, 1895.

TRUSTEES BALE

BY virtue, of a decree of Talbot county
Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the
subscriber will expose to Public Sale, or the
premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth Angerous for him to be in the vicinity of fall River.

Mr. A. left Bristol very reluctantly on Yesh and Mr. A. left Bristol very reluctantly on Yesh and Mr. A. left Bristol very reluctantly on Yesh and Mr. A. left Bristol very reluctantly on Yesh and Mr. A. left Bristol very reluctantly on Yesh and Yesh and Mr. A. left Bristol very reluctantly on Yesh and Yesh

GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances.

Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now ex-

Tae works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and cele brated Warrier, including his dissertations con coming Jesus Chirst, John the Baptist, James the jast, and God's command to Abraham-

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those emilient translators, Hobinson, Hunter and De Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind-a new and fine edi-

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthagenians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professer of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author —complete

Drs. Mosheim, Coyles and Gleig's Comthe earliest period to the present time, care-fully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.

Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Credences, Destrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.
The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn

Book, in a variety of Binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of The Methodist Protestant Church Constintson and Discipline.

Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scrip

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Reli ion in the Soul—a new and fine edition. Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Mesting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John

Wesley
Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts. D. Mann on Self Knowledge. 150 different sorts of premium Books, fo

The Academical Reader, a very popula chool class Book. The two first volumes of the Methodist Pro

testant, a popular weekly Religious paper-This periodical is furnished with contribu-tions from many distinguished Ministers, and JOHN J. HARROD,

Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper—which contains many new, impor-tant and highly interesting views of the Chris-tian Church—by the Reverend James R. Wil-

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Fo-Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in

Custom Blanks, in their variety.

Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted.

Ponkinyes, Runors, red Tape and Taste.

Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine. English and American Lead Pencils. as

Walers-Red, black and assorted colors

Also on hund, A general supply of School, Mi-cell moons and Medical BOOKS, in great variety. Family and Pocket Blo LES. asserted.

Super Royal and Medium Printing PAPER, Ironmongers and Grocers Wrapping PA

Blue and White and White Bonnet Boards.
All sizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, made to pattern.

MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.

DURING the session of the Legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M., on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. same evening Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past 7 o clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, arrive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2000 (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'clock P. M.

clock P. M

Pussage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three sollars

N. B. Persons wishing to go direct to Bal
timore, will find comfortable accommodations
on board the Queenstown mail packet, which
leaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival
of the mail from Easton.

a single man. a situation by applying at this office.

C10 BEWARD. THE above reward will be given by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, for any information which may lead to the defection and conviction of the person, or persons who bruke the sa-b and glass over one of the front doors of said church, and the glass over the other.

-BOARDING. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has open ed a bearding house in the house farmerly occupied by the late Thomas Pertin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavera, where he is prepared to receive gentle men by the week, mouth or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public. receive the patronage of the public.

N. B. Parents of guardines of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, cult have them accom-modated with bourding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and

POR SALB

That very convenient and comfortable dwel-West streets, near the new Methodist
Michael Country House, at present occupied by Richard C. Lune. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq who, in my absence, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired. THOS. S. COOK. Erston, Jan. 1 G4

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE; AT THE POST OFFICE, AIDOINING MR. LOWES HOTEL,

THE subscriber has opened an assorting of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Goldsmith's Rome Grammar Euclid's Elements cith on the Globes oldsmith's Greece rinshaw's England Mclatyre on the Globes Paradise Lost Tooke's Panthe Bonycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures
Griesbach's Greek Worcester's GeograTestament phy and Atlas
Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do.
Greek Exercises Academical Reader

Iuthinson's Xenophou Introduction to do. Horace Delphini Sequel to do. English Grammars Spelling Books Græca Minora Gough, Pike, Jess and Græca Majora Smart's Cicero Bennett's Arith metic, &c. fro.

Also, Slates, Pencils
Paper, Blank Books,
Lead Pencils, &c.
EDWARD MULLIKIN. Muir's Syntax July 10

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has re-

AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and fisiters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be leasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgins, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid

to their wishes. N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and liscontinue the others.

PETER W. WILLIS. CLOCK AND WATCH



of January, 1833, by Chas. Kernan, Esq. a nuore, as a runaway, a coloured woman who calls herself SUSAN MYERS or TAG; gays she belongs to Thomas Cockey, Esq heing on the York road, 11 miles from the city Said coloured woman is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, scar on her breast occa-sioned by a burn, scar on her right ear and a scar on her feit thumb. Had on when com-mitted, blue calico frock, a pair of coarse shoes and black stockings, blue and yellow striped handkerchief on her neok, and red cotton anukerchief on her bead.

The owner of the above described woman is WHO wishes employment on board a yes-sel for the year, as a hand, can bear of will be discharged according to law.

D W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore County Jail.

jan 16—26 JUST percived and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCES. A PARSH SCPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, &c. AMORG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye Hydriodate of Potash Water, Black Oxyde of Mer Morphine, Emetine, Strictmine, Cornine, Pipperine, Gil Cubebs Solidified Copiva, Gil of Cantharadin, Deparcolized Lauda reury, mendo Phosphorus, Prussie Quinine, Cinchonine Stratoga Powders, Chloride Pooth Wash

Departed Laure Extract of Bark, Ditto Opioni, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp Jodyne, Do. Colycinth Comp.

Cicuta, Bellatona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDIGINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, 8c.

12 by 16, &c.

Also A quantity of FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachuactis, warranted geneine, all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. in reasonable terms.

850 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEof age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently set-tied in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other pur-chaser who is now, or may be easter come ino market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of-ce, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, mear the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

more new goods.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of PALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and CASSINETS, BLANKETS, MLAN-NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS,

> Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

uch as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn, A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c. Scc. - Also All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c. dec 8 tf

Millinery and Mantua-making. MRS. GIBBS.

NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large sup-

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles, which she will dispose of on moderate terms which she will dispose of on moderate terms and MRS. GIBBS, greatful for past favours, invites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to please the public. Mrs. Gibhs has and expects to keep con-

stantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fash-

jan 5

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Chontank river, nearly on posite Cambridge. The land is of good qualthe by, with an abundance of thiber; the best Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair.—Fish and Fowl in their sessons. A further description is deemed unnecessary .-Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the

PETER WEBB.

Dr. SCUDDER'S CRLEBRATED EYE WATER For inflanation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remeily, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant rade-mecan to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known 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.

The init of Balting flattering remarks relative to this Eye and necessary to fait and said residence. The said in effecting a speedy and said residence. It is useless to attach any certific stea by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immenses all that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afficted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye and necessary to fait the cures effected by it, have Water—and the cures effected by it, have been set forthas Wonderful bevand precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are duity practised on the public by advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water; many of which are unsafe to use. Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER.

Oculist and Inserter of Artifical Human Eyes City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY. No. 21 Pratt street, 11 Mill

Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Esistern Shore; and the public generally, that he confinies to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,

all descriptions of

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS. of the most approved and fashionable pa

and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely pack ed.) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to M. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted MARYLANDS

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 29th day of January, Anno Domini 1833. ON application of Solomon R. Cahall, Ex-

line county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for credi-tors 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 In testimony that the foregoing is truly ex

pied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-three. Test,

WM. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

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

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Noah Cahall, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having laims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the roper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this twenty ninth day of January, A. D sighteen hundred and thirty-three.
SOLOMON R. CAHALL, Ex'r.
of Noah Cahall, deceased.

3w

TO PRINTERS. BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully informs the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be obtained at from other Fodndrys—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz.

Nonpareil,

Nonpareil,

Minion, Brevier. Bourgeo Long Primer, Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, 4 Lines Pica, Pica. Six Lines Pica orna-Eight Lines Pica An-Eight Lines Pica Flu-Double Great Primer, Eight Lines Pica Oak Seven Lines Pica. Eight Lines Pica orna-

mented, &c &c. Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c. Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other estab-lishment of a similar kind in the U States.

Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry.

Mr. EDWARD STARR, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabledto attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.

F LUCAS, Jr. Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry.

Printers of Newspapers who will pub-ish this advertisement to the amount of two dollars, and forward a paper centaining it to payment of any bill they make with the Foundry for Type to the amount of ten dollars.

* A Book of Specimens can be seen at this Office, or it can be had on application to the

A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER WANTED. GOOD hand at the above business will

A obtain employment and good wages, on WILLIAM TURNER.

Greensborough, Caroline county. jap 22 Sw

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store.

General Agricultural Agency, and the Mr. noe of the American Parmen, at No. 16, S. Calerr S. Baltimorer in come 2 on with a Brock and Experimental Faim, Galden and Nursery, in

The subscribes proprietor of the above man The subscribes, proprietor of the above numed éstablishment, réspectfully idlorme farméres gardners, açd the public generally, and desierporticularly, thus he'rs prepared to execute orders in any or all ordes dispersions and he socients those, who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their adress, (free of expensions) him or receipt of which he will forward to their an extra number of his paper the American Parmer, containing a full description of his existination, and a priced establishment, and a priced establishment. &c. for sale. In every village in the Union of small of CHOICE GARDEN. SEEDS, would find a ready and profit-ble sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store. specially with a view to supply deslets on very liberal terms, for cash of acceptance in Balti-more, with first rate seeds, prepared and label. ed, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He sentures to offirm, that for the wro desire any of the articles comprised in his Extensive establishment, there is not in the U-listed States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which, are concentrated, or may be procured in shore notice, from all purisso our constry (and son allew from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very trace and valuable of teeds, plants, trees, room, since, domestic antends, books, implements, and just, though our cast, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting of a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weakly to subscribers for a small since? Constant and Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an advertisement and otherwise, the supplies all etonic constandates, both animal and vegetables at the establishment. The subscribers is spent also for the principal ourseries an partennia in the Unions—and for actually and other dances in the Unions—and for actual collections in the Unions—and for actual collections in the Unions—and for actual collections of the United Society of the cast of the United Society of the whose celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genome, may at all times by the from the sholessle and retail, on the best terms. Address I. INVINE HITCHCOCK,

dea 11 notice, from all parts of our country (and mos afer

Baltimore, Md.

PROSPECTUS Of a New Paper to be issued ON SATURDAY, (AL DOOR) IN BACK WELK ALLED

THE GUARDIAN AND TEMPERANCE INTRLLIGENCER UNDER THE SUITORIAL CRARGE OF PRANCIS HAMFHORN DAVINGS, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS. THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, PULITE LIT.

ERATURE, &c. &c.

I ONG established enstorn requires, that the
commentement of every new periodical
invition do shall be nahered to the world by
PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the
subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedience to this custom, we now present ours, lives to the reading public, and as to
them such patronness is their indulgent sense of
our merits may assum to us, and no more. As its our merits may assign to us, and no more. As it is much more easy to primise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the objects we have chirfly in view, believing it to be he wiser course not to excite over-great expec the wiser course not to excite over-great expec-tations, lest any failure, upon our part to estimy them, may draw upon us the sidicule which uni-formly attends arrogant pretensions; lesving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have suc-ceeded in our sim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been establish es under the immediate suspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that great

wide a view to the natural or that great cause, so essential to the permanence of our republican institutions, and to domestic peace and individual presperity, the PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its salurary principles. In order to attain this desirable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR III A NIII be received to the property of the control of DIAN" the medium of circulation for every de scription of information relative to this most inversifing topic, and for this purpose to allot a due portion of each number to communications, or easys on the subject, coming from shy quar-ter where good wishes to the cause may give rise to them; to notices of all meetings held by the

to them; to notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; to the proceedings of societies throughout the country, and such starsatical articles as may be collected, shewing the advancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully aware that a paper devoted to one subject, however excellent, must become irresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound some exhibited in its centents, selected from the best literary sources, and minging gay with the serious, the useful with the pleasant, will render it acceptable to every resuce gay, with the serious, the useful with the please ant, will render it acceptable to every resucr whose tasks in not vittated by the grossest self-abandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and forvaluable as a medium of news, domestic and foreign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sum
maries of passing events, at home and abgood,
will be given, with notes of all new publications
of importance, and such descriptions of inshions
and amusements as may be harmless, and socieptable to the schoise or man of lessure.

The object of "a HE GUARDIAN" will
be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understan
ing, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the
last of which expects attention will be hard.

ing, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. He seving that knowledge and virtue will always go land in shord, and that in proportion as the lives of men are virtuous, will be their increased lave of information and ability to enjoy the such and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is containly eliciting from the workings of inture and of art, and so vice versal that as our fued of information is enlarged, will our espacing for the exquisite enjoyments that apring from a pure and elevated standard of morals, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability he may possess, to the advancement of the one and the place.

flaving thus for hinted at what the editor in tends to do, a may be proper for him to say what he will not do. He will not admit unde-any plea whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION. or PART ISAN FOLLIGS. He will not ad asis, knowingly, any thing of a personal character, or calculated to deep n the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will be permit almost to be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what is not, but will, as long as the secontable for the contents of "THE SULEDIAN," accept or friend to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself as therety to publish at source intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arongements have been made to receive from London as easy copy of every new book or circle, cording to his own pleasure.

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IN THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IN TELLIGENCER, will be published every 8-turday, on paper of the best quality, a large size steet, and with the best type, in folio forms and in order to bring it within the most model to pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable to advance, or \$3 if passes the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the subscriptions of ten sub-cribers will be emitted to a copy gratic.—Orders to be addressed, possegual, to John Duer, Deq. who is settlersed to receive the same.

The publication will be commissioned as soon as sufficient number of subscribers shall have

peen obtained. The undersigned respectfully resommend this poper to the patronice of the friends of I EMPERANCE in personal throughout the State, and solicit their series exertions in obtaining sub-

STEVENSON ARCHER President State Lemperance Suciety.

President Balt. Temperance Succeys Subscription lists will be left at the Stores care Cu-hing & Son, Howard, near Market reet; Cole & Littell, Carrert street; J. sept

N. Toy. Market at Carrent street; J. scph. C. Paper well affected to the cause will concer favour by publishing the above, and may assured of a return, about occasion offer. pank of Maryland,

Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. The resolution of the Bears of Directors of the bias bisituation, the following scale and raise have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of moley subject to interest, the for deposites p-yable minety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing illustrate at the rate per animals.

For deposites parable thirty days after deposites parable thirty days after deposites parable thirty days after deposites parable thirty days af-

num of

For deposites payable thirty days after demand, or nificates shall be usual ed bearing interest at the rate per annum of

On current accounts, or deposites subject to be sheaked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest, shell be By order, R. WILSON, Deebler, allowed at the rate of

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, naving been appointed the agent of Gen Lafayette, to dispose of his LANDS in Floride, to ready to receive proposals for the purchase of any purion not less than one are Any portion not less than one are studied and advantaged accepted Township of land. About the first is the south west quaster of the Township is reserred from said. The perms of said will be easily at one-fourth in cash, and the residue, in annual instalment, astisfactority accurred, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of said. This Tunnship of Instalment from the day of said. This Tunnship of Instalment from the day of said. This Tunnship of Instalment for incellity, health, fullness of chaste, fertility and adoption of said to the culture of vinger, and entire, is enequalted by any under Township of Instalment in the Territory of Florids.

ROBERT W. WELLIAMS.

Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832.

MOTICE.

A'T the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough bred horse

"MARYLAND ECLIPSE,"
will stand the ensuing season, at
Easton and Centreville. Competent Judges have pronounced
hum, interior to few, if anyhorses in this country, He has fine size and great beauty, particulars however of his stock, size and performances will be hereafter given at full length. "MARYLAND ECLIPSE."

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

HE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable proper-ty in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who campot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county Taxes

A New, Cheap, and Popular Pe. riodical, ENTITLED THE SELECT

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Containing equal to Pifty Volumes for five Dollars PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical en-tirely new in its character, it will be expect-ed that the publisher should describe his pho, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States and merane population, with literary testes, who re scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the loc-fittee whence books and literary in-formation emanate, led the macket at a great loss formation emanute, teet the macives at a great loss for that mental lood, which education has fixed them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without conside-

rured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideration is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading chesper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mall, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be recrived at the most distant past office an the Union, in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the triffing expense of two and a hall cents or in he trifling expense of two and a ball cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphis, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont

Pipladelphis, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may, he perusing it in their parlours.

To cludidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is maly necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Cannongate occupy wo volumes, which are sold at \$1,25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readly contained in three mumbers of this periodical, a an expense of this y-seven cents, postage included! So that more y-seven cents, possage included: So that more than three times the quantity of literary mater can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form.—But we o natter transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new o k; se a most distinguishing feature of the cublication. Diagont subscribers will be pieced in a footing with those nearer at band, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to be bout. Fifty Falunce of the common London nevel size for five Dollars. This may not take figy-two weeks to accomplish for though not longer than one week will clopse between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself as therety in publish at sturrer intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an easily copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or ie Edunardi, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Navele, Mechairs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary modification will occasionally be culled, as oill prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and entence; literature, and could print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic ourtle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial dulies, to literary tastes and h bits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in carefulg for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, devinements by otherwise, that will follow the dustinances. His situation and eng geometra dilords and peculiar advantages and isoliture for the selection of books. These, with the additions channels created by agencies at London, Liver pool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteering a faithful execution of the interry department.

It would be supercrogatory to dilate on the general advantages he convenier tes which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits where ver located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired attuations—they are so obvious that the live glause cannot fail to fish conviction of its eligibility.

Tamms—'The Select Circulating Library' will be printed an opined with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and financed with the same care and accuracy as book work. The shole lifty two numbers will form a volume, sell worth p eservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to anterior pages each,—a rece at which at cannot b

The page and Index.

The price is Pres Dollars for fifty, two numbers of existen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronated.—(If Pagenest at all tipes in unbanes.)

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have, a receipt in tall by remitting the publisher \$20.00, and a proportionate compensation for a targer number. This arrangement is made to increase the involution to an excent which will make it an arrived to pay agents liberally.—Cities of five the subscribers may thus preserve the subscribers having near agents, may pay incit subscribers in the publisher any know and it. (One arrangements are all made for the implement of our part of the numbers.

Bubbershers names should be immediately forwanted, in order that the publisher may know how mapy to print of the future numbers.

The Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more completions insertions, will be soluted to an exchange of 32 Numbers.

Carpager Streat, Near Sepanda, maser the Apprentices Lineary, back of the Archiver stream allocations will be greatfully to every stream allocations of the Stream Apprentices. Lineary, back of the Archiver stream allocations will be greatfully to every stream allocations are stream.

Philanciphia, Gernare, 1839.

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1 prize Ticle will reapplice mitted SY York, New his off

> Fel The Rich to it.

Pea Fun JOS free Ro tra of on on pa

HALL I' TH' WOOD-(near Bolton.)

Change; change, wondrous change.

Mighty is thy power, and strange;

Summer sleeps beneath the snow,

Fading follows autum's glow;

Time, what has its chronicle,

But of thee and thine to tell?

First it had the feudal lord,

Rule of iron, will of doom.

He whose banner swept the land,

What can yonder house record?

Which he held with red right hand;

He of 'scutcheon, shield, and plume;

Next there came the cavalier,

Light of word and gay of cheer;

He who held the right divine,

Floated best in good red wine;

Chief delight in horse and hound:

Merry then was Christmas time,

Glad the red hearth lit the hall: There was welcome then for all.

Kept with carol, masque, and mime;

Last there was the man of skill,

One whose hand was taught by mind;

Such the change you house has seen,

had not complied with the invitation

of wool, had just driven his flock of sheep

down from his Delaware mountains into

the throng of the debate.

just as little effect.

Such the blessings brought by peace, Patient toil and its increase,

Wind and wave were at his will, Thought and industry combined,

Toil and science, unto those,

Vast the debt that England owes.

Surely best the last hath been;

Better far than broil and brand, Art and labour in the land.

Followed him, the squire who foun ?;

Reckless reveller died he, In his exile o'er the sea.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V .-- No. 33.

EASTON, MD.-TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1833.

WHOLE No. 241.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, (during the Session of Congress,)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the resdue of the year-BY

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day of February next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock of that day, all that FARM on which William Ray, in his lifetime, resided, and of which he died seized, situate in Miles River Neck, in Talbot county adjoin-ing the lands of John W. Blake's heirs, Sam-uel Sneed, and of William G. Tilghman, Esq. The farm is composed of part of a tract of land called "Dundee," and of part of a tract of land called "Bachelor's Branch Addition," and contains, by estimation, the quantity of eighty-seven and one half acres of land, more

By the terms of the decree, a credit of six and twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as the truster shall approve of, for the payment of the principal, with interest from the day of sale; and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed for the lands so sold to him, her, or them, as aforesaid, free, clear, and discharged, from all claim of the defendant, or claim-

ant, or either of them.

The creditors of William Ray, late of Talhot county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day openid sale.

WILLIAM HAY WARD, Jr.

Easton, Jan. 29, 1833. ts Trustee.

Easton, Jan. 29, 1833. ts

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT, At the commencement of the new year, by For-tune s Favourite,

Drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTE.
RY, Class No. 1, for 1835—drawn at Philadelphia, Jan 12, 1835.
46 18 24 56 13 3 21 11 57
Combination 18 24 46 the bires of 18

main as proud monuments to the fame of the well as in many a former Congress, were all fortunate SYLVESTER.

Remember if you wish to procure prizes they can only be obtained at Sylverster's Prize selling Office!

MARYLAND STATE LOTTTERY, Class No. 3—to be drawn at Baltimore on Sat urday, Feb. 16th, 1833. §15,000, Highest Paige.

\$15,000, 4,000, 1,620, 8 of 1,250, 5of 1,000, 10 of 600, 100 prizes of 400, &c Whole Tickets \$5, Halves, 2 50, Quarters

GRAND COLSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No 7, for 1833, To be drawn at Wilmington (Delaware) Feb

18th. 10,000 DOLLARS. 1 prize of \$19,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,022, 2 1,000, 4 of \$00, 5 of \$300, 10 of 200, 10 of 150, 20 of 100, &c.

his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers. **For capital prizes, orders from the coun-

try must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER. Baltimore Md.

Feb 9

FOR SALE

That very convenient and comfortable dwel ling house on the corner of Dover and Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order.
For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Faq. who, in my absence, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired. THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 1 G4t

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, on the 18th day of January, 1838, by Charles Kernan, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a large back to the question more immediately before us. He would therefore free, was bound and served out his time with Robert Jamleson, in Alexandria, Baker by trade. Said coloured man is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 44 inches high, has a large scar on his right arm, occasioned by a burn. Had on when committed, a drab pea coat and been so ingeniously raised by his able pantaloens, check shirt, white fur hat and old colleague on the Committee of Ways and

The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove pro-perty, pay charges, and take him away, other-wise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden

posed was good or bad, the present was and remain so un'il they become carned not the time for financial reduction; that and payable in a succeeding one. Some of Beltimore city and county Jail.

POETRY. From the Liverpool Chronicle.

> of debt, without the means to meet it. while the Freasury was still subject to va-rious heavy demands. These were, first, It is due to candor to allow, that owing seven millions of funded debt; next, about to the protracted session of the last sum-

adjusted.

had not complied with the invitation which he had given at an early period, in behalf of the committee who had reported it. It was their wish to have taken up the bill section by section, and item by item, so that upon any motion to amend, or any objection from any quarter, such defence or application as the occasion. What restrictions, as to the sale, millions six hundred thousand dollars.

sion might ball for could be fired by the committee, and for this they were fully prepared. Unfortunately, as Mr. V. thought, for a fair consideration of this debt unpaid was substantially provided. have known for years as the champion probability, under the operation of this it was originally recommended and en-

ricable use in deciding these several ed. points. They must, if we proceed in the The second difficulty raised, is of a bill, come up in detail, and the commit- more plausible character. I mean that ee, if called upon, will then endeavor to founded on the unsatisfied appropriations Tickets \$4. Halves 2. Quarters 1.

To Orders from any part of the U. States was, for instance, that woollens, which it was, for instance, that woollens, which it was, said had been unreasonably reduced, n comparison with other articles, had, in fact, no small compensation for that difference, by a reduction of the duties on the raw material, oil and dye stuffs.

To Vork, Baltimore and Pittsburg, Nashville and New Orleans;) thus all tickets issued from New Orleans;) thus all tickets issued from the duty on tobacco, which had been comparison between these demands, the duty on tobacco, which had been comparison between the several states in it have been fixed. How it was, for instance, that woollens, which it was, for instance, that was, for in how the grounds upon which the sever- for former years. Of the moneys approthe duty on tobacco, which had been com- however and whenever they come; and lained of as an exce sive protection of that the Treasury is not now in a state to

outhern interests, was, in fact, so purely do so. nominal upon an article of which we ex-Let us again look at the true state of ported five millions of dollars worth a the case. Thirty years experience, duryear to foreign markets, that the com- ing peace and war, has shown us that mittee had not thought it worth while to there are of necessity in every financial egislate specially about it; and had, there- year, a certain portion of the appropriafore, left it subject to the operation of for- tions which will not only not be paid durmer laws. If any gen leman wished to ing that year, but in fact from the mode of introduce an amendment, on this specific expenditure can never be paid until late point, it would probably meet with but in the next. These are of various kinds, little opposition, and should it become and it would weary the patience of the

part of a law, it would probably produce committee were I to enumerate them all A considerable proportion of them are Waiving all these details, as well as in the naval service. A large amount of the discussion of those general princithe sum appropriated for the gradual inples of constitutional law and public policrease of the navy, is applied to contracts
under the 18th section of cy, which would find a more appropriate for cannon, copper, and other materials, place, when the bill was reported to be and fo frames for frigates and 74's.finally acted upon in the House, if it These contracts, of coure, take a considerable time, often a year or more, for their completion, and the payments a said, it was his intention to endeavor to consequently deferred until that period. Add nett duties accruing So in the large annual appropriation for Peace, in and for the city of Battillo himself runaway, a colored man, who calls himself runaway, a colored man, w ately before us. He would, therefore, ble to distant squadrons, is never payaical bearing upon the details of the bill. Among the most formidable of these, ble till their return to the United States, were the financial difficulties which had So also in contracts for the army for cannon, provisions, clothing, &c., the money been so ingeniously raised by his able is not, payable until the contract is ful Means, (Mr. Ingersol,) who had alone filled, and a large proportion of these are dissented from the report and bill pre- not payable until a year after the nominal filled, and a large proportion of these are sented by the rest of the committee. appropriation is made. Thus a portion The ground of the argument was this, of the actual appropriations of every year that whether the plan of finance now pro are but nominal debts during that year,

the Treasury still required, for some portion of this is never earned or expend Add public lands and bank years, the aid of the higher duties and ed,& after two years returns to the general dividends, &c. large income provided for by the exist-ing laws: that, in fact, at the expiration treasury, to what is called the surplus of the last year, the Treasury was left not fund. There are also, of course, some For the amount of all estimaonly empty, but subject to a heavy charge portion of the appropriations which, from less fixed and regular causes, are either It had been said, that on the first of not payable, or not claimed until more January, 1833, the only remaining funds than a year after such appropriation.in the Treasury was the million and a Thus, there are always, and have been half which had, year after year, figured uninterruptedly, for many years, and must in the reports of the Secretary of the always be, some, three, four, or five mil-Treasury, as unavailable funds, consist- lions, of the sums appropriated in each ing of the paper of broken State banks; year, actually chargeable upon the in-

during the last year; and hirdly, about mount is something greater than usual some three or four millions of this year's seven hundred thousand dollars, paid by during the present year. But it is ask. appropriations, payable in the next, there the Government of Denmark, as a com- ed is it not the part of a prudent statespensation for spoliations on our com- man to keep always a sum in the treasumerce, which was merely a temporary deposite in our Treasury, to be paid over to the merchants when their claims were Would not every prudent man do so in djusted.

Let us see, said Mr. V., how this mata man trust to contingencies to meet delet us see, said Mr. V., how this matter stands. And first, as to the funded mands which he knows must be paid in debt. This the Committee of Ways and Means had considered, as they stated in their report, to be fairly liquidated, by selling off the stock owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States. Noryet is it observed in the stock owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States. Noryet is it observed in the stock owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States. This stock owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States. It is presumed, in the first place, that if the income of these lands be taken away from the Treating the paid in three, six, or nine months? Certainly he would even then be room for a deduction for our calculation of receipts, of about two millions of dollars.

If we proceed to the next year, we will find the accounts at and on the law also endeavored to anti-the first place, that if the income of these lands be taken away from the Treating the paid in three, six, or nine months? Certainly he would even then be room for a deduction for our calculation of receipts, of about two millions of dollars.

If we proceed to the next year, we will find the accounts at and on the literature of the committee have also endeavored to anti-the first place, that if the income of these lands be taken away from the Treating the first place, the first place, that if the income of the first place, the first place, that if the income of the first place is a state of the paid to the paid the paid to the paid t This stock, at the market price, somewhat exceeded the present amount of the apppropriation of one year remaining debt due by the nation. It also produced to be paid in the next; there is also a much larger amount of revenue earned interest, and was likely to do so, durant much larger amount of revenue earned. In the continuous of the lands, and the Indian annuis an interest, and was likely to do so, dury much larger amount of revenue carried in the one year, which in consequence of shout one hundred and sixty thousand our credit system of revenue is not paid of shout one hundred and sixty thousand our credit system of revenue is not paid of their purchase amounting to more dollars annually, above the interest payar until the next. Under the former system lated upon an importation of either 1831 of the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which this money is to show the objects to which the objects t able on the national debt.

It had been said that the bank stock operation, two thirds of the revenue earn-could not be sold without glutting the market; thus depreciating its value to the Government, and ruining individual stockholders. Certainly this might be done, if all branches of the Government was anorter credits of the acts of 1832, this THE TARIFF.

House of Representatives, Jan. 18.

SPEECH OF MR. VERPLANCK,

OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Verplanck began, by regretting the course which the discussion had taken; and that the opponents of the bill-had not complied with the invitation.

THE TARIFF.

House of Representatives, Jan. 18.

SPEECH OF MR. VERPLANCK,

OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Verplanck began, by regretting the course which the discussion had taken; and that the opponents of the bill-had not complied with the invitation.

well as in many a former Congress, were again drawn into debate. In addition to this, almost every item of the bill had iron, and cotton, and tobacco, had their ances as would remain in the Treasury at securities or custom house bonds and deurn; and my distinguished colleague the end of each year. For I think it may posites. This is no new doctrine. It is from New York, (Gen. Root,) whom I bill, should it become a law, there will be forced by the late Mr. Lowndes, and was such balances remaining unexpended in finally and fully carried into effect by an the Treasury. Here, then, there is no act passed about four years ago, repeal-It is difficult now to reply to all these debt unprovided for, at which the most ing the old provisions for keeping a surobjections in a manner to be of any prachead of that department to apply, at his discretion, the whole of the unexpended balances, at the end of each year, to the payment of the public debt. It is by the extinction of the debt has been so rapid- of the revenue of the country. Now it in the main. They have made a calcua

> Let us now, leaving these general views of the subject, see their results in an estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the next year, under the contemplated tariff.

The nett revenue actually accruing from the importation of 1832, is calculated at \$23,500,000, of which two thirds fell due, and will be received in \$15,660,000 1833

The two first months of 1833, under the present tariff at the same rate of importation would pro-83,915,000 duce

We will deduct 15 per cent. say

3,329,000

under the 18th section of the act of 1832, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury

in the remainder of 1833, which, under the proposed bill, would be \$13,840,-834. For greater safety let us again deduct 15 per cent., say \$2,076,124, this would leave \$11,766,-000; one half of which accruing under the present credit system, during the present year, would be

Leaving as the nett revenue from the customs for that

3.000,000

25,237,000

ted appropriations for the year 1833, including the Danish Claims, and the large arrearages of Revolutionary pensions deduct 18,330,000

Leaving a balance of appropriations of the last year, and pay off all those, if required, of the present year, leaving a balance of a million and a half, for extraordinary appropriations of five millions and a half of unsatisfied ap-propriations for various purposes, made of the appropriation bills passed, this athe present year. But, as in point of fact, will be a balance to that amount left in the Treasury at the end of the year, and diminishes so rapidly, that at the end of able on the 1st January, 1833. There much earlier period. That event the

year, calculated acco ding to the operation of this bill, on the same amount of importation, falling due within the year, would amount to

Making an aggregate from

a gradually diminishing rate of impost.—
But I presume all objections on that
score will be obviated by allowing a deobjections. These are, in re-

ceed fifteen millions of dollars. We have, will sweep away all the manufactories, therefore, some surplus to apply to the public debr, if the proceeds of the bank stock shall not have already extinguished

it. Then begin the regular operations of the bill, calculated, with other resources, to raise a revenue of about fifteen millions, to meet an expenditure generally below that sum.

passed, the present system will continue riant, it is wholly uncertain what plan,

that the revolutionary pensions now put upon the footing not of bounty, but of the payment of revolutionary debt. (for which the public lands were so often pledged as security,) the income from this source might well be appropriated for a time to he discharge of such pensions. This appropriation would not last long, for all though I hope and trust that very many of the soldiers of the revolution will continue long to enjoy this late and tardy recompense for their services, yet, according to the laws of nature, the aggregate number must very rapidly diminish.

Above one third of them, as I learn from an actual return from the Pension Office, laid before the Committee of Ways and Means for a different purpose, are over the age of seventy five years, and ninetenths of them are over seventy. It is therefore certain, according to the probabilities of human life, that although some of these annuities may continue for very many years, yet the great mass of them must shortly reminate.

I will observe, by the way, that it was with reference to this circumstance, that the estimate of two millions a year for all the revolutionary pensioners has been adopted by the committee. This had been noted as a gross error by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McKennan) because a report from the Pension Office states the amount now to be something above two millions and a half a year. A surplus revenue has been allowed to meet the small excess of the present charge, Which would extinguish the unsatisfied and it is a matter of strict calculation according to those general laws as to the probability of human life, which on a large scale never fail, that this annuity upon such ages diminish by so rapid and

regular a decrease every year, that two millions will be more than the average required for the next six years. To return then, this annual payment,

or 1932, according to the rates of the pre-sent bill, would amount to \$8,300,000 contemplated to be granted, is internal Half of those of the same expense, the General Government will be relieved from it, and this has generally amounted to about a million of dollars a year. Thus far, then, if the pub-lic lands are taken away, while our reve-nue will be diminished, though in a less proportion, leaving a deficiency to be sup-plied from some other source. This the committee have endeavored to do, This is, I frankly allow, more than the by increasing, or restoring the duties on sevenue which is likely to accrue, under sitks, tea, and coffee, which might but,

I shall now come to another class of objections. These are, in regard to the score will be obviated by allowing a deduction of twenty per cent, or one fifth from this amount, which leaves accruing from the customs, for that year,

\$12,400,000 the objections. These are, in regard to the amount of revenue to be derived from this bill. It is indeed difficult to reply to all these. They remind me of the story to all these. 46 18 24 56 13 3 21 11 57
Combination 18 24 46, the higest prize of 20600 Dollars, was sold by all tacky SYLVES
TER, to one of his distant patrons. Tis but a few days since that we had to announce the sale of the prize of 10,000 dollars in the Virginia State Lottery; also 4,000 in a late class of New York Lottery. These facts will remain as proud monuments to the fame of the well as in many a former Compress were all as in the funded debt unpaid was substantially provided for but as the people for the sake of action with the funded was substantially provided for by the bank stock. There was an incumulating money in the Treasury?—

Thus we have about fifteen millions and a half of dollars for the people for the sake of action with the people for the sake of action with the people for the sake of action with the funded debt unpaid was substantially provided for by the bank stock. There was an incumulating money in the Treasury?—

The policy of storing up the cause of the wish to tax the people for the sak too high and too low alternately, but all of them at the same time. One gentleman undertakes to prove that it will leave the this, almost every item of the bill had been touched upon in some way or other, and extinguished, in whole of Government hoards of gold and silver will have been paid off, and there will only remain the ordinary claims upon the Treasury naker, by the application of such balls well and safely supplied by commercial the Treasury, which have been admitted. the Treasury, which have been admitted pledge themselves to prove, that it will on all sides of the house, ought not to ex- bring in such a tide of importation, as

> To all this I have only to reply, that the committee, in their estimates, may have erred somewhat on one side or the other, but that these estimates were not arbitrarily assumed, out were grounded upon well known general laws of importation, y below that sum.
>
> Consumption, and increase of population,
> The next objection raised is, that it is which, like the calculations of insurance taken for granted that the income of the or annuities, may fail, in special cases or udicious exercise of this power that the public lands is still to remain as a portion in any given year, but always hold good is said, a plan has been recommended by lation of the effect of their bill upon the the Executive, and a bill adopting anoth- actual importation of a certain year, that er plan has passed the Senate, either of of 1831, for they thought that this would which would divert the whole of this in- produce a more certain and practical recome into another channel. The Committee of Ways and Means have, of
> course, taken it for granted, that until
> some law on this subject has actually bout the same as that of 1832. The committee believed that this excess over for a time. Indeed, while the proposi-tions of those who think it proper to ap-ply this fund to other objects than those next year, would not fall short of the subject to our own legisla lon, are so va- average of several years to come, taken riant, it is wholly uncertain what plan, together, under the operations of the new and where any can be adopted, differing bill. They have stated their reasons for from the present system. Still the com- this in their repor., and I need not minmittee have endeavored to guard, in sev- utely recapitulate them. Every year eral ways, against making their whole gives us an increase of population, as plan of finance dependent upon the con-tinuance of the present land system. well as wealth, and a consequent increase of consumption and the means to pay for In the first place they have thought that the revolutionary pensions now put upon the footing not of bounty, but of the export.

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two or three prominent articles. Iron for in-stance. The great mass of this article, consumed in this country, especially in the interior, is of domestic product, and securely protected from much foreign competition by the mere cost of transportion. But the common er qualities of the rolled English iron, which suswers for ordinary smith's work, and no other purpose, is so very cheap, in spite of the high duties, that it supplies a great part of the consumption of the whole of our Atlantic coast and cities north and south. It is not fit for more valuable purposes, and a diminution of the duties will increase its consumption but very little. The better sort of hammered iron from the north of Europe, on the other hand, is used for machinery, steam engines, ship building, &c., and as touch as is wanted for such purposes, must be had at any price. Of worst, a diminution of duties would not much increase the consumption, and would in fact be a diminution of revenue: and between these two comes the better sort of English rolled iron, which is now nearly or wholly excluded from our consumption, by the high duties. Under diminished duties some of this would be imported for the consumption of the ment influenced their decisions. I should blush cities and the Atlantic coast, though it is not probable that it would much affect the market thoughts for a moment.

Thus the treasury would gain There are, however, or something by a diminished duly on one kind of iron, while it would loose by a diminution on the best and worse sorts.

Thus again is cotton goods. The very cheap qualities, forming the mass of our con sumption, are protected by the cheapness of The finer sorts of cotton goods; that is such fears, in myself or in my friends, I canto say, those above fifteen cents a yard, are not blush. already imported to the amount of five or six millions a year, in spite of the operation of the nue. The importation might be increased, but not more than to make up the difference of duties. The main operation of the proposed change will be, the admitting certain cot ton goods between the two classes I have menlioued. The revenue then from cotton goods, I believe, will stand pretty much as at present.

On the article of spirits, I presume the revenue will be increased, but it will be because it will increase the exportation of our agricultural products. If more of this article is imported, more provisions, flour, corn, meal, b and cheese, &c. will be exported to the West Indies. Here will be some increase of income, notwithstanding a considerable dimination of

In going over the items of the bill, similar results—none of them precisely accurate, though all of them probable—lead to the conclusion that the estimate presented by the committee cannot be very far from the fact -As they do not claim to be prophets in political economy, this is all the respect they can ask for their estimates. They have been accused of having been precipitate in preparing the bill, without documents or information. They can only say that they have been, individually, for a year and a half, during the present Congress, to say nothing of preceding experience, doing little age than looking at the tariff in different lights; reading documents about it, and hearing arguments They had all the information which enabled the late Committee of Manufactures and the Scoretary of the Treasury, last year, to prepare and present their bill; and they believed a good dealmore. If they had been, as had been accurately calculated by a gentleman from Pean sylvania but eighteen days in preparing their bill, as a committee, it was because they had been eighteen months in studying the subject

We have not, however, the vanity to pre we framed a perfect bill. have no pride of opicion on this subject that can prevent us from listening with pleasure to any suggestions intended not to destroy but to improve the bill; and if good reasons are shown for so doing, we are willing to accept any amendments which may make the lan guage of the bill more clear, precise, or comprehensive, which will proportion the duties more justly, or which will adjust more equi tably the several periods of the gradual reduction. Ali that we claim of this House is, that the bill should be received in the same spirit of frankness in which it is presented, and not assailed with vague and contradictory objections, without the offer of any better plan of impost, either in whole or in part.

I have at last reached, after wandering through this wilderness of objection the im mediate question now before us, and this relates to the duty on tea and coffee. These du'ies, if very moderate, are, in fact, just in themselves. For they are very much in the nature of a direct tax, being upon objects of general consumption, and at the same time bear more lightly in proportion on the poor than on the wealthy. Averaging the aggregate consumption of tea throughout the naand of coffee about two pounds. Every house keeper in affluence or even easy circumstan ces, knows that his own consumption is in a

"much greater proportion.

I can boast of having always been a friend, and on one occasion, an efficient friend, to the importers as well as to the consumers of those innocent luxuries. The duties some years ago were an hundred per cent upon the cost of these articles, and I can look back with pleasure to the part which I bore as a member terfeit, wearing the mark of honor, and assumof the Committee of Ways and Means, in a ing the port of courage, to mix in our councils, former Congress, in reducing them to one now and here on this floor, we must not hope Congress, in reducing them to one third of their former rates. The duties proproposes to amend them, not more than six teed or eighteen per cent. These duties have been added, as I before suggested, as a precaution against any deliciency of the revenue from the withdrawal of the proceeds of the lands, or any other cause whatever. I will also add, for the satisfaction of one of my Connecticut friends, (Mr. Ellsworth,) who ques tioned me on that point, that they were added on the protective principle. They were put in to secure sufficient revenue in any case but if that revenue were too much, that then, either these duties might be repealed, or else these, together with all others, uniformly diminished, by a small reduction, spread over many articles. In either case, avoiding the hazard of any targe and unexpected reduction of any product or manufacture, which may, as I believe most will be, efficiently pro-

teoled under this proposed revenue tariff.
I intend here to close these desultory observe vations and explanations, postponing the defence of other details of the bill until warrach them in regular order, or leaving them to the support of my colleagues of the Committee of Ways and Means. But there is one other to pic that I cannot wholly passover. Still I mean to speak of it but briefly.

We have heard, in the course of this discourse of the discourse of

cussion, from various quarters, that this bill for reducing the revenue and the duties on

I heard it termed a measure of submissi We were told by a gentleman from Pennsyl vania. (Mr. McKennan,) that in presenting this bill, "the Committee of Ways and Means had taken counsel only of their fears." FEARS! Mr. Chairman-fears! Let us not

be deceived by the sound of words. This same word fear, has various and widely differing meanings. Personal fear is a miserable weakness. It degrades the individual, rendering him uscless to himself and to others, in the noblest acts and most precious duties of life. Political cowardice is just as burtful and despicable in a higher sphere and a wider range of influence. But this sort of cowardice springs always from base and narrow selfishnessthese two qualities of iron, the best and the from the little, dirty, personal motives of small politicians, whether in high or low stations. And it is in its trembling anxiety to guard or gain petty interests, or attain petty ends, that it betrays or sacrifices the public weal I cannot for a moment insult my worthy highminded colleagues on the Committee, by thinking

There are, however, other fears of a differ ent sort. There may be fear of taxing the citizen to enrich the Treasury; and fear of weakening the strongest bonds of Union, the bonds of willing hearts, the feelings of loyal attachment to this Government by unnecessary taxation. Fears for the public peacetheir production from any serious competition fears not of any present danger—but for the of foreign importation here, under even a low permanent stability of our Constitution. For

it possible that such a cowardice had for a mo

for myself if it had ever mastered my own

What now is the true state of the case, in regard to the motives which may have led to present minimum system, and a diminution of the recommendation and introduction of this duties would not probably increase the revelinto a law?

We have arrived at a period in the financial history of our Union when we can still further. and without hazard, diminish the revenue and lighten the taxation, direct and indirect, of the whole people. Against the continuance of some of these burthens, seven States of our Confederacy have more than once (and some of them again, within a month or two) remonstrated as oppressive and unconstitutional Large classes and numerous bodies of citizens in other portions of the country, together with, believe, two of our northern States in their overeign capacity (New Hampshire and Maine) have re echoed this complaint, though with an important variation. They have said that such taxes were not unconstitutional, but oppressive and unjust Be it, that these comlaints were quite unfounded. Be it that the aws were constitutional. I have myself held and avowed the latter opinion. Be it that the duties were equal, just, and when wanted for the treasury, useful. Still the firm and deep rooted conviction, not of South Carolina alone but of nearly the whole South, and of thousands of citizens throughout the northern and navigating States, is that which they have so often urged upon us. They think themselves oppressed. Shall then, the majority of this people continue to impose upon the minority, (and a large minority too,) even for another year, burthens which that minority believe to be oppressive; and this for the sake of collecting taxes which are no longer needful? Is this right? Is it just? Is it wise and states-manlike? Is it even prudent? I grant—no one can do it more willingly—

that this Government has the constitutional power to retain and enforce them. What would have it work much good and no e vil-if we wish it to last long and command willing obedience, it must be exercised moderately, kindly, gently. But if from the fear of growing weak, we insist upon our Govern ment's constantly putting forth its whole strength, we shall at last find that strength perish in the usin.g

Above all, is it right, just, wise, or magnan mous, to refuse relief craved from our hands. constitutionally, respectfully, patiently, by so many States, by so many thousands of citizens, merely because harsher and sterner demands for larger concessions are made from another quarter?

To do so, would be indeed to "take coun el of our fears"-and a fear, too. of the worst kind; it is the fear of doing right, lest we should in some way or other. degrade our-selves in doing it I have often seen this weak ness in social life, and have sometimes deplor ed it as an infirmity of a noble mind. But it is oftener the accompaniment of pride, weak-ness, passion, or folly. It is the offspring of a false and spurious honor, which the wise man condemns, over which the good man may mourn, but which the truly brave must despise. Its mischiefs are enormous, incalcula ble. It perpetuates quarrels that should have passed away with the temporary cause, and oflames them into lasting hatred. Often has rent apart long and old friendships, and en ded them forever in blood and death. Often has it separated families, and banished peace forever from the domestic hearth. Often has it made brothers strangers and enemies to each

If we permit this false and spurious coun to avoid similar results in our great national family. But how vast in their reach! How wide in their influence! How lasting! History is full of lessons to this effect. This spirit of false pride, hesitating at slow and reluc-tant justice, when frank and magnanimous concession was demanded, has overthrown great and ancient governments. It has rent sounder mighty States. I will not prognosticate evils of equal magnitude to our own country. But far from us, and far from our public councils, be the poor cowardice of pride which dares not to be just, or even prudent, est it should be thought timid.

Therefore it is that I hold it to be not less the dictate of political foresight, than the evidence of a true, and calm, and wise magnanimity, to act upon this subject in all respects us if South Carolina had assumed no other ground in relation to it than that taken by N. Hampshire, by North Carolina, Georgia, Alc-bama, Mississippi, and Virginia. Thus, and thus only, it seems to me, ran we comply with the true spirit of the noble maxim which we have heard repeated more than once in this discussion—do justice and fear not. Let us do justice first, and we have nought to fear.

The following extract of a Regulation of the War Department is published for general in-

WEN DEPARTMENT,

pretensions of each candidate and report Di-The health and lives of the Officers doubt. and soldiers are too important objects to be committed to ignorant or incompetent hands. No allowance will be made for the expenses of persons undergoing these examinations, as they are considered indispensable prerequi sites to appointments. LEW: CASS."

By order of Major General Maconn: R. JONES, Adjt. Gen

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

> Wednesday, January 30, 1833. IN SENATE.

Mr. Silsbee presented sundry resoluions from the Legislature of Massachus setts, remonstrating against the passage of the bill pending for the reduction of the So were also her legislative acts. The ine the character of our institutions, and Pariff duties, which were laid on the taole, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dallas presented the resolutions passed at a meeting of 3000 citizens of done by the People of . Carolina in Con- ber of the Union. That he might not Philadelphia, also against the pending vention, and through their organized govbill for the reduction of the Tariff; which ernment of a Legislature and Executive. were laid on the table and ordered to be No fact was communicated in the Exec- of the Senate to the first and fifth sections printed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate then proceeded again to consider the bill to provide further for their character of a State. And here the collection of the duties on imports.

Mr. Grundy asked leave to re-state what had been already stated by the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, as to the amendments which the Committee proposed to move in the bill.

The first amendment was to strike out, in the 29th clause of the 1st section, the of men associated in a form of governwords "prevent, or," (the effect of which ment to which they look for protection is to exclude the power proposed to be and for justice, and to which they owe cor conferred on the President of the United responding obligations When he spoke States to use military force to preven, of the State in its sovereign capacity, as well as suppress any riotous assem-therefore, he meant the People of the blage, &c.) The second was to limit the Sate of South Carolina, acting through operation of the bill to the close of the their State Governmen . next session of Congress.

As the amendments are of much importance, he had felt desirous to present them more distinctly to the consideration ject had exclusive reference to the posi-

of the Senate. Mr. Bibb of Kentucky then rose and addressed the Senate. My voice, said he, that, in the argument he was about to is still for peace; and I wish to procure make, he did not wish to be supposed to not named in the bill, yet it is framed excluit in the way most practicable as well as justify an assent to the extremeties to desirable He could have wished, he which South Carolina has gone, nor to said, that this discussion might have been defend her in all her positions. He delayed yet longer, to take advantage of meant to examine the Constitution of the all circumstances that might occur-not country, its construction in all its parts. only of the effect of what Congress might for the purpose of testing the soundness till the money is paid, he would say nothing. do in its legislative capacity, but of all of the doctrines which the Proclamation, as he would not dwell on minute points while accidental returns of good feeling, barmony, and concord, which might be produced by the action of prudent, discregation discuss the question whether the present
and disinterested friends, either to the conflict of opinion could not be adjusted
political assemblies of the respective without setting up one doctrine and putpower to impose these duties, and the actual States, or as members of the Societies in ting down the other, by the sword and in which they live. But his wishes on the bayone. then? Because we have a giant's strength, the subject availed not: he was now com- He deprecated discord and war as de does it become us to use it like a giant? What o his a pertinent to the occasion. In do- had risen in opposition to this bill; for it wished to observe to individual members sepa ation of the States. of the Senate, not suffer to escape him any expressions calculated to add to the whether the Government can compel the excitement, in or out of doors, which he State of South Carolina to obedience by leared was already enough, if not 100 arms. Pais issue was false; for the true great. But, he said, it would be necessa. question was, not whether the Governry, from the very nature of the subject, to touch upon the conflicting opinions of the two great parties which have, at bari and conciliate a member of the Union, toous periods, been distinguished in this gether with several adjoining States. Government. Having himself always belonged to one of these parties; never swerving from his principles heretofore or now-for his maturer age still approved of them-he wished to place its principles distinctly before the public, that they might not be misunderstood, nor seem to approve doctrines which they do of which she complaine? How shall we not sanction.

It was because he loved this Union, Mr. B said, that he felt himself obliged militia. Where will the militia come o come forward in this debate. Yes, sir, said he, I cherish the Union as the safeguard of our country from foreign invasion, and the bond of peace and concord at home. Most of all he cherished it as likely to protect us from those calamities which history tells us have befallen gov'ts. that have at one time or other enoyed a considerable degree of libertyrom the horrors of the sanguinary Revolution of France, and from the equally frightful scenes which have been exhibited, almost under our own eyes, in the countries which lie to the South of these States. He would not undertake to depict the horrors of civil war; but, in his the throne, nor those statesmen whose estimation, the most vivid imagination of thirst for power and revenue was insatiathis body would fall far short of a just tiable. Too much did our conrse in deconception of their reality. When he tooked forward, he awfully feared that the passage of this bill would bring upon the country a civil war with all its barrowing consequences. It was, he repeated, because he loved and cherished this Union, that he felt himself bound to come forward and oppose this bill.

We have had before us (said Mr. B. he Message of the President of the Uni-Executive Message; that it is calculated to meet the state of facts alluded to and pourtrayed in it: and, whitst the honora-

examine the qualifications of all persons an Executive Message; as that Message ish Minister, reasoned in his day. From vent of information and of security of the President, in the control of the Pr thorized to present themselves for that pur passed, and as it was not, if passed, to be a per-North, Mr. B. read a passage, in which this duty, the Board will rigidly scrutinize the mament law of the United States, but to Lord North asks whether your lenity has be limited to the end of the next Session inspired the colonies with moderation," corable upon no case admitting a reasonable of Congress, he should be compelled to -declares that the proper time for exregard it as intended against the state of erting the power of taxation is when the this provision is a declaration of war? things existing in South Carolina, as de- power is refused, and that he would not clared and proclaimed by the Message of relinquish his measures of coercion, "unthe President and the Ordinance, test act til America is at our feet," We should and all other public acts alluded to in the take warning, continued Mr. Bibb, from haust negotiation and all other means, before message. He wished, before he pro- the experience of former times. The they phinge the people into a war. But here ceeded in this matter, further to bring di- idea that Lord North could prostrate A- in defiance of the safeguards of the Constiturectly to the attention of the Senate the merica at his feet, turned out to be one of consideration of what is the actual state those fantasies which tickled the ear of Chief Magistrate alone. Upon a mere inforof facts to which the bill is intended to power, but which Divine justice forbade and prosecute it with all the naval and militaapply.

Pursuing this object, he said, that, so far as Sa Carolina is concerned, the Orutive Message to Congres as having occurred in South Carolina, but what was gence, or moral responsibility; but of a State in the sense in which the term was always understood in international law, and in our own codes; as including a set eignties would rend the Union asunder.

The bill proposed, M . B. repeated, to meet the exis ing state of things in South Carolina. The whole action on this sub-

tion of South Carolina.

Here he begged, once for all, to say

A false issue has been made herement had such power, but whether it was not the duty of the Government to relieve which have made common cause with her, so far as remonstrance is concerned.

Are we now to rush into a war with Carolina, to compel her to remain in the Union? Shall we keep her in the Union by force of arms, for the purpose of compelling her submission to the Tariff laws do this? By the naval and military force of the United Spies, combined with the from? Will Virginia, will North Carolina, will Georgia, Mississippi, or Alabama, assist to enforce submission to the Tariff laws, the justice and constitutionality of which they have by resolutions on your files, denied over and over again? Will those States assist to forge chains by which they themselves are to be bound? Is this to be expected in the ordinary course of chance and probability?

We are too much in the condition of the mother country, when she looked with contempt upon the remonstrances of her colonies; when the voice of petition for the redress of grievances did not reach nying redress to South Carolina, in opposing the principles, for which she contends, resemble the conduct of Great Britain, which led to our revolution .-The Proclamation is issued in answer South Carolina, and treats them as a British General in a neighboving colony treated the acts of the Colonis! Assembly The Boston port bill, the tea tax, and ted States, with his Proclamation, &c. and and other measures, which appeared triwe have been told by the honorable fling at the time, gave rise to most im-Chairman of the Committe who reported portant results. Great Britain sent an other unlawful means." What means? By this bill, that the bill is responsive to the armed force to execute them, and expeated, the first campaign, to overrun the province, and put an end to all opposition. But the principle which affected the ble Chairman himself admits that it is rights and interests of one colony, united undoubtedly an act of high legislation, he all the colonies in one common cause.yet justifics it on the ground that it iv Sir, I have heard it said, but not in this destined to meet the existing state of facts House, in answer to the arguments of the in South Carolina. Mr. B. said, he should necessity of compelling South Carolina

to be realized.

It may be our disaster, our fatal catastrophe, to see a Union, offensive and dedinance the made by the People of that fensive of the Southern States, such as State in their highest sovereign charact we curselves opposed to the government ter, organized in convention. It was done on the other side of the water. Before by S. Carelina in her character of a State. we proceed let us pause-let us examwhele proceeding in S Carolina, to which ascertain whether, in the discharge of the Message applies, consisted not of any the power confided to us, it is incumbent facts done, except so far as they were on us to use compulsion against a mem appear to have spoken too strongly, he would beg feave here to call the attention of the bill. There are other minor provisions, the objections to which may be those in the acts from which the bill is power, is unconstitutional. What are we a once for all, he would observe, that when copied. He would admit in advance, he spoke of a State, he did not mean an that the General Government had the intangible being, without soul, intelli- right to decide the matter by the Jury .-From the conflict of judicial opinions nothing was to be apprehended, but a collision between State and Federal sover-

The first section of the bill provides that "it shall be the duty of the Collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties imposed on said cargoes by law be ly extended territory. These diversities canexisting laws; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from some court of the U. States.'

On this part of the section, he would remark that, as it was applied to the State of South Carolina alone, it was a manifest breach of that provision of the Constitution which declares that no one port shall have preference over another. Though South Carolina was sively in regard to South Carolina-and no distinction between one port and another can be more apparent and oppressive than that which makes duties payable at one port in cash, and in others in bonds. As to so much of the section as directs that the goods shall be kept others of great importance demanded atten-

blage of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, for the purpose of preventing the removal of of the people of the several States, and in that ing this, he said, he hoped he should ob- did not appear to him to tend to the press such vessel or cargo, and protecting the offi serve that decorum which he always ervation of he Union, but directly to the cers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assem blage of persons resisting the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the revenue laws of the United States; or otherwise violating or assisting and abbetting violations of the same."

Now, Sir, said Mr Bibb, I do object most pointedly to the enormous discretionary power which is here vested in the chief magis trate. It was a power which ought not to be confided to any President, and to him it was vain to say that the individual who now holds the office will not abuse the power. This is not a question between this and that man, but question of constitutional principle.

Mr. Bibb then passed to the consideration

of the fifth section, which he read as follows: Sec. 5. And be it Jurther enacted, 'I hat, whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed by the authorities of any State, or by the Circuit and one of the District Judges of the United States, in the State, that, within the limits of such State, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the Courts of the United States, will in any event be obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means, too great to be overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him the President of the United States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requito disperse; and, if, at any time after issuing such proclamation, any such opposition or ob struction shall be made, in the manner or b the means aforesaid, the President shall be, and hereby is anthorized, promptly to employ such means to resist and suppress the same, and to cause the said laws or process to b duly executed as are authorized and provided in the cases therein mentioned by the act of a common allegiance to Great Britain.
the twenty-eighth of Febru'y, one thousand se first settlers came to the country, and esta the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, to the Ordinance and legislative acts of repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose;" and also by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States, in cases of insurroc-

By "employment of military force, or any turning to the message, to which the bill re ponds, it would seem that those "other unlawful means," might be legislative acts or judicial process. That is, if South Carolina does not repeal her ordinance and legislative acts, or if she makes other laws which in the judgment of the authorities of the State, or of the Federal Judiciary, will obstruct the collection of the revenue, the President may use the army and navy in compelling submission to the laws. Upon information which looks July 6, 1832.

So person will be hereafter permanently imports, was not called for from any large portion of the people—that it was prompted and iterated by the menseing attitude of South Garolina: that that menacing attitude slone is the people and independence. By virtue of the people and independence in the Army, until he has passed an examination before the proper Board and received a favor, and it was replied that that menacing attitude slone is the proper Board and received a favor, and of the amendment to it, which the Committee on the Judiciary intended to pro-

prehended and approaching resistance to the

> Is not this provision calculated to subdue the sovereignty of the States by force of arms-by war-yes, by war-for, disguise it as you will powers the President to make a declaration of war. The war making power is given to Congress, that they may weigh well the consequences of a war before they engage in it, and extion, the war making power is given to the ry power of the country. Sir, said Mr. Bibb. I cannot consent to this. It squints too an fulcall the attention of the Senate to the feeling manifested by the Colonies, when Great Bri. tain attempted to exert unconstitutional powers over them. He adverted to a resolution passed by the General Court of Massachu setts, in 1769, in response to a message from the Governor requiring an appropriation to defray the expense of the provisions for the military force stationed at Chasse Island, according to an act of Parliament.

The resolution refers to the discontent of the Colony at the revenue acts, and the measures taken to enforce them, declares the establish ment of a standing army in the Colony in the time of peace to be an invision of the rights of the Colony, and urges that this array of mili done by the People of South Carolina in easily obviated by provisions similar to fary force under pretence of assisting the civil bout to do? Instead of turning an ear to the remonstrances of South Carolina, we are turning upon her our cannon. Should we not first see whether by justice tempered with a spirit of conciliation, we can appeare these unhappy discontents which have so long prevailed? Is it not wanton, when we have so easy and praceful a remedy at hand, to have recourse to his bill-to the "ultima ratio"-to the law of

> force? Nature, continued Mr. B. has made a diversity of soil, climate and pursuits, in this wide-ly extended territory. These diversities cannot conquer the decrees of nature. There are some other differences existing, which, though created by adventitious circumstances, were equally difficult of adjustment. Hence the nesessity of a Local and a General Government, with distinct powers. Certain powers are studiously selected and reserved for the sole exercise of the States severally, because their exercise by any but themselves would be prejudicial to their interests. This question of the powers of the State and Federal Governments niust here be examined:

Here he would call the attention of the Sc nate to the Proclamation and the late Message, for the purpose of examining how far those doctrines are true or false.
It seems to me, continued Mr. Bibb, that

both the Proclamation of the Precident, and his Message, proceed on an erroneous basis, when they assume that by the Declaration of Independence we are considered as one nation. that by the Constitution we are made one na-The section goes on to provide that "in case tion; that this instrument was adopted by the of any attempt otherwise to take any vessel or people of the United States as one nation, by a mass of individuals of the United States, as in contraditination to the principle asserted by some, that it was made by the people of the separate States; and that the Constitution had or such person or persons as he shall have am no other reference than to the people, consider such person or persons as he shall have am no other reference than to the people, consider such part level as the people of the Union. What was pre tis true of all civil powers, is specially and pe- tis true of all civil powers, is specially and pe- tis true of our Federal legislation. If and deliver such views of it as appeared to the deliver such views of it as appeared to the country, he cultarly true of our Federal legislation. If and deliver such views of it as appeared to the country, he cultarly true of our Federal legislation. If and to avert them from the country, he cultarly true of our Federal legislation. If and to avert them from the country, he cultarly true of our Federal legislation. If and to avert them from the country, he cultarly true of our Federal legislation. If and to avert them from the country, he had risen in opposition to this bill; for it sense alone, he contended, were the terms used in the Constitution of the United States. The words, people of the United States, had no other meaning than people of the States . The Convention which was called to form the con stitution; was the work of the thirteen United States. It was to that proposition, to the question as to the organic structure of the government, that he felt bound to go for the foundaion of his argument; for, until that was settled he could not discover any standard by which he could test the constitutionality of the provisions of this bill. When this point should be sufficiently explained, the Senate would be able to come to a more accurate decision whether the conduct of the State of South Carolin ought to be made the subject of unqualified denunciation, and how far it was proper for the United States, as anation, to act on her by war, and thus preserve the constitution of the United States; and thus demonstrate at this time, to what extent South Carolina had violated the constitution.

If he rightly understood the language of the message, it went on the idea that the United States Government was the People's Government; that it was established by the people, acting in a mass, in opposition to the idea that the constitution had been adopted by the people of the States; that it was ratified by the States, set in motion by the States, and depended on the States for its support and continuance. The idea of the Government bring made by the people of the Union, in opposition The idea of the Government being to the idea that it was created by the peo of the States; and dependent on them for vitality and existence, was one which he wished

to refute. In the first place he would make a reference o our situation as colonies. As colonies there States were all separate and distinct colonies each colony holding its separate Executive, each its own Legislature, or, as it was termed, general court, and each holding its own judiciary. There was no other cement existing betheen these colonies except that which nature made, and that which arose from their owing first settlers came to the country, and establish ven hundred and ninety five, entitled "An act ed, as they came, their separate colonies, each to provide for calling out the militia to execute having its own executive. In this condition having it's own executive. In this condition they were found when the oppressive acts, of Great Britain coerced them into separation from the mother country. A common interest a common cause, a common oppression, a common burden, united them in a determina tion to resist, and in preparation of the means of resistance. They separately resolved on their course of action, and by common con sent exchanged communications with each other, and determined to have a general Congress.

There were some of the States which had declared their independence before that Con-gress issued the Declaration of Independence. the Declaration of Rights by the State of N Carolina, preceded the general Declaration of Independence. Wirginia also had previously adopted her Bill of Rights, and her Declaration of Independence. Before the general Declaration was made, each of the Colonies settling th the Decla unanimou States of of the Bri ground o United S do, in th good Pe should a State. independe the Laws which ha lations. committe Confeder This C king the ume of th of confed when the They w States f tions of them on of Mass New Y 22d Jul and on ratified Carolin

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to rive; a standing army among them, and | cord of the past from our public archieves. tice them into submission; they assumed : alit to enter into a mutual compact against the common enemy, with such of the Colonies as were willing to join in such a compact. Acting on this feeling, they assumed the right to send Delegates to Congress. He requested the Senate to look at the fact, and see if there was the slightest color for the idea that w declared our independence as a nation, and a consolidated Government.

He reminded the Senate of the historical fact, that the delegates so chosen did, not, on the instant terminate their work, but that, after having met, they drafted their Constitu tion, and had been in session, day after day, for some time engaged in deliberation, before they agreed on the form which the document should bear. It was as early as the month of September, 1774, that these delegates first met. They went on with their labors, and the various acts done shew that they were still settling this matter, until July 4th 1776, when the Declaration was finally agreed upon-the manimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America. But that was not all -When they came to adopt this declaration, which was consequent on the unjustifiable acts of the British Government, which formed the ground of complaint, they used this language "We therefore, the representatives of the United States in Congress assembled," &c. "do, in the name and by the authority of the good People of the United Colonies," &c. "should be free and independent "lates"-not a State, but States-and that "as free and independent States" &c., see 1st volume of the Laws. It was thus apparent in the very act of declaration, that it was thirteen States which had formed an alliance, and that it was not a single State, but thirteen Constellations, [Stars.] Immediately afterwards a committee was appointed to form articles of

Confederation. This Committee was appointed on the 11th June, 1776. So that it would be found by taking the dates as they appear in the 1st vol ume of the laws, that so far from these articles of confederation being in existence at the time when the Declaration of Independence was framed, they had not even been reported. They were reported subsequently, were agreed on by the Congress, and sent to all the States for their concurrence. The ratificariods. The State of New Hampshire ratified them on the 8th of August, 1778, the States of Massachusetts. Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, ratified them in November, 1778; Pennsylvania ratified them 22d July, 1778; Delaware, by one of her Del egates, ratified them on the 13th Feb. 1779. and on the 5th May by the other; Maryland ratified them on the 1st of March 1781; N. Carolina, on the 1st of July, 1778; and Georgia and South Carolina on the 4th July; 1778 This shows conclusively, that instead of being a single, consolidated nation, the States neve came into the Confederation until after the

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last State had adopted them in 1781. The very preamble of the articles was itself a refutation of the idea that this is a single nation. He read the presmile; and then refer-red to the first article, which declares that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every right and power which was not expressly delegated. So far, gislatures fulfil their part of the compact, by therefore, from being one nation, deriving its electing Senators, and doing what other things therefore, from being one nation, deriving its electing Senators, and doing what other things character of nationality from the Declaration are necessary on their part, to keep the goofIndependence, it appeared that the Declaration preceded even the Confederation of the States. He then adverted to the language of any attacks which might be made on them, or either of them; and further, to the terms of no alteration shall be made in these articles, unless by the authority of Congress, afterwards confirmed by the sanction of every state. He had thus stated the language of the Articles of Confederation on this point.

In February, 1787. Congress, in pursuance of the power which was contained in the Ar-ticles of Confederation, pointing out the mode by which they might be amended, passed resolutions, which might be found in the Laws, vol. i. p. 59, the presmble and the terms of the resolutions themselves, bearing out the views which he had already given of this subject. These resolutions were reported, submitted to the different Legislatures, and by them noted on. According to the express lan-guage of the Articles of Confederation, the amendments were first reported to Congress. and were then sent by their resolves to the Legislatures of the different States, to be acted on by them, with a recommendation that they be submitted to a Convention of the

It would be observed at once that if any State had offered an objection, as every one had the power, by its own act, to object, the objection would have been sufficient to prevent the formation of the constitution which was afterwards framed. But such was not the case, the whole of the States gave their as-sent, and all was done. The Legislatures of the different States did receive the proposi tions of Congress, and did call the convention, although of their own will, they might have rejected the proposition. He would not de-Constitution. It was a historical fact that this action took place at different periods.—
Two of the States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other states and acting in separate conventions when they ratified these provisions."—

Or. Cocke is dissattified with this passage, because it contains what he calls the "cabalistic tendent" and the constitution until some time after the other states did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other states did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other states are stated as a state of the provisions and acting in separate conventions. tain the Senate to give the precise order in tion until some time after the other States had done so. North Carolina was one of these States, and Massachusetts the other. Here. then, it seems that the Northern State which was the first colony to rise in arms agains, British sway, and to throw off all allegisage and to take on herself the odium and conse quences of that an ful word rebellion, was the last to come into the Union. She was the first in war, but the last in peace. She was willing to hunt the game of liberty, but she was slow to come into the compact until she was satisfied that the principles of liberty were suf-ficiently guarded and secured, and so con-stantly guaranteed that there was no probability that they would hereafter be made the sub-

North Carolina came into the Union in 1789, and Rhode Island in 1790. Thus the Constitution was made by the States, and unnot binding on the whole, for even the ratification of ten States could not impose on N Carolina and Rhode faland any obligation until they had also assented. The Constitution, there fore, was not created by the mass of the propie of the Union, but by the States, each State being bound by its own legislative act, acting on the subject in its sovereign capacity

He now came to another point. The tone of the Proclamation and Message looked to this Confederacy as a single nation and to the bringing into that nation powers and attributes which were never intended by the compact or by the States who ratified it. There were no such powers given by the States to the U.S. When we speak of "the people of the United This was no mistake. The force of words could not put down the eminipotence of truth; the breath of man could not obliterate the re-

It was provided by one of the articles, that it contradicts the idea of the people of these the ratification of nine States should be suffi. States, being united as one aggregate society. cient for the establishment of the Constitution between the States so ratifying. It was not between the People so ratifying, but between the States so ratifying. But he would go yet further, and show that it was a compact which was then formed, and not a government, in he sense in which it is used in the proclamaion and in the message. It was but a compact; and, like all other compacts, its fulfilment depends on the observance of good faith mong the powers which were parties to it. Nothing but that good faith could preserve it Lut before he would go into that point, he de sired to call the attention of the Senate to the declaration of two of the States, when they raextracts from the declaration of Massachusetts, which uses the language "in the name of the State," &c. and of some of the other States, which adopt the same phraseology. So that there was not one of these which did not commence "in the name of the State." They refer to the acts of Assembly, which give them power to act, and under which they ratified the Constitution. The ratification of Massachusetts emphatically declares it a compact by the State; and the ratification of New Hampshire and Rhode Island used the same words.

He would now proceed to show that our government was so complete a compact, that the through the instrumentality of the State Le body, equally representing all the States, could not continue its existence without the consent of the State Legislatures. Here was a provi sion which could not be got rid of. Without could not exist without the consent of the State Legislatures. So it was also in refer ence to the appointment of Presidential electors. How were these appointed? To the chosen according to the representation of the States, having a reference to federal numbers. There had been not long since a violent strug gle in this body on the subject of fixing the fractions of the ratio, because of the inequali ty of those fractions, which are in some of the States inconsiderable, while in others they a-

mounted to nearly the entire ratio. Another evidence in favor of his views he deduced from the article in the Constitution, which provides that the U. States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government. Then there was a compact between the several States, and be tween them and the U. States, for the guarantee to each of a republican form of govern

But without going into any minute details, he would put a simple preposition. Was it not in the power of the States at any moment to dissolve the government, by refusing to elect Senators, or to permit themselves to be represented in the legislative branch? This would be an insurmountable difficulty. The dissolution of the Senate alone would be fatal to the continuance of the government. It depends on the fidelity with which the State Levernment together. A majority concerting together could destroy this government at any moment they pleased. Away then with the idea that this is a single Nation? This is not the second article, by which the States pledge idea that this is a single Nation? This is not add themselves to defend themselves against the government of a single Nation. It is nothing else but a federal compact, depending for its existence on the fidelity with which the the 18th article, in which it is declared that parties to it filli their obligations. He admit ed at the same time, that the U States pos sessed the power to make laws in conformity with the Constitution, which, under the pow ers given to the General Government, might be made operative upon individual States through the Executive, Legislative and Judi cial organs.

Here Mr. Bibb gave way; and, on motion of

Mr. King, the Senate adjourned.

FROM THE GLOBE.

MR. COCKE'S RESOLUTION. This gentleman has written a communica tion to the Richmond Enquirer, in support of the position assumed by his resolution offered in the Senate of Virginia. He repeats, as the meaning of the President's Proclamation, "that the Federal Government resulted from the people in the aggregate, and not from the States in their sovereign capacity."

We think it somewhat singular that those who are the friends of the President and of State Rights, should insist upon having the authority of his name, and the sanction of an almost universal approbation on the part of the nation, in favor of the Proclamation, against the doctrines which they consider of vital in terest. We stated expressly and on authority, that the President did not mean, and did not say that "the Federal Government result ed from the people in the aggregate and not from the States." The President said "that the people of the U. States framed the Constitution, acting through their State Legislatares in making the compact, to meet and discusthe United States." Now, one would think that there could be no harm in using the terms of the Constitution in explaining its origin .-But the writer says that those terms have been misinterpreted by "the Federal party." And is this any reason why the President may not use the phraseology of the Constitution, in its true sense? The President says, in the Proclamation, "the people of the U. States fra-med the Constitution." And we gave the public to understand that the interpretation given to this expression by the author of it was in perfect coincidence with the subsequent declaration, viz: that they formed it as composing independent communities, "acting through State Legislatures in making the compact," and "acting in separate conventions in ratifying it." And lest this explanation might not prove satisfactory, we asserted, upwhat was asserted in Doctor Cocke's resolu tion, that the Constitution was formed by the whole people of the Union, as an aggregate mass, and that a majority of this aggregate could alter or abolish it.
We had imagined that the detailed history

of the mode in which separate State agency operated in discussing and ratifying the Constitution, would divest the general phrase that it was formed "by the people of the U. States" of all its terrors. But let us for a moment ex mine the alarming import of "the terms used" in the preamble of the Constitution and in the Proclamation. In our opinion, these erms of themselves expressly exclude the in-

States—and when we talk of States as United, more, and report to this house by bill or other the highest scale by Mr. Clay and his friends. those tariff men put a stop to all importations, though many of them knew it was contrary to then the revenue would decline; but sir, I because then there would be but one consolidated State, which would defeat the terms used, implying a plurality of States"

But nothing, it seems can reconcile Doctor Cocke to the term "Union" as he has found it in several places in the Proclamation. He quotes the following sentence, which contains narration of the various stages of the association of the States, as pregnant with consoli

dation. He says:
"The first of these expressions that I shall quote, will be found in the following senten ces of the Proclamation. 'The unity of our political character, (as has been shown for ano ther purpose,) commenced with its very exis-tence. Under the regal government we had no separate character - our opposition to its op pressions began as UNITED COLONIES. We were united under the Confederation," &c Now, (says Dr. Cocke,) if all this were histor ically true, if it proved any thing, it would prove not only that we are now one nation, people or community, but that we had been such from the planting of the colonics on this continent."

The apprehension that some one of the States, like Aaron's rod, will swallow up the rest, is so great with the Doctor, that he will rest, is so great with the Doctor, that he will not even hear the truth of history told. Were we not united by a common allegiance to the crown of Great Britain under the regal government? Were we not united in opposition to ment? Were we not united in opposition to the description of the property of the Light of th very organization of the government, its life's ment? Were we not united in opposition to blood and vitality, could only be circulated the oppressions of that government as UNITED colonies? Were we not united after we achieved our Independence as a confedera-By the State Legislatures themselves. This cy? and are we not now united under a Federal Government by the Constitution of the U. States? Can any one of these notorious facts be denied? No. But we do deny the inference from such a condition of things, that the this body, not a law could be passed, yet it State Governments, or the people composing the separate communities under the local gov ernments, lose any of their rights by the Na- contributions of the author as frequently as his tional Union which the several sovereign and independent States have formed by the Con-U. States as a single nation? No. . They were stitution of a General Government. On the contrary we hold that they have acquired rights of immense value, derived from the compact of uinon; and have reserved rights of the highest importance also, secured under it; and we consider that man the best asserter of State rights, who devotes himself to maintain the licans and a variety of other associates; but acquired rights and reserved rights of the States. This can only be done by preserving the U-much greater surprise in my mind. To find nion - and preserving the strict limitations prescribed in its Constitution. We know that Addrew Jackson is devoted to accomplish both these objects in the present crisis; and ses me to doubt urr own strong political friend-we shall regret it extremely if Doctor Cocke ship for Jackson; having been taught from my cannot go with him.

EASTON. MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12. 1833.

The appointments of oflicers for this county re received. The Orphans' Court, Notary Public, and County Surveyor, are the same as insurrection of Pennsylvania, caused by an last year. We have not seen the list of Justices of the Peace, but presume, in most intances the same gentlemen are continued.

The prices of grain in Baltimore, on Thursday last, were, prime red wheat \$1.12; Yellow oats 374; cloverseed \$7 50.

CONGRESS In the Senate, on Friday, a nessage was received from the President of he United States, covering a report from the Secretary of State concerning the Diplomatic relations of the U. States, which were read and ordered to be laid on the table and printed. Various petitions and bills from the House of

Mr. l'oindexter offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of the orders which have een given to the Commanding Officer of the Military forces assembled in and near Charleston, S.C; and also copies of the orders which have been given to the commander of the Na val Forces, assembled in the Harbor of Charles ton-particularly such orders, if any such have been given, to resist the constituted au thorities of the State of South Carolina, within the chartered limits of said State, which, after ome debate between Messrs. Poindexter, Webster and Grundy, was laid on the table

for one day.

The special order of the day, (the bill for the more effectual collection of the revenue.) was taken up and debated until about 4 o' clock, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Comthe bill from the Senate to explain and amend the 18th section of the tariff act of 1832, until 12 o'clock, when the Tariff Bill, being the special order of the day, was taken up, and being gone through by the Committee, was reported to the House.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. In the Senate, Feb. 5-John C. Groome, Esq of Cecil county, was unanimously chosen a Se nator of the state, to supply the vacancy occa ioned by the resignation of George Reed, esq. In the Houre of Delegates, Feb. 5.—A mes

sage was sent to the senate, proposing to fix the second day of next March for the adjourn ment of the General Assembly, if no earlier day in the mean time be agreed upon. Mr Wright, of Queen Anns, reported a bill

to incorporate the Beaver Dam and Hagers town Branch Canal Company.

Feb. 6—A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to appoint two additional Directors on the part of the State, in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and nominating Samuel Spring of Prince Georges, county, for the Western of Maryland, and nominating Samuel Spring of Prince Georges county, for the Western Spring and Thomas Hayward of Dorchester outly, for the Branch Bank at Easter The Proposition of the Branch Bank at Easter Branch Branch Bank at Easter Branch Bra proposition is predicated upon the provision in the charter of the Bank, that "whenever the State shall become stockholder to an amount not less than forty thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to appoint two directors, one for each shore; and for every additional eighty, thousand dollars paid by the state, she shall be entitled to appoint two additional eighty. be entitled to appoint two additional Directors in manner as aloresaid;" and upon the state ment, in the annual report of the Treasurer of the Chair of State the Cha t e Western Shore, from which it appears the State has invested in the said Bank, for productive capital, \$190,000 And for public schools, 71,550

Making together, \$261,550
'The bill reported by Mr. Richardson, enti-tled, an act for the benefit of Thomas S. Car-ter, late sheriff of Garoline county, was read

riff of Caroline, endorsed, 'will pass with the

concurred in by the House.

The House land under consideration the report of the joint committee on so much of the New York, Pennsylvania, and the westward, Governor's message as relates to the proceednot room.

The excellent communication of our corwill lose none of its interest by the delay.

the question; the leading objections, that his ping the fundamental rights of our country is The communicaton in general, is of a charac

leisure will allow. Mr. Mullikin, [FOR THE WHIG.] I have ever been a little surprised at the movements and conduct of that portion of socicty called Federalist formerly, and now the coalition, being a union of discontented repubmuch greater surprise in my mind. To find them now the friends and advocates of the present chief magistrate of the union, makes me almost mistrust my own fe- lings, and cauship for Jackson; having been faught from my earliest days to view their movements with a jealous eye, now to be associated with them in the political movements of the day a e phenom ena in nature. The present unhappy state into which the United States are plunged is not the first which has been caused by their lyranical course of proceedings. During administration of the elder Adams our citizens were called to arms to quell the whiskey unjust law of a federal Congress to support a profligate administration, who also passed the renowned alien and sedition laws, which prevented a citizen or foreigner from uttering or publishing a disrespectful word against the president; and raised a standing army to strengthen the arm of government; but in the language of our departed Father of his coun-Corn 66 ets. and white 65, both in demand; try, the yeomanry indignantly frowned on the first attempt of oppression and hurled them from power, where they have ever since been groveling in the dark shades of discontent and disappointment. Again, from their uniform and undeviating opposition to the many and various movements and laws of the republican administrations, which time has demon strated to be beneficial to our rising republic; war was proclaimed, still notwithstanding their Representatives were referred to the appropriate committees.

May Signal friendships exhibited to the enemy during the war, and their strong opposition, and their strong opposition, and should the following resoluemy where and when to attack our young but powerful mayy; the refusal of federal go vernors to allow the militia to cross the line to obtain a victory; Resolutions passed by federil representatives declaring it to be unjust and unholy to celebrate the victories of America the withholding supplies from our brave soldiers under arms fighting to secure and maintain the liberty which a Washington procured; ommanders writing to their superior officers o harrass the militia to make them tired of tthe war, and that too in the sight of the ene my's guns; and a thousand other acts at a recital of which my heart sickens: still I say the firm and steady republican administration maintained the cause of justice, carried us sufe through the war, and caused the Ameri can name to be respected in every clime-Finding their political characters now sunk pelow par from their former conduct, and could never again rise under the old federal banner, and seeing a probability of discontent in the Republican ranks, they coalesced under the name and style of National Republicans, to put down the honest and pure principles of republicanism, to defeat the congressional causupport of Mr. Adams, who like themselves was always looking out to see what advantage could betaken of the times, or by what ways and ery American? The present Chief Magisrate received a majority of electoral votes, and should have been proclaimed President of the United States, but the restless spirits of the ambitious coalition stalked abroad, and by bargain and sale, as an auctioneer would a cargo of wine, placed at the head of the government Mr. Adams, in opposition to the vox populi, and in opposition also to the constitution.

ents of the western intriguer. Jackson like

placed in the Chair of State the venerable

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill the true interest and policy of the American for the benefit of Thomas S. Carter, late she government. But why was it so strenuously urged? Like the preceding part of their brage at the suggestion of the President relproposed amendments," which were read and conduct, they were willing to risk the safety after to banks. I suppose they will think it and happiness of their country at the shrine sacrilege for me to propose one, but netwith-of ambition. They thought the eastern states Governor's message as relates to the proceedings of South Carolina. Various amendments were adopted, when Mr. Jones submitted a substitute for the report. for which we have been applied to the report. for which we have been applied as the substitute for the report. The proceeding in manufactories, place let every State revoke their Bank charters—then let the U. States erect a Bank on their capital, let her establish as many branch. substitute for the report, for which we have the present unhappy prospects in the South, and may say they are all hottomed on Clay— quisite to carry on commerce; the revenue aand may say they are all hottomed on Clay- quisite to carry on commerce; the revenue a- and hence their great desire to see Jackson rising from the mother and children should march an armed force to Charleston to suprespondent "A Plain Man," was received at then soon see their papers turning summersets, to support all her movements, the residue a moment when we could not possibly give it and repeat their previous predictions that an insertion, and was accidentally overlooked Jackson was a military chieftain, an Oliver in making up the matter for our last paper. That South Carolina and the southern states The subject however is of a character which are unjustifiably oppressed, cannot be denied; plus it should then be applied to internal imthat a high tariff is not beneficial to America, We cannot agree with our correspondent in be brought to the standard so warmly and reall his views; especially in those in relation to a Bank of the U. States? We are not disposed however, to enter into a discussion of Carolina have taken rash and impolitic steps, for which they were taxed. Senate of the U. States, and secondly in the But of what benefit is this high tariff? let us ted to the President and Senate of the U. States. discord which might arise between the parent test its principles. During the embargoes and States, which should be laid before Congress and branch Bailks; the former being under the management and control of the Federal the management and control of the Federal, the latter under those of the State Governments. latter under those of the State Governments. moment turn his attention to the unpardon ter that will afford much interest to our readers, and we shall be pleased to receive the clared they could sell at six dollars and have a have no counterfeit bills; your notes would handsome profit, they made us pay 12 and 16 pass current in every quarter of the globe; dollars for; after the war ceased and the Bri your brokers who now live or the distress of tish began to pour in on us their fabricks like a torrent, a Tariff was imposed in 1816 to protect them in a measure, and to produce a revenue to the government, she then owing a large debt; here we could and did progress with happiness and content, but those restless spirits who had embarked much money, with much force, urged an additional duty, which was imposed in 1824 Had the government remained firm and unmoved here, and exhibited a steady principle, the manufacturers were then making a handsome support, and were doing well; our fabricks began to improve both in quality and respectability, but the prospects of smassing large fortunes induced many others to embark in the same boat, which caused great competition, and added to the importatations, caused a reduction in their profits; a gain application was made to congress to in crease the duties, which was done almost to a probitition of importations in 1828-Still no satisfied, in 1832 they wished an additional duty, and here the great champion of the west thought he had discovered a new road on which he might drive the chariot of State here his eloquence was heard, here his powers were enforced, here he called to his aid all the odd ends of opposition, and on those princi ples and dectrines rest the present unhappy situation of our country, which may end in blood shed and disunion; which I pray God may not be the case. Now sir, let me ask the question, is your country happier than it was in 1816 or 1824? or are there better prospects for the manufacturers now than then would it not have been more wise and politic to have had some firm data on which we could rest our views, and be certain of a steady commerce and exchange of produce? Has not this fickle and changeable mode of doing business been the ruin of thousands? Has it not filled your country full of speculators and com-

energy and strength of your citizens, by taking them from the farming pursuits, and shutting them up in your factories? will they not become weak, sickly and effeminate? Is it not as plain and palpable as a problem in Euclid that the farmers and mechanics are paying a heavy tax annually for their clothing, and every thing they purchase? suppose you purchase a yard of cloth for six dollars on which a duty of 30 per cent is paid by the British manufacturer for the liberty of exporting it to this country, and the American factor demand the same price for the same quali ty cloth, then suppose the duty or Tariff to be removed and free liberty to export to America, would you not be able to purchase the same cloth for \$4 20? Or suppose a mechanic or labourer was to purchase a suit of clothes say 6 yards of cloth at 2 dollars per yard, which would be 12 dollars with a tax under the Tariff law of 40 per cent, (as the tariff men have put a higher tax on course than fine cloth), and suppose the tariff was abolished, would not this mechanic or labourer be a ble to purchase the sam suit for \$7 80republicanism, to defeat the congression of for ing \$4.20 tax? then let me assay or cus which recommended Mr. Crawford for ing \$4.20 tax? then let me assay or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States, who would not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man the President of the United States and the President of the President of the President of the United States are recommended to the President of t monied men who have invested their capital in manufactories? I do not pretend to say the above could betaken of the times, or by what ways and means he could be put in power. What was the result? Is it not fresh in the minds of every American? The present Chief M. by this opression? lay what duties you please. the English will import either at a lo

its utmost, will you not destroy the powerfu

themselves or smuggle in, or evade your laws so as to compete with your domestic fabricks, for God knows many of them are vilains enough to do any thing. Have they not eva-ded the law in bar iron? did they not beat down the two ends and prick a few holes in the bars and send it in as manufactured iron, and with all your protection are the iron mas-ters making money? no not one of them. But Jackson, in opposition to whom every engine was in modified to the patriot and soldier, who had bared his breast in time of danger to save his country; but it was liberally beatowed on his bosom companion. Those self created coalition grantry, a compound of all the old ends of disaffection, finding themselves again foiled, take a true and faithful fox dog, cast around to see what track they should again pursue; at length the old Keotuckian frailed off on the Tariff, and every mother's son was soun heard. Pariff, and every mother's son was soon heard told the revenue will suffer; not so, let them do said church to give frague. This system was forced to as our President has recommended; but should jan 2:

would establish a revenue on a more lasting foundation. As the coalition took great um-

Sir, my plan for a bank would be, in the first their capital, let her establish as many branchbe the property of the U. States, out of which should be distributed through the different states to pay their expenses of all kinds, even descending to the various county charges, if Should she not have sufficient funds I would

The mother bank should be under the conties, you would then break up your stock would be at an end, and we would be a happy people.

A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot county, Feb. 1, 1833.

On Monday last, by the Revd. Lott War-field, Mr. ELI CAULE, of Queen Anna county, to Miss Susan Ann Wilson, of this town.

LOT FOR SALE. WILL be sold, at a low price, a LOT OF LAND, containing 91 acres, about one

mile from the town of Easton. Apply to the ditor of the Whig. feb 12 3w

NOTICE

S HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county de-ceased, will meet at the late Dwelling-house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commiss

JAMES PARROTT, WM. H. GROOME, SAM'L T. KENNARD, SAM'L. ROBERTS. Feb. 19th, 1833-feb 12

Coach, Gig, and Harness



MAKING

THE Subsribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouche, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggee, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their strict attention and persoverance to merit a continuance of the patron-age of a generous public.

They wish to take two apprentices of good moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch of Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach mithing.

smithing.

The public's ob't, serv'ts.

JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessity of sollecting close to meet our demands.

J. P. A. & Co.

The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the a bove six times. feb 12 6w (G)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of venditioni expoto me directed and delivered by the clerk there-of, against John Camper, at the suits of the fol-lowing persons, viz: one at the suit of Edward Jenkins and Austin Jenkins, one at the suit of

James Thompson, one at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins & Co., one at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins and Thomas Reese, and one other and with all your protection are the iron masters making money? no not one of them. But you will be told Iron is cheaper, cloth is lower, muslin can now be purchased at a reduced price, and every thing you purchase is lower. True, it is, but this grows out of various circumstances of the times, and neighbor the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit; I negro girl, called Eliza, I negro man Richard; 4 beds and furniture, I side board, I bureau, I doz chairs, 2 tables and all the residue of invention, a new arithmetical calculation differing from mine, or even the one used by the honorable Senator of the United States. Indeed sir, the many new views which are now taken of the constitution of the U. at the suit of William Turner assignee of John States. Indeed sir, the many new views which are now taken of the constitution of the U. States, and the State, and the many pracks played with them, reminds me of the observation of an old Dutchman, who in a very grave manner observed, he was afraid that those thereon. J. M. FAULKNER, Shift.

THE above reward will be given by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who broke the each and glass over one of the front doors of said church, and the glass over the other, inn 22

GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, Pipperine, Oil Cubehs Oll of Cantharadin, Denarcotized Lauda.

cury. Phosphorus, Prussic Acid. Quinine, Cinchonine Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp. Ditto Opium,

Black Oxyde of Mer

Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12

Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN 12 hy 16, &c. SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

RIMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends moved her

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith Esq. She invites her former customers and ends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varicties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Bultimore. and where immediate attention will be paid ply of

N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKER,

Denton, Maryland:-

Offers his services to his friends and old cus tomers, 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, 1882.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti VV more city and county, on the 4th day of January, 1833, by Chas. Kernan, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Ba timore, as a runaway, a coloured woman who calls herself SUSAN MYERS or TAG; says and helongs to Thomas Cockey, Esq living of the York road, 11 miles from the city Said coloured woman is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, scar on her breast occasioned by a burn, scar on her right ear and a scar on her left thumb. Had on when committed, blue calico frock, a pair of coarse shoes and black stockings, blue and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck, and red cotton handkerchief on her head.

The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore County Jail. jan 15-26

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call At his store may now be had, among

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Grammar Tytler's History Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Rome Keith on the Globes Goldsmith's Greece Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Glober Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Grieshach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-Testament.

phy and Atlas Adams' do. do. Wilson's do. do. Greek Exercises Academical Reader Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. English Reader Horace Delphini Introduction to do. Vilgil Sequel to do. English Grammars Cæsar Spelling Books Gough, Pike, Jess and Græca Minora Græca Majora Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c. Clarke's Homer Alse, Slates, Pencils Paper, Blank Books, Viri Roma Historia Sacra Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN. Muir's Syntax

July 10

100 MEGROES WANTED. INEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 of the most approved and fashionable patyears of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of will please give me a call as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market. All puncti communications directed to me, in Easton, will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. THOMAS M. JONES.

Easton, February 2, 1833. If

350 NEGROES WANTEDO

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

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

More new Goods.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN-NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, CASSINETS.

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

uch as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn.

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c. All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

Millinery and Mantua-making. MRS. GIBBS.

NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just receive ed in addition to her former stock, a large sup-

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles. which she will dispose of on moderate terms MRS. GIBBS, greatful for past favours, invites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the va-rieties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to

please the public. Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fashjan 5

400 Acres of Land for Salc. will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good qual-

ty, with an abundance of timber; the repair.—Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary.— Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.

PETER WEBB.

Dr. SCUDDER'S

CELEBRATED EYE WATER For inflamation and weakness of the Lyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible emedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant vade-mecum to the raveller. This Eye Water is prepared with he greatest care, and has never been known o fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restora tion of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afflicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been receiv ed by Dr S. within these few years, containng flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water-and the cures effected by it, have een set forthas Wonderful beyond precedent Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertise-ments of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER, Oculist and Inserter of Artifical Human Eyes, City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &cc.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets,

BALTIMORE. THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to nform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in tho best style of workmanship,

all descriptions of

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms aug 28 lyear

JOHN J. HARROD,

PUBLISHER, BOOK SELLER AND STATIONER, No. 172, MARKET STREET, Baltimore,

Has constantly on hand,
GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and
STATIONERY which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances. Amongst others in quantity are the follow-ing: -Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now ex-

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learn d and authentic Jewish Historian and cele er ited Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Chirst, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abrahamcomplete in one volume.

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev: James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter and Sutcliff—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind-a new and fine edi

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthagenians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author-complete in 2 vols. Svo.

Drs. Mosheim, Coyles and Gleig's Com plete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal Svo. volumes.

Watson's very popular Theological Insti-tutes, or a view of the Credences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity. The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart. The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.

Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripure Promises. Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition. Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social

Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs. Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley.
Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Agent.

Mary Collyer, with wood cuts. Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge. 150 different sorts of premium Books, for

Academies, &c.
The Academical Reader, a very popula chool class Book. The two first volumes of the Methodist Pro testant, a popular weekly Religious paper -The third volume is now publishing .-This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and

other writers. JOHN J. HARROD, Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper-which contains many new, imporant and highly interesting views of the Chris tian Church-by the Reverend James R. Wil

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Foie Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted. Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals

Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in Custom Blanks, in their variety. Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted.

Penkinves, Razors, red Tape and Taste. Port Folios-Albums, extra and fise. English and American Lead Pencils. assorted.

Wafers-Red, black and assorted colors. Also on hand,

A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical BOOKS, in great variety.
Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted. Super Royal and Medium Printing PAPER, ssorted qualities.

Ironmongers and Grocers Wrapping PA-

Blue and White and White Bonnet Beards. Allsizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, nade to pattern.

MAIL STACE VIA BROAD CREEK.

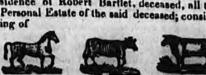
URING the session of the Legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M., on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P M. same evening Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, ar rive at Easton by 7 o'clock P M. same day leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'clock P. M

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapo is four dollars, from Easton three collars N. B Persons wishing to go direct to Bal-timore, will find comfortable accommodations on board the Queenstown mail packet, which leaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival of the mail from Easton. jan 5

610 REWARD.

THE above reward will be given by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who broke the sash and glass over one of the front doors of said church, and the glass over the other.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court By virtue of an order of the Urphans Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of Robert Bartlet, deceased, all the Personal Estate of the said deceased; consist-



CATTLE, HORSES, and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, also about eighty barrels of Corn. Top fodder, Corn-caps, Blades, &c. with hundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will

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

JOHN KEMP, Admr.

of Robert Bartlett, deceased.

TO PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY. THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type L Foundry respectfully informs the Prin ters in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be ob tained at from other Foundrys-consisting

principally of the following sizes, viz. Nonpareil, Nonpareil, Brevier, Bourgeois. Brevier, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Pica, Long Primer, 4 Lines Pica. Small Pica, Six Lines Pica orna

Pica, mented. Eight Lines Pica Ar Great Primer, Double Pica, Eight Lines Pica Flu-Double English. ted, Eight Lines Pica Oak Double Great Primer, Five Lines Pica.

Leaf.

Eight Lines Pica orna

mented, &c. &c. Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c. Orders for any of the above, as also for Pres-

ses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Gal-

Seven Lines Pica,

leys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in he completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other estab-lishment of a similar kind in the U. States. Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry. Mr. EDWARD STARR, who has been long

engaged in carrying on the business, is super ntending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabledto due portion of each number to communications attend to the orders of Printers in such a or essays on the subject, coming from any quar manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent

of the Baltimore Type Foundry. Printers of Newspapers who will pub-ish this advertisement to the amount of two dollars, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent, will be allowed that sum in part payment of any bill they make with the Foundry for Type to the amount of ten dollars.

* A Book of Specimens can be seen at this Office, or it can be had on application to the

MARYLANDS

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 29th day of January, Anno Domini 1833.

ON application of Solomon R. Cahall, Exline county, deceased-It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly co

pied from the minutes of proceed-ings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my band and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-three. Test,

WM. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath btained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Noah Cahall, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. - Given under my hand this twenty ninth day of January, A. D.

cighteen hundred and thirty-three.
SOLOMON R. CAHALL, Ex'r. of Noah Cahall, deceased.

General agricultural & Horticultu al Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Of nee of the American Parmen, at No. 16, S. Colert St. Baltimorer in connex on with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in

the vicinity.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers gardners, and the public generally, and dealer particularly, that he is prepared to execute or ders in any or all of its departments; and he so licits those who feel interested in his plan to fur nish him with their address, (free of expense to him) on receipt of which he will forward to hem an extra number of his paper the Amerian Farmer, containing a full description of h establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds. &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very more, with first rate seeds, prepared and label ed, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his attentive establishment, there is not in the U sited States a more eligible place than this to poly for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety. many of which are very rare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, roots, tines, domestic and male, buoks, implements, and last, though not east, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This inst is imparter weekly to subscribers for a small anou-l con Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an ad ertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscri ber is agent also for the principal nurseries and gordens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine caule, sheep, and other da mestic animals—also for the United Society of

Shakers, at New Lebanon, N Y a full assort ment of whose celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times b" had from h.m. wholesale and retail, on the best terms Address I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Beltimore, 241.

CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER WANTED GOOD hand at the above business will A obtain employment and good wages, on application to

WILLIAM TURNER. Greensborough, Caroline county.

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued ON SATURDAY, (at noon) IN EACH WEEK

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER. UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS HARTHORN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT

ONG established custom requires, that the comments ment of every new periodical authorston shall be ushered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the objects of which it will treat, and he principles by which its conductors intend to be got rned. In obedience to this custom, we now pre sent ourselves to the reading public, and ask others such patronage as their indulging sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As i is much more easy to promise, than to perform we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the of -cis we have chiefly in view, believing it to b he wiser course not to excite (v .r.grest expec ations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy hem, may draw upon us the ridicule which un to mly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have suc-creded in our aim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been establish es under the immediate suspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE. wide a view to the advancement of that great cause so essential to the permanence of our re publican institutions, and to domestic peace at ndividual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of he paper will be to extend the influence of its salutary principles. In order to attain erable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every de -cription of information relative to this most eresting topic, and for this purpose to allot s or essys on the subject, coming from any quar-ter where good wishes to the cause may give rive to them; to notices of all meetings held by thfriends of the system; to the proceedings of so cieties throughout the country, and such statistical articles as may be collected, shewing the ad ancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully vare that a paper devoted to one subject, hower er excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, select ed from the best literary sources, and mingling gay with the serious, the useful with the pleas ent, will render it acceptable to every reade whose taste is not vittated by the grossest selfabandonment. In order to render this paper eign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sum naries of passing events, at home and abroad will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of fashionand amusements as may be harmless, and accept able to the scholar or man of lessure.

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will be, to refine the tame, enlighten the understanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. Be seving that knowledge and virtue will always d in hand, and that in proportion as the ives of men are virtuous, will be their increas ed love of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so vice versa that as our fund of information is enlarged, will our capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that spring from a pure and elevated standard of mor-als, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability he may possess, to the advancement of the one nd the other.

Having thus far hinted at what the editor in tends to do, it may be proper for him to say what he will not do. He will not admit, under any plea whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION. or PARTISAN FOLITICS. He will not ad mit, knowingly, any thing of a personal charac-ter, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will be permit himself to be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what the contents of "THE GUARDIAN," accept or

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IN TELLIGENCER, will be published every Saurday, on paper of the best quality, a large size slicet, and with the best type, in folio form; and in order to bring it within the most moderand in order to bring it within the most moderate pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per anium, payable in advance, or \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the subscriptions of ten sub-cribers will be entitled to

a copy gratis.—Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Daq. who is autiorized to

The publication will be commenced as soon a sufficient number of subscribers shall have

The undersigned respectfully recommend this paper to the patronage of the friends of TEM-PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, nd solicit their scrive exertions in obtaining sub STEVENSON ARCHER

President State Lemperance Society. President Balt. Temperance Society
Subscription lists will be left at the Store

of Mesers Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market street; Coale & Littell, Calvert street; J. septi N. Toy, Market at,

(Papers well affected to the cause will confer a favour by publishing the ab ve, and may be assured of a return, abould occasion offer.

Bank of Maryland,

Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832.

On current accounts, or deposites unject to be checked for at the picasure of the depositor, interest shall be

allowed at the rate of R. WILSON, Cashier. By order, LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

The surscriber, having been appointed the a he subscriber, having been appointed the gent of Gen. Lafavette, to dispose of his LANDS in Florida, is ready to receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less than one sective General's Township of land. About 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be ca-h, or one fourth in cash, and the resi

will be ca-h, or one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual insulments, satisfactorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land adjoining the city of Tellahassee; and, in reference to locably, health fullness of climate, fertility and adaption of soil to the culture of sugar, and cotta, it unequalled by any other Township of land in he Territory of Florida,

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS,

Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832.

nov 27-dec 11

notice.

AT the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough bred horse)

"MARYLAND ECLIPSE" will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centreville. Competent Judges have pronounced him, interior to few, if any horses in this country. He has fine size and great beauty, particulars however of his stock, size and perfor mances will be hereafter given at full length.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

HE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable proper-ty in the county, to call on him at his office in Caston, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped the those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

PHILIP MACKEY. Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

A New, Cheap, and Popular Pe. riodical. ENTITLED THE SELECT

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars PROSPECTUS.

N presenting to the public a periodical en-tirely new in its character, it will be expectod that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a nu-

rous population, with literary tastes, who are cattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary inormation emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fit ed them to enjoy. Books are chesp in our princi-pal cities, but in the interior they cannot be pro-cured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideration is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphasically is, to make good ding chesper, and to put it in a form that will

br ng it to every man's door Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Setect Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the u:fling expense of two and a half cents, or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Obio or Vermont nay be perusing it in their parlours. To elucidate the advantages of "The Select

Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is nly necessary to compute it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for examples the Chronicles of the Connungate occur two volumes, which are sold at \$1,25 to \$1,50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thir y-seven cents, postage included! So that more y-seven cents, possing mannity of literary mater can be supplied for the same money by adopting the same money by adopting he newspaper form.—But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common Leadon novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take five two weeks to accomplish; for though not langer than one week will clapse between the valing of each number, yet when there is - press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are r quired to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals— fif-y-two numbers being the equivalent

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edm-Surgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tiles, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be cuiled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lo ver of knowledge, and science, litersture, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other world, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of

tamilies, that they need have no dread of intro-ducing the "Select Circulating Library" into heir domestic circle, as the gentleman who has and habits, sides a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in carering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the distrimental or otherwise, that will follow the distrimental or otherwise, that semination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and eng gements affords him peculiar advantages and facilities for the se-lection of broks. These, with the additions channels created by agencies at London, Liver-pool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary eportment

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash TERRE - The Select Circulating Library" will

Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry subject to interest, wim—

For deposites payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of processing payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be used the rate per annum of the composites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be used the rate per annum of the composites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be used the rate per annum of the composites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be used the composites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be used the composites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be used the process of the control of the most distance of the page and the composite payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be used to the most distance of the control of the most distance of the page and the control of the control of the most distance of the control of the most distance of the most distance of the most distance of the most distance of the page and seekly on a doubte medium set.

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In will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rec's Cyclopedia.—Each volume will be accompanied with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers are all the page and seekly to the most distance of the page and seekly to the most distance of the page and seekly to the most distance of the page and seekly to the most distance of the page and seekly to the most distance of the page and seekly to the most distance of the page and seekly to the most distance of the page and seekly to the most distance of the page and seekly to the most distance of the page and

The price is Five Dellars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each.—a price at which it cannot a siftered unless extensively patronaed.—
O'Puguant at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20 60, and a proportionale compensation for a larger namber. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—Cube of five individuals may thus precure the work for \$6.00 by uniting in their remittance.

Subscribers to them, these otherwise anusted may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilishent of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know now many to print of the future numbers.

**Editors of newspapers who give the above three removements.

". Editors of newspapers was give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be en-titled to an exchange of 53 Numbers.

ADAM WALDIE, Corporar Street, Near Sevents, under the Approactions Library, back of the Arcade, where muscriptions will be gratefully received.

Philadelphia, October, 1833.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIGARD PROPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. VamoNo. 34.

EASTON, MD.--SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1833.

WHOLE No. 242

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY O SATURDAY MORNING. (during the Session of Congress) due of theyear - Brown and

EDWARD MULLIKIN; PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion."

TAUSTEE'S SALE.

DY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day of February next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock of that day, all that FARM on which William Ray, in his lifetime, resided, and of which he died seized, situate in Miles River Neck, in Talbot county adjoining the lands of John W. Blake's heirs, Samuel Sneed, and of William G. Tilghman. Esq. The farm is composed of part of a tract of land called "Dundee," and of part of a tract of land called "Bachelor's Branch Addition," and contains, by estimation, the quantity of eighty-seven and one half acres of land, more or less.

or less.

By the terms of the decree, a credit of six and twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as the trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the principal, with interest from the day of sale; and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to that his and not belore, the trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, a good and suf-ficient deed for the lands so sold to him, her, or them, as aforesaid, free, clear, and dischar-ged, from all claim of the defendant, or claim-

ged, from all claim of the defendant, or elaimant, or either of them.

The creditors of William Ray, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of said sale.

WILLIAM HAY WARD, Jr. Easton, Jan. 29, 1833. ts Trustee

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BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT,

At the commencement of the new year, by For SYLVESTER.

Drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTE.

delphia, Jan 12, 1835.

46 18 24 56 18 3 21 11 57

Combination 18 24 46, the higest prize of 20, 500 Dollars, was sold by all lacky SYLVES TER, to one of his distant patrons. The but a few days since that we had to announce the sale of the prize of 10,000 dollars in the Virginia State Lottery; also 4,000 in a late class of New York Lottery. These facts will remain as proud monunents to the fame of the all fortunate SYLVESTER.

Remember if you wish to procure prizes they can only be obtained at Sylverster's Prize selling Office.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 3—to be drawn at Baltimore on Saturday, Feb. 16th, 1833.

115,000, Honsar Paras.

15,000, 4,000, 1,630, 3 of 1,250, 5of 1,000, 10

of 600, 100 prizes of 400, &c

Whole Pickets 95, Halves, 2 50, Quarters

GRAND COLSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Clase No. 7, for 1883, To be drawn at Wilmington (Delaware) Feb. 18tb. 10,000 DOLLARS.

10,000 DOLLARS.

I prize of \$10,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,022\2 of 1,000, 4 of 500, 5 of 300, 10 of 200,

10 of 150, 20 of 100, &c.

Tickets \$6, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

POrders from any part of the U. States will receive the same attention as on personal application. When \$10 and upwards are remitted postage need not be paid.

SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has effices, (at New York, Baltimere and Pittsburg, Nashville and New Orleans;) thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers.

try must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore Md. of will tra-

Feb 9

BOR SALE

That very convenient and comfortable dwel-That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and water the service of the corner of Dover and westing House, at present occupied by Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order. For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will show the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 1 G4t

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 18th day of January, 1835, by Charles Kernan, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself JOSEPH HISNRY THOMAS, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Robert Jamieson, in Alexandria, Baker by trade. Said coloured man is about 22 years of age) 5 feet 44 inches high, has a large scan on his right arm, occasioned by a burn. Had un when committed, a drab pea noat and paatschons, check shirt, white fur hat and old pair of boots.

The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, other wise has will be discharged according to law.

Of Baltimore city and county Jail.

Jun 28 - feb 9 Sw

JAN committed to the Jail of Balfimore of the Assessment of the Pener in and for the city of Balfimore, as a runsway, a coloured man who salls bimself OHARLES DONALDSON, easys he is free, was bound and served out his time with Jacob Carre, Sweep Master, living in Baltimore. Said coloured man is about 21 years of age, five feet five and a half inches high; has a sear on his right shoulder. Had on when committed, a pair of cordurory panta. Joons, white hox coat, black for hat, and a pair of coarse shoes.

Pair of coarse shoes. No subscription discontinued until all arrea-rages are settled, without the approbation of projectly, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to

> D. W. HUDSON, Warden jan 28 -feb 9 3w

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 10th day of January. 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN KEYS, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Chas. Conaway, on the Hookstown road. Said co lored man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a small scar on his left middle finger occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed, muslin shirt, blue cassinet panta loous, white hox coat, white fur hat and pair coarse shoes.



H. Benny. Easton, February 9, 1833.

Coach, Gig, and Harness



MAKING.

THE Subsribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as beretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouche, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggee, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

They feel grateful for past favours, and are

terms for Cash.

They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their struct attention and perseverance to merit a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.

They wish to take two apprentices of good moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch of Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach smithing.

THE JUDICIARY BH.L. IN SENATE-JANUARY St, 1833. SPRECH OF MR. BIBB, of Ken u.ky.

MraBibb resumed the argument which Mralibb resumed the argument which he yesterday began upon the bill. He felt very sensibly, he said, the weight which devolved upon him, in sustaining his views of this subject against up nuthority so highly respectable and so deeply seated in the affections of the people, as the author of the proclamation, to the doctrines of which is had become his duy to advert. But, whilst he stood on the principles of the Constitution; whilst he had on his side the opinions of patrious, of lovers of liberty; opinions which were delivered by some of the most eminent of the men who framed the Constitution—which onliness were promptlested. -which opinions were promulgated throughout the United States, for the purpose of inducing the adoption of the Constitution by the people—he felt bim-self clad in armor impenetrable to adverse argument, by however high authority aus-

life had left off yesterday, he said, at that poin of his argument in which he had maintained that the rederal Constitu

powers not delegated nor prosibled are be made under their authority."
regained; that they have recained the uirecained; that they have recained the ultimate sovereignty over the Federal Gov. ernment; that special care has been taken in the compact, to protest against the addition of new powers, unless three fourth.

I his brings us to the question, how the several States are to be protected against an irregular, unconstitutional action of

case. The paipable usurpation of powers not delegated but reserved, is another case.

How are the several States to be pro How are the several States to be prorected against the usurpation of their respective reserved power? How are mimorities of the States to be protected a
gainst a breach of the constitutional guaranty, requiring the concurrence of three
anty, requiring the concurrence of three
fourths to sanction a further abridgement of their reserved powers? For it is clea Conceptainting, the other the branch of Conderman Conceptainting, the other the Conderman Conceptainting, the conceptainting of the Conderman Conceptainting, the other the Conderman Conceptainting, the conceptainting of the Conderman Conceptainting, the other the Conderman Conceptainting, the conceptainting of the Conderman Conceptainting, the Conderman Conceptainting of the Conderman Conceptainting that, by the compact, a minority of seven States are intended to be protected a gainst the concurrence of seventeen

of their powers and authorities; that all States, and treaties made, or which shall

United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

the Federal Government, in avading a proposition for a grant of new powers by amendment, and aubstituting therefor a palpable usurpation of powers not delegated.

The abuse of delegated powers is one case. The palpable usurpation of powers are the two provisions of the Constitution which are referred to as delegated.

One he sole judge of the extent of the powers granted, and of the powers reserved and as denying to the States the sovereign power of protecting themselves against the usurpation of their reserved powers, authorities, and privileges. If the delegation to the Supreme Court, and prohibition to the States, are not contain-

the treaties and laws made in pursuance thereof." Powers exercised contrary to the Constitution, acts done contrary to the

lers to those who elected them. To above and mal administer delegated powers, and to a utry powers not delegated, but research, are subjects anighty different.

The question it, whether or no, and case of a deliberate, palpable, and due particularly the court may construct the treaty and and salutaining writing their respective for all compact, the States who are particular threated have the right to interpose, for treating the progress of the cvil, and the court must confine itself within the fire authorities, rights, and they like authoriting writing their respective firm, the authoriting writing their respective firm. The authoriting writing their respective firm the authoriting writing their respective firm. The authoriting to them.

The question is not whether the State Government, in declaring the treaty null, it can be according to them.

The question is not whether the State of the treaty has broken this or that article; and therefore, that the whole treaty is abrogated powers, but whether they dissolve that treaty, and to declare it to dissolve that the subject of the curting parties and in case of breach to dissolve that the proper of the right to an advance of the curting parties, and in case of breach to dissolve that treaty, and to declare

British Orders in Council; disclaiming the power to decide whether those Orders in Council were conformable to the general law of nations, which every nation is bound to respect and observe. In like manner the French Courts of Admirally executed upon the commerce of the United States the Berlin and Mi

Courts of Admirally executed upon the commerce of the United States the Berlin and Milan decrees.

The British and French Courts had not cognizance to judge the sovereign powers of the nations, and to declare those orders and decrees contrary to the laws of nations—that was not a judicial power. So the courts of the United States, even the Supreme Court, had not the power to declare the freaties be tween the United States and France and Great Britain, no longer obligatory upon the citizens and Government of the United States, because of the multiplied wrongs and injuries countied upon the citizens of the United States under color of those orders in council, and decrees, infracting the laws of nations, and treaties, and hostile to the rights of the Government of the U. States. Those cases in their effects upon the freaties and amicable relations between the United States and those Governments, did not fall within the judicial power of the Courts of the United States. Those questions did not fall within the description of "cases in law and equity," as used in the Constitution of the U. States, in conferring, vesting, and defining the powers of the Judicial Pepartment, Thiose political powers belong to other departments of the Government. According to the law and rule of speech established by use, such powers are classed under the denomination of political powers, prerogative powers not under the head of judicial powers.

Before I proceed to illustrate by other ex-

Can bland JUIN KLYS, any ben described by a cut. Had not have for the first of particular properties of the lives of the first of the content of the lives of the

over the line of jurisdiction between the two States; because those States were not parties. So said the Supreme Court of the U. States in the cases of Fowler vs. Miller, and Fowler vs. Lindsay, (S Dallas, p. 411.) And one of the Judges, in delivering his opinion, with whom all concurred, asked, emphatically, "On what principle can private citizens, is the litigation of their private claims, be competent to fix the important rights of sovereignty?"

The twelfith amendment to the Constitution takes away the jurisdiction which had been given to the Supreme Court to hold jurisdiction of a suit against one of the United States by a citizen of another State, or by citizens or ambjects of any foreign State; but leaves the jurisdiction conferred over a controversy between two or more States. If two States, therefore, have a controversy, which, in its character, makes a case in law or equity proper for judicial cognizance, it may be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States. But then, each State must have an opportunity, as a party, to prosecute or defend her right before the Supreme Court of the United States. But then, each State must have an opportunity, as a party, to prosecute or defend her right before the declarion can bind her. Those are questions of method and the controversy which one State claims to the exclusion of the other; not political rights belonging to all the States respectively, where the rights not powers of one State does not exclude, but establishes the rights of each and every other. Such rights claimed for all, as belonging equally to each and every of the States respectively; cannot make a controversy in law or equity between two States.

Political powers not delegated to the Feder

is not a party, cannot bind the State-it is res inter clies sele. So said this court to whom these litigated questions of the limits of sove. reign power are supposed to be referred, by those who deny the right of the States to interpose-Fawier vs. Miller & Lindsay, 3 Dall.

Mr. Callender was tried, convicted, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment in the State of Virginia by the Federal Court, under the sedition law. Now it is clear that Mr. Callender was not in his individual person the representative of the State of Virginia, so as to bind that State build address that State build and senting the state of Virginia, so as to bind that State by the decision, and fix her sove-reign rights. Mr. Lyon was tried and senten-ted in vermont under the sedition law by the ederal Court, yet that decision did not-bind the State of Vermont. Mr. Cooper was sentenced for sedition by the Federal Court in the State of Pennsylvania, yet that did not hind that State; neither did all these decisions bind the States, nor settle the point that the sedition act was valid and Constitutional, nor would the decision of the Supreme Court have had that effect if such cases could by law have been carried to the Supreme Court.

To bind a State, and command obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court, in a question relating to a dangerous usurpation of powers not delegated, but retained by the States it is necessary that a case chould be brought before that court between the United States and a State, as parties litigant. Because, according to the first principles of jurisprudence, none but the rights of parties are

bound by the decision.
Where is the grant of power to the judicial department, to hold a plea of controversy be tween the United States and a State as parties in a controversy touching the political powers alleged to be reserved to the States respectively, and not delegated to the Federal Government? Is there any thing in the Consti-tution which gives color to the idea that a suit can be maintained in the Supreme Court, or in any of the inferior courts, between the United States as plaintiffs, and a State as defendant; or, between a State as plaintiff against the U. States as defendant, to settle a contro verted question of delegation and reservation of political powers? Would such a suit be a case in law or equity according to any usage of speech. Let us try to frame the complaint on the one side, and the defence on the other, and come to the judgment upon the alien and

What sentence is to be passed upon the State? I suppose that her resolutions were seditious and unconstitutional, that she should forever thereafter acknowledge that the alien and sedition laws were constitutional, that she repeal her false and seditious resolutions!

Let the Attorney General of the U. States try to frame a bill in equity, or an indictment for the United States against a State or States; or the Attorney General of a State to frame a declaration at law, or bill in equity, or indict-ment for a State against the United States, to try the controverted questions of political powers, delegated and retained by the States; draw out the plaint, and it will appear at first blush to be an anomoly—not known in the vocabula-ry of "cases of law and equity," not to be classed under the judicial power over cases in law and equity, according to any law or rule There is no grant of power to the Supreme Court to hold jurisdiction of any such plaint or bill. Such a plaint in law or equity, ould be a novelty in the history of judicia powers. The portentous consequences of such a jurisdiction in the court, would strike with terror and amezement as soon as such a pro

Ceas should be instituted.

The alien act of June, 1798, was enacted when the United States were at peace with all the world By this, power was given to the President of the United States " to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are congerned in any treasonable or secret machina-tions against the Government thereof, to de-part out of the territory of the United States sed in such order." Any alien, so ordered to depart, found at large within the United States, after the ted in such order, and not having obtained a license from the President to remain, was subject to be imprisoned on conviction e such disobedience, and never admitted to become a citizen of the United States. To obfain a license, such alien was to prove his inno cence, and to give bond and security for his good behaviour, and for not violating his li cense; which the President however might revoke at his pleasure. All allens ordered to depart, who did not obtain license to remain. re liable to be arrested and sent out of the United States at the discretion of the Presi

This act was not levelled against the citizens of any Power, State, or Potentale, at war with the United States, (for there was then no de claration of war by the United States against any foreign power.) There was another act passed in July 1798, respecting alien enemics, providing for a case of war, and operating only upon the citizens or subjects of the hostile nation or government. The act of June 1798. was levelled at alien friends, against those who had been invited by the policy of the States, and the genius and spirit of our free institutions, to fly from the oppressions and convulsions of the old world, and seek an asycompleted their naturalization, were placed at the discretion of the President, to be removed apon suspicion, without the form of a trial, except in the mind and judgment of the President.

The sedition law operated upon citizens as

well as aliens. These two acts, when made to bear against Any particular individuals, might have been the subjects of judicial investigation in that partic-ular case, but could not fix the important right of State sovereignty involved in those two acts of Congress. Those acts, although they had never been brought to bear upon a single per-son, did invade the political rights and powers of the States, violated that security for liberty of speech, of the press, and of the person, which the States respectively had a right, and were in duty bound to maintain within their respective jurisdictions; and counteracted the policy and interests of the States, by driving from their shores alien friends, which their laws had encouraged and mvited to settle their private rights and personal security of indivi-duals, and the political rights, authorities, and powers of the State Governments, were both invaded and violated by these two acts. An invaded and violated by these two acts. invaded and violated by these two acts. An individual might be indicted and tried by a court for refusing to obey the order of the President to depart, or for sedition. A State could not be indicted for sedition, nor be or stered to depart, nor be arrested and remayed by order of the President. The private rights of the individual, when violated and remayed of the diam or fieldin lay, might be submit ted to the judicial powers. But the political powers, authorities, and liberties of a State,

Such cases as do not fall properly under the ilenomination of judicial powers, of cases in law and equity, according to common usage and acceptation antecedent to the constitution, required an enumeration and express delega-tion to the judicial department to hold cogni cance of such cases, of which there are ex amples in the Constitution-such as controreraics between two or more of the United States, and between a State and foreign states,

&c.
The distinctions between political and judi-cial powers; between judicial cases in law and equity, and political cases—between the blind ng effect of a judicial decision on the parties

redent to the constitution, and of the distinctions just mentioned, would remove the land-marks of the compact. It would convert the Supreme Court into a political council and State and Federal, in the same hands. cedent to the constitution, and of the distinctions just mentioned, would remove the land board of control, to administer the political he Supreme Court power too gigantic, enormous and terrific, too dangerous to the peace of the United States, to the liberty and secuity of the States, and to the safety of this U

It would carry along with it the power he Supreme Court to decide upon acquisitio of new territories-the power to decis far infractions of treaties, and delays of repaation, (of which there are cases now existing, of gross infractions and delay.) did abrogate hose treaties between the United States and

oreign nations.
The whole system of the United States for ascertaining and adjusting private land claims, in the newly acquired territories by Commissioners, reserving the final decision to the Congress, depends upon the distinctions I have taken.

Remove these distinctions, and the powers of the legislative and executive departments depend on the judgment of the Supreme court—and the limits of its own powers would depend upon its own will.

A new mode of drawing to the Federal go

remment the reserved powers of the States-is let in, which evades and puts to nought the safeguard to the minority of the States, provided by the compact, against amendments.-The door is open to usurpation and tyranny, by giving to the Federal Government the sole and entire control, independent of any control of the States.

By the theory of the Constitution, if the

Congress desire to exercise a new power not before delegated, they must draw upon the States for a further surrender and delegation of another portion of their reserved powers. To sauction such new delegation of power, three fourths of the several States must consent by ratifying the amendment proposed. But in practice, under this new doctrine, that what ever power is sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States, is constitutional and the States have no power to interpose, a bare majority of both Houses of Congress, with the assent of the President and the Supreme Court, or two thirds of both Houses, with the assent of the Supreme Court, without the assent of the President, may alter the Constitution at pleasure. If the Congress exreise any of the powers reserved to the States y passing an act, let the Supreme Court, in a between two citizens, in which the law is incidentally drawn in question, sanction it as constitutional, then, according to this un-imited power, conferred on the Supreme Court by construction, the act would be con-stitutional law, sound constitutional doctrine. —Protect the authors of the law from a public examination of their conduct, by the terrors of an alien and a sedition law, to speak or to write against he authors of the law, would be Court to decide "all cases aris Constitution and laws of the United States!" arrest the usurpation, and where is the rem

Happily, a Legislature cannot be indicted of sedition; a State cannot be indicted of trea-son, and arraigned at the bar of a court. The general revolt of a whole nation against usurpetion and oppression, cannot justly be called rebellion. Truth is comprehended by exam-ining principles. A whole people resisting op-pression, and vindicating their own liberty and the Constitution, commit no crime in so doing. —Private men, who swear allegiance to the Constitution, who swear "obelience ad le-Constitution, who swear "obedience, ad le gem," swear no obedience "extra, vel, contra legem." The oath can detract nothing from the Constitution; nothing from the public lib-erty, which the Constitution, was intended to protect. It admits the right to protect and preserve the Constitution, and imposes a duty to avenge the violation of it. By the Constitution, the diversified particu-

lar interests of the States were intended to be secured and shielded from oppression, under the regular action of the Federal Government by a judicious selection of the delega ted powers, the exercise of Which were mos institutions, to fly from the oppressions and convolsions of the old world, and seek an asy lum in the States, against oppressed humanity, seeking a home on our peaceful shores. All this numerous class of aliens, not then having completed their naturalization, were placed at the states; and least likely to bear oppressive by upon any one of them—2dly, by regulations and prohibitions upon the exercise of those completed their naturalization, were placed at ender their action uniform in all the States and to guard against a preference or favorite ism towards any of the States—Silly, by guar ding against amendments which might dele dditional powers, and divest the States of farther portions of sovereignty unless such amendments were proposed by two thirds of the Houses of Congress, or two thirds of the ercise of the powers plainly conferred, to ler Legislatures of the several States, and after wards ratified by three fourths of the States

But by this new doctrine of supremacy of to weaken the guards against usurpation the Federal Court, an irregular action of bo Governments is substituted in place of amendment. Usurpation, of power, if sanctioned by the Supreme Court, is made equal to an additional grant by an amendment of the Constitution. A majority of the States combined in interest may, if sunctioned by the Supreme Court exercise, any powers not delegated, not necessary and proper to execute the powers especially delegated, but new substantive powers to the Government, added by construction, destructive of the particular interests and pros-perity of a minority of the States; powers which two-thirds of both Houses, or two thirds of the Legislatures of the States would not propose, or if proposed, would not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, as an amend

not be corrected by an appeal of the roll for a change of representation in the two ses, because of the special interests with majority of the States have in continuing system of benefits to themselves, at the pense of the minority. The combination pense of the minority. The combination can effectually perpetuate itself by continual elections to both Houses, and by the election of the President and Vice President.

This is a short way of adding new powers by assumption of Congress, with the consent of the Supreme Court; and debying the authority of the Status to interpose to arrest the could be a new mode of amendment in the

litigant, and its want of obligatory force on evil. It is a new mode of amendment to the others, not parties nor privies, are very necessary to be observed.

The disregard of the usage of speech ante defies the security and efficient safeguare, pro-

Government at best is but an evil. But it is a necessary evil. It is founded in an imporious necessity arising out of the very nature of man, his imperfection, his appetency to pursue his passions and selfish desires to the destruction of the rights and interests of his fellow men. If men were as perfect as angels then no government would be necessary. But such is the nature and imperfections of man. that the exercise of the powers of Government tends to increase, not to allay, his lust for do-

Few men are willing to lessen their own powers. There are illustrious exmples to the trious, because they are exceptions to the general rule. "Power is continually stealing from the many to the few." "Who so from that may not be seduced?" No wise and practical statesman who is a lover of rational one but a political dreamer of the perfectability of a man, or one, who expecting to bask end, the amplification of their own jurisdic-in the sunshine of power, loves it more than liberty, would ever construct a government liberty, would ever construct a government have the linal and exclusive authority to settle securing checks and balances against the croachments and abuses of power. The Federal Constitution was framed and autopted by wise, patriotic, and practical statesmen, lovers of liberty, inspired with a hely zeal in a revolution, to resist the encroachments of power from the central government upon the rights from the central government upon the rights and liberties of the colonies. They did not, they could not intend to create a central govthey could not intend to create a central they could not intend to create a central they could not intend to create a central checks, a create a checks, a could be a central thouse sufficient practical checks, a could be a central to contain the could be a central to contain the central to contain ment without sufficient practical cheeks, a gainst the usurpations which might be a temp-ted upon the reserved rights and liberities of

the States.
The Supreme Court of the United States is not such sufficient check and safeguard against the encroachments of the General Gove upon the State Governments. The number of judges of the Supreme Court is not defined by the Constitution. The number is but sev en at present. Four is a majority of the court But the number may be increased at the sure of the Congress and a President, so as to give a majority of a desired political cast. These Judges hold their offices for life-removable by improchment by the House of Representatives, and conviction by currence of two thirds of the Senators. responsibility is too remote, and the number too few for a high prerogative court with power to adjust the political powers of the rederal and State Governments, and try the

Federal Government when impeached of usurpation and encroachment upon the reserved powers belonging to the States. Af the Central Government be accused of enerenchment and usurpation, its triers, the Supreme Court Judges, are, in their turn, liable to be impeach ed and tried by the Central Government. The Congress who commit the usurpation are the seditious, to oppose the law by force, would only persons who can impeach and try their be treason, rebellion! So say those who con Judges. The offending Congress are to be s are to be impeached and tried by the offer ding Congress. There is but little wise and Deny the rights of the States to interpose to practical security in this against the encroach ments of the Central Government. No plain iff would feel safe if the defendant had the sole power to appoint the jury with the power uperadded to accuse that jury of misconduct, and try the accusation. It seems to me that if those wise and practical statesmen and pat-triots, who framed the new Federal Constitution, had designed the Supreme Court to be the sole prerogative court of high and ultimate commission to try the Central Government for surpation of powers not delegated, and the final and sole safeguard for the reserved powers of the States, they would have devised some more certain and direct responsibility of the Judges to the States, than by referring their in-peachment to Congress, who must be parties, aidors, and abettors in the usirpation The States would not have adopted the Con-stitution, if they had been informed that such

was to be its interpretation.

In deliberating upon the extent of the powers intended to be conferred by the Constitution upon the several Departments, and the powers reserved by the States, we ought to keep steadily in view—

1st The perpetuity of the Union.

2d. The powers necessary to a fair and ener-

getic administration of the governed, as or 3d. Whe safety of a minority of the States a

gainst a combination of a majority.

4th. The security against usurpation and degeneracy into practical tyranny.

These are the great interests of every true

American, to which every patriot ought to look with a watchful steadfast Every construction of the constitution which tends in practical operation to weaken the exsen the security against the combination of a majority of the States against the minority, or practical tyranty, tends necessarily in the end to weaken and dissolve the bonds of union, and

ought therefore to be rejected Union, common delence, and protection, salice to all, rational liberty to all, now and at all times berealter, were the great ends intended by the Constitution. All constructions which lend to subsert these great ends, which tend to invite or encourage usurpation in the Federal Government, or to the usurpation by rederal Government, or to the usurpation by one department of powers belonging to another department, which tend to invite and encourage a combination of a majority of the States to pursue their interests at the expense of a minority of the States, ought to be rejected as repugnant to the leading objects of the Constitution.—These leading industries were justice to the whole, the welfare of all Concression, injustice, invasion of private Oppression, injustice, invasion of private of property by the insidious arts of legislation insecurity against the oppressive hand of power, combinations by a majority of confederated States against the minority, have produced revolutions and destruction of governments, and will reproduce them, unless the human race shall be degenerated into brute ignorance; non-resistance and possive obedi-

free inquiry, guaranteed by the Federal and State Governments, the love of liberty which pervades the great body of the people; all conspire to assure us that the iron age of ignorance, tyranny, and passive obedience, is ne ver to inlest this land with its baleful gloom unless preceded by those awful convulsions of cial order, and bury science, morals, and re ligion, in the ruins.

That the Ruler of the Universe, in his infi-

nite wisdom, merey, and goodness, may feach us to cultivate that spirit of amity, mutual de-ference, and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation renders indispensa ble to our prosperity, safety, union, and hap-piness, ought to be the prayer of every true American.
Is there no danger to liberty to be appre

hended from referring all the political powers of the Federal Government, and all the re-served powers of the States, to the guardianship served powers of the States, to the guardianship of a few judges, appointed for life, not removable, except by impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors—not impeachable nor removable for error of opinion? So far removed from responsibility, (for impeachment is not now even a scarecrew,) if transformed into a political court instead of a judicial tribunal, is there no cause to apprehend that a majority of the judges may administer their theory of what the Government should be, instead of the theory as actually adopted by the States? Are no udicial opinions tinctured and discolored with the party feelings and opinions of the day? Is there no cause to apprehend that the judges will follow up the maxim taught in the law schools and issued from the bench, "est boni udicis ampliari jurisdictionem," not only to the enlargement of their own powers, but to decical the enlargement of the powers, and increase as the means convenient and proper to the

> political questions touching encroachments on the reserved powers of the States, and all other political questions arising under the Constitution, then, superadded to those qualifications which have heretolore been thought essential for a judge, the primary considera-tion in selecting him ought to be, in what po-litical school has he been brought up; what are his political opinions on certain great contest ed political questions, to what political party loes he belong? I respect a court of justice but I abhor a party court. Let us not, by construction, transform a court of justice into rm the emblem of justice into the emblem o power. Let us not defile the sanctuary of justice with the passions of political parties contending for political powers.

If the Supreme Court is once acknowledged o be the ultimate tribunal for settling the boundaries of political power between the Federal Government and the State Governments, so as to bind the parties to the compact then it will inevitably follow, that the cour by other or additional judges, will become the subject of political party strife, as much as re form in the Executive administration. The majority of Congress and the Executive might at any time, and to the beach of the Court a sufficient number of judges to carry

an important question of political power. The British Ministry advised the King to create a sufficent number of new peers to carry the reform bill. The power of a majority of Congress, with the aid of the President, to create new judges, for a special occasion, is as effectual as the power of the King to create new peers.

The principles of civil justice to be admin-istered by the judicial tribunals, are fixed, imtend for the unlimited power of the Supreme tried by their Judges; and the offending Judg- mutable and eternal; they are so nearly assim- Again, in the same number-The powers are mutable and variant, differing like the

judicial questions properly submitted to it by questions to the confines of political dinary course of affairs, concern the lives, libpowers delegated, and not delegated by the compact; then not only the legitative and internal order, improvement, and prosperity of Executive departments of the Government the State." hold their powers at the will of this court: but the concurrence of this Court, with the other departments of the Federal Government, "in usurped powers, might subvert forever, and beyond the possible reach of any rightful rem-edy, the very Constitution which all were in-stituted to preserve." If one of the parties is to be the sole and exclusive judge of the extent of the powers to him delegated, and of the concessions made by the other parties, then such party would have an unlimited and supreme authority over the other parties. It is not sufficient to discriminate in theory the several classes of power, and distribute them between the Legislative, Executive and Jodicial departments, neither will it suffice to mari with precision the boundaries between the powers delegated to the Federal Government, and those retained by the States, and trust to these parchment barriers for defence against the insatiable appetite and restless gnawings of lower. Experience teaches that the efficacy of such paper barriers are too freble to with stand the scorching desires of power, and that ome more adequate detence is indispensable o secure the more feeble against the more powerful members of the Government.

The junicial department does not present the requisite security in matters of such tran scendent and vital importance. The Judges of the Supreme Court are too few in number The permanent tenure by which their ap pointments are held, as well as their salaries nd the mode of their appointments, destroys all sense of dependence on the States, and hit there above the common burthens of the peo ple, and from the very nature of their callings. ney see human nature in the worst light.

These are but too apt to infuse into their minds hightened notions of a forcible consoli lated government, as necessary to "save th Judges, in a long course of official duties, are insuliarized to the sight of frauts, chicaneries misdemeanors, and crimes; accustomed to exercise the force of the laws upon knavistically, taked poverty and squalid vice, the, are but too apt to confound the distinction between the judicial powers necessary to administr the laws, and political powers necessary to preactibe the laws; between the powers necessary to be granted to secure and protect a ary to be granted to secure and protect a

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resistance and passive obedience, and from curity for each against the invasion of the other to this the history of judicial power, there." "Will it be sufficient to mark with as exercised, teaches this solemn truth—judg s are but men, fallible men. The history of judicial power in our own

to instry or judicial power in our days, is not less impressive. It is stell remarked in the flat number of the Letters of Publius, in relation to the Judicial Department, that "the permanent tenure by which the appointments are held in that deparment, must soon destroy all sense of de-pendence on the authority conferring them." I defend the framers of the Constitution from any intention of conferring on the Supreme Court such transcendent powers. I will not slander the characters of the dead, nor of the

survivors, by supposing that these zealous pat-riots and enthusiastic defenders of the rights of the colonies against the central power of Great Britain, could have been traitors to their principles. It is impossible, to my belief, that the statesmen who were members of the respective State Conventions, could have in tended to adopt a Government so destitute of all reasonable defence against the insiduous encroachment of power and the uncompromising purposes of self interest, as this would be if the Supreme Court was the sole expositor of the Constitution in the last resort, and in "all cases arising under the Constitution and laws

of the United States."

If the General Government is to be the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, the discretion of those who administer the Government, and not the Constitution, would be the measure of their powers. of the United States." And if one department of that Government the Judiciary, is to be the sole and final expos itor, then its discretion, and not the Constitu-tion, would be the measure of their powers. Such a construction stops nothing short of despotism. It invites those who exercise pow er to arrogate more than they have a right to, by declaring they are the sole, final, and ex-clusive judges of the measure of their own

Far different, (continued Mr. B) was the language of those who framed the Constitu-tion, as he proposed to show. There Mr. Bibb gave way for a motion to djourn.]

In Senate-February 1. SPEECH OF MR. BIBB —[Concluded]
Mr. Bibb resumed the course of his remarks which he was making progress, when interrupted by the adjournment of yesterday. He had then been examining and condemning the construction put by the Executive Proclama tion on the powers of the General Government

Lion on the powers of the General Government
—after which he spoke to the following effect:
Far different was the language of those who
made the constitution; of those who recommended it for adoption, and of those who were
deliberating on its adoption. It was declared,
so recommended, and so adopted, to be a government of limited powers; sew and defined;
that the powers of the StateGovernments were will be the subject of political party strife. that the powers of the StateGovernments were Reform in the court, by infusing a new spirit numerous and indefinite—and that the State Governments were "constituent and essential parts of the Federal Government"—that the State governments would be the sentinels and the authoritative bulwarks against encroachist, No. 45 p. 292.

In the 45th No. of the Letters of Publius, p.

290, it is declared that "the State governmen may be regarded as constituent and essential parts of the Federal government," "Each of the principal branches of the Federal government will owe its existence more or less to the favor of the State governments, and must consequently feel a dependence, which is more likely to beget a disposition too obsequious than too overbearing towards them."

be made universal. But the notions of political government, are few and defined --ernments are numerous and indefinite. complexions, habits, education, and feelings of politicians.

If the Supreme Court is to be the sole and exclusive judge in the last resort, not only of of taxation will, for the most part be connected. ed The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the or-

Again, in No.46—"But ambitious encreachments of the Federal Government on the authority of the State Governments, would not excite the opposition of a single State, or a few States only. They would be signals of general alarm. Every government would es pouse the common cause. A correspondence would be opened. Plans of resistance would be concerted." The same combination, in ort, would result from an apprehension of the Federal, as was produced by the dread of a foreign yoke; and unless the projected innovations should be voluntarily renounced, the same appeal to a trial of force would be made in the one case, as was made in the other.-But what degree of madness could ever drive the Federal Government to such an extremity?
Again, page 299, the only refuge left for
those who prophesy the downfall of the State

Governments, is the visionary supposition, that the Federal Government may previously accu-mulate a military force for the objects of am-bition. That the people, and the States should for a sufficient period of time, elect an uninterrupted succession of men ready to beiray both; that the Governments and people of the States should silently and patiently hehold the gath-ering storm—and continue to supply the ma-terials, until it should be prepared to burst on terials, until it should be prepared to burst on their own heads, must appear to every one more like the incoherent dreams of a delerious jealousy, or the misjinged exaggerations of a counterfeit zest, than like the sober apprehensions of genuine patriotism. Extravagant as the supposition is, let it however, be made. Let a regular army, fully equal to the resources of the country, be formed, and let it be entirely at the devotion of the Federal Government; still it would not be going too tar to say, that the State Governments with the people on their side, would be able to repelable danger.

danger.

Again, in the same number "Notwithstanding the military establishments in the several strugdoms of Europe, which are carried as far as the public resources will bear, the Governments are afraid to trust the people with arms. And it is not certain that with this aid alone, and it is not certain that with this aid alone. And it is not certain that with this aid alone, they would not be able to shake off their yokes. But were the people to possess the additional advantages of local governments, chosen by themselves, who could collect the national will, and direct the national force, and of officers appointed out of the militis, by these Governments, and attached both to them and to the militis, it may be affirmed with the gainst, a violation of the laws by the victors and the powers necessary to be reserved to the good, for protection and security against a victor of the positical powers of the positical powers of the militia, and strached both to them and to olation and abuse of the positical powers of the militia, it may be affiuned, with the greatest case of the position of the militia, it may be affiuned, with the greatest powers of the militia, it may be affiuned, with the greatest powers are not safe counsellors to adjust the liberty are not safe counsellors to adjust the

violated by those laws, cannot be subjected to the judicial power of a Rederal Court, subjected to preme or inferior; they cannot be arrested, tried, condemned, removed, or extinguished.

Such cases as do not fall properly under the denomination of judicial powers of a combination of the majority of local denomination of judicial powers. The aggression can law and equity, according to common usage and according to common usage and according to corrected by an appeal of the minority.

Such cases as do not fall properly under the denomination of judicial powers, of cases in law and equity, according to common usage and according to corrected by an appeal of the minority. State Governments, the love of liberty which brated treatise on Government, (which since and according to common usage and according to common usage. brated treatise on Government, (which since his execution has been published,) against the divine right of kings, and the doctrines of non-resistance and passive obedience.

precision the boundaries of these departments in the Constitution of the Government, and to trust to these parchment, barriers against the encroaching spirit of power?" "Experience assures us that the efficacy of the provision has been greatly overrated, and that some more inlequate defence is indispensably necessary for the more feeble against the more powerfu members of the Government."

The residue of this number, and No. 49 and 50, are devoted to prove, by very many exment of the constitutional limits of the several departments, is not a sufficient saleguard against those encroachments which lead to a rannical concentration of all the powers of Sovernment in the same hands ...

In the number 49, it is said; "We have found in the last paper, that mere declarations in the written Constitution are not sufficient to restrain the several departments within their legal limits."

legal limits."

Again, in number 51: "To what expedient then shall we finally resort for maintaining the necessary partition of power among the several departments as laid down in the Constitution? The only answer that can be given is, that as all these exterior provisions are found to be inadequate, the defect must be supplied, by so contriving the interior structure of the Government, as that its several constituent parts may, by their mutual relations be the means of keeping each other in their proper

The first safeguard suggested is, that each department should have a will of its own, and the members of each should have as little agency as possible in appointing the others. In the accution of this principle rigorously, "all appointments for the Supreme, Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary magistrates, should be drawn from the same fountain of authority, the People, through channels having no com-munication with each other." Difficulties are then suggested which render some deviations from the rigorous execution of that principle proper. In the constitution of the Judiciary department, in particular, it might be inexpe-dient to insist rigorously on the principle, (e-lection by the people,) first, because peculiar qualifications being essential in the members; the primary consideration ought to be to se-lect that mode of choice which best secures those qualifications; secondly, because the per-manent tenure by which the appointments are held in that department, must soon destroy all sense of dependence on the authority conter-

ring them.

Another great security against a gradual concentration of the several powers in the same department, "consists in giving to those who administer each department, the necessary constitutional means and personal motives resist encroachments from the others." "In framing a Government which is to be admin-istered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this; you must first enable the Government to control the governed; and, in the next place, oblige it to control itself. A de-pendence on the people is, no doubt, the pri-mary control on the Government; but experience has taught mankind the necessity of aux-

After reasoning upon the subject of these After reasoning upon the subject of these auxiliary precautions generally, the celebrated author of this number of Publish, exhibits some as peculiarly applicable to the Federal Government, p. 326. "There are," says he, "moreover, two considerations particularly applicable to the Federal system of America, which place that avater in a sure research. which place that system in a very interesting

point of view.

First, in a single Republic, all the power surrendered by the people, is submitted to the administration of a single Government; and the usurpations are guarded against, by a di-vision of the Government into separate and distinct departments. In the compound Republic of America, the power surrendered by the people is first divided between distinct Governments and then the portion allotted to each divided among distinct and separate departments. Hence, a double security arises to the rights of the people. The different Governments will control each other, at the same time that each will be a security arises to the rights of the people. time that each will be controlled by itself.
"Secondly. It is of great importance in a republic not only to guard society against the

ppression of its rules, but to guard one part society against the injustice of the other part. Different interests necessarily exist in different classes of citizens. If a majority be united by a common interest, the rights of the minority will be insecure. There are but two methods of providing against this evil; the one by creating a will in the community independent of the majority; the other by comprehending in the society so many separate descriptions of citizens as will render an unust combination of a unifority of the whole

very improbable if not impracticable."

The 52d No. concludes by adverting again to this security, arising from the control of the State Governments, "The conclusion resulting from these three circumstances. The first s, that the Federal Legislature will possess a part only of that Supreme legislative authority, which is vested completely in the British Parliament; and which, with a few exceptions, was exercised by the Colonial Assembles and Irish Legislature. In the second place, it has, on another occasion, been shown, that the Federal Legislature will not only be restrained by its dejandence on the people, as other legislature hodies are, but that it will be, moreover, tratched and controlled by the several col-lateral Legislatures, which other legislative boics are not.

The letters of Publius, thus explaining the principles of the Constitution, and the checks and balances, were published to the people of the United States, and had very great influence in recommending the proposed Constituence in recommending the proposed Constitu-tion. In the State Conventions assembled to consider the proposed Constitution, the same explanations were repeated again and again, as well by distinguished members of the Federal Convention, which framed and proposed cral Convention, which framed and proposed the new Constitution, as by the other advocates for its adoption. The apprehensions that the new Constitution was, or could be made, a Government of sunlimited powers, shat the right and powers of the State Government could be absorbed by construction, that all powers, foreign and domestic, could be melted in the exucible of federal powers and consolidated in one mass, to be used at pleasure by the Federal Government, as its administrators might think fit and convenient for the general welfare, were pronounced idle and visionary. Those who entertained such fears were called political threamers, arguing against the plain sense and meaning of the instrument. It was over and over signin exfrument. It was over and over a plained as a Government of defined with safe and sufficient checks and to guard against the exercise of powers not

delegated b riving its pe powers, and hibited. I States. Bu they propo-ment decla "The po States by 1 it to the St Vien 1 framed and felt and not against its and the pri were adore In those ca o liberty, abounding elementary ment draw knowledge, dions on the wise, the g These p cible illustr

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spectively or to the people."

When the new Faderal Constitution was framed and proposed for adoption, the encroaching nature of power had been severely croaching nature of power had been severely felt and not forgotten: the necessity to fortify against its usurpations was well understood, and the principles of republican government were adored with a frank and generous spirit. In those early seasons of virtue and devotion to liberty, the Letters of Publius appeared, abounding with sound political maxims and elementary principles of republican government drawn from the deepest fountains of knowledge, the history of past times, otherwadions on the present, and the reflections of the wise, the good, the philanthropic, and the patriot.

cial; a third, that these powers be entrusted to different hands; that mere demarcations of derived from the people, and could be resum power, and written declarations in a Constitution are not sufficient to restrain the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, with in their assigned limits, nor to prevent their encroachments, the one upon the other, nor to prevent the tyrannical concentration of all the consistent with the said Constitution; and in prevent the tyrannical concentration of all the powers of government in the same hands; that to oblige the government to control itself and keep within its assigned limits, some additional auxiliaries over and above paper barriers, and dependence on the people, are necessary; and these additional auxiliaries consist in providing, that each department may have a will of its own, and, that each be invested with the said Constitution." &c.

The reservations of the State of Rhode Island were said constitutions of the State of Rhode Island were said constitutions. constitutional means and personal motives to resist encrouchments of the other depart-

The Federal Government is then represen the rederal Government is then represen-ted as containing all the securities of a single Republic, by the divisions of the several clas-ses of Executive, Judicial, and Legislative powers, among the several distinct departments; but, also, that by the division of pow-ers between the State Governments and the Federal Government, each department will watch the others—each government will have a tendency to control itself—and the different governments will control each other; that this Federal Government will be doubly watched and controlled by the people, and the State

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Governments.
The letters of Publius do most explicitly explain that the State Governments were safe-guards against the encroachments of the Fed-eral Government; not only as being constituent parts, but by reason of baving a will of their own, capable of watching, capable of directing their force, and having the control of the militia.

The resolutions of Kentucky and Virginia of The resolutions of Kenlucky and virginia to 1798, and of Virginia at the session of the Legislature of 1799, concur in ascribing to the State Governments the rightful power to interpose to arrest dangerous usurpations by the Federal Government.

Here it is convenient to remark that the re-

stitution, for cases of conflicting decisions be-tween the State Courts and the Federal Courts. Those of 1798 and 1799, relate to the deliberate and paspable usurpations by the Federal Government, of the dangerous powers, other than those delegated.

The inaugural address of Mr. Jefferson re-

commends "the support of the State Govern-ments in all their rights, as the most compe-tent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the bulwarks against anti-republican ten-dencies." The letters of Publius, before the State Conventions convened,—the explana-tions in the Conventions by the advocates of the proposed. Constitution; the resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, of 1795 and 1799, and the inaugural address of Mr. Jefferson, all concur in asserting the rights of the State Governments to arrest and prevent the dangerous u-surpations of the Federal Government. I ask the question, Mr. President. (said Mr.

I ask the question, Mr. President. (said Mr. Bibb, in continuation,) if we are to make war upon a sister State? Are we to clothe the President within the power to make war upon a State of this Union? If so, for what cause shall an appeal to arms be made? It is deemed to be important, even in regard to international wars, to consider well the cost and the result of the conflict, before we engage in it; with how much more caution and deliberation should we engage in a civil warnin a war with a member of the confederacy. We ought first to be well assured that war presents the only mode of settling the ques presents the only mode of settling the ques

The high ground which we have taken against The high ground which we have taken against foreign nations, to demand nothing but what is our right, will be abandoned by the rash step proposed to be taken. Sir, we should nak, Have we justice on our side? Why should we go to war with South Carolina? She has passed a certain ordinance and certain legislative acts. What are the principles asserted in these acts? Two or three years South Carolina and other States have remonstrated explant the extent of untelegion, as opportunity Carolina and other States have remonstrated against the system of protection, as oppræssive to them, and unwarranted by the Constitution. Is South Carolina right or wrong in demanding a reduction of the tariff? He spoke not of her ultimatum. But was not a reduction of the tariff demanded by justice and expediency? The President has, this session, two recommendations of justice. mended the measure to us, as one of justice and policy. Hut before complying with this recommendation to do justice to South Carorecommendation to do justice to South Carolina, Congress proceeds to take up another recommendation from the L'eccutive to enforce the tariff laws. Can we stand this said Mr. Bibb. Can we expect that an over ruling Providence will smile upon a cause so begun and so prosecuted against a weak sister? We should recollect that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. There is a Providence which tempers the wind to the shoes lamb. Let us us do justice; let us hear the complaints of Carolina. Let us come to legislative action on the subject of those complaints, and see if we cannot thereby dissipate

dangerous.
What are her principles? That she has What are her principles? That she has a right to judge, in the last resort, in all questions concerning her rights; or to put it in still stronger language—if Congress attempts to renforce the revenue laws, she will resume her independence and sovereignty. He did not approve of this course, on the part of South Carolina, under all the circumstances. Still, he would like to know when and where S. Carolina surrendered the right to secede from the Uoion, in case of a dangerous invasion of her rights by the Federal Government. In the solemn declaration of principles with which elementary principles of republican government drawn from the deepest fountains of knowledge, the history of past times, observations on the present, and the reflections of the wise, the good, the philanthropie, and the patriot.

These principles are clearly stated and forcible illustrated in the Letters of Publius; that the State Governments are constituent and essential parts of the Federal Government; that the powers of the proposed by the new Constitution consists much less in the addition of new powers to the Union, than in the invigoration of the old, except only as to the regulation of commerce; that power is of an encroaching nature; that it ought to be effectually restrained from passing the limits assigned to it; that one security is, by written Constitutions; a second, by distribution of powers into Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; a third, that these powers be entrusted to different hands; that mere demarcations of new york—that "all power was derived from the people, and could be resum parea."

and were of the same tener; and he went on to read her declaration. He then read the declaration which accompanied the ratification of the Constitution by S. Carolina, which conof the Constitution by S. Carolina, which contains an express reservation of the right, on the part of the people of that State, to resume all the powers granted by them to the Federal Government, whenever the same should be prosecuted to their oppression. This ratification was accepted from her, and the Government went into operation. Mr. B. next adverted to the articles of the old Confederation. -They declared that the Union should be perpetual, and that no alteration should be made in the articles, but by consent of Con-gress, and of the Legislature of each State of gress, and of the Legislature of each State of the Union Here the compact was declared to be perpetual, and yet we undertook to arrest it without the consent of any State. The Constitution provides that when nine States have ratified the Constitution, it shall go into operation. Why was the fundamental article of the old confederation violated? How could nine States be supposed to combine and throw the other four out of the Union. They claimed the union of the Union. the right, under the principles adopted in the Declaration of Independence, to alter, reform, and smend their form of government as much sistature of 1799, concur in ascribing to the State Governments the rightful power to interpose to arrest dangerous usurpations by the Federal Government.

Here it is convenient to remark that the report and resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, of January, 1816, do not in the least, conflict with the resolutions of Virginia, of 1798 and 1799; and Kentucky, of 1798 Those of 1810 relate to a proposition from Pennsylvania to provide by amendments to the Conceptation, and became a party to the new Conceptation.

stitution, with an express reservation of powers not expressly delegated by her, and with the reservation of the right of resuming the powers which should be delegated whenever powers which should be delegated whenever they should be; in her opinion, alused to her injury. When the Constitution conflicts with the principles of our Declaration of Independence, the last must prevail. Another absurdity we become involved in by resisting the rights claimed by S. Carolina. We assent to the doctrine that one generation has a right to bind another; and this was one of the principles which the Declaration of Independence put down. Are Governments made for the dead or for the living? Who is to observe the secret springs and the practical operation of the or for the living? Who is to observe the secret springs and the practical operation of the Government but the living? The dead heed them not. Mr. B. asked if it was possible that the people of the States, in adopting this Constitution could have intended to surrender absolutely and for ever the rights which they had obtained by a revolution. So well did they understand the difficulty of shaking off the powers which once enchained us, and so jealous were they of their newly acquired freedom, that they took care to say, in the Constitution, that the powers not delegated by them, were reserved to themselves.

What if S. Carolina be mistaken. Shall we make war upon her on account of her mis-

we make war upon her on account of her mis-take? Shall we resort at once to measures of force, such as are never used but in desperate cases? He admitted that S. Carolina had accases? He admitted that S. Carolina and acted rashly and with precipitancy, and had gone to extremities before the chance of conciliation had gone by. Now we declare war upon her for the precipitancy with which she has adopted measures for her relief from the oppressive enactments of the Kederal Government. Such had not been our course of conduct in regard to forega nations. We had negotiated, with forbearance, patience, and a confidence in the ultimate justice of other nations. Mr. Bibb took a view of the difficulties which we have had at different times, with Grest Britain and France, in illustration of his position.

were still on her statute book; but no act had been done by which the officers of the two Governments could be brought into collision. No gun had been fired; no act had been done; every thing as yet was confined to threats of what would be done. The Senate had been told, that whether force would be used or not, must depend man Provinces rebelled against the Gpv-

delegated by the States; as a Government deriving its powers by special delegation, leaving the State Governments all their rights, powers, and privileges, not delegated, nor prohibited. In that sense it was adopted by the States. But to render assurance doubly sure, they proposed and adopted the tenth amendment declaring, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution; nor prohibited by an upon her, to put down her principles are bad and dangerous.

What are her principles? That the heavy and south Carolina and what she may do the pender of the genators of notices and her laws, and then there will be no resort to force. This did not satisfy him, because it left the destinics of the State at the discretion of misguided men, who divided public opinion in South Carolina, and among whom, if the newspaper statements were despeted to the punishment as he spectively or in the people." of misguided men, who divided public opinion in South Carolina, and among whom, if the newspaper statements were to be relied on, a great deal of exasperation existed. He asked if it was right, by adopting views in reference to what might happen, to excite the animosity of them. They replied emphatically, that the two contending parties, and thus to precipitate them into civil war? Would it be discret in him to put a magazine under his house, to which, although he himself might nor apply a torch, some imprudent servant might, and thus de-stroy his house and mangle his family? Would he stand exculpated in his own opinion, because he had not, by his own hands, applied the torch, but that it had been done by an imprudent member of his family? So, he could not stand excused, if, by placing accidental powers in the hands of an individual, even of the present Chief Magistrate, he should do an act which would place our dearest interests in danger. These powers were lodged in the hands of the Legislature and Executive together, and no where else; and he regarded them as too important to be

trusted to any single individual.

Mr. Bibb then referred to the opinions expressed by the President in a former message concerning the removal of In dians, to which he gave his assent, inas-much as they repelled the idea of applying force to coerce a Siste of the Union

He might be accused of characterizing bis bill too harshly. He requested senators to read it. Was not that which was to be done by the interposition of military force, authorized to be done on the mere ssaing of the proclamation of the Presi-Was this to be done immediately? No, the act was contingent on a state of things which was very indefinitely described. Thus there was a discretion vested in the President, which to his mind was very inconsistent with sound legislation, whenever the President should feel himself called on to apply the mili-tary force, he would have to issue his orders to distant officers, who could not be acting on their own responsibility. He was apposed to this, and should raise his

voice against such legislation.

It seemed to him that on looking at this law, and comparing it with one which had been stamped with public odium and desecration, it appeared to be very simi lar in its provisions. He alluded to the sedition law, which had been put down by the people in the majesty of their pow-er. This bill was too much like the one he had designated in many of its features

He had another objection to this bill He had a dislike to prison ships. He had heard too much of the Jersey prison ship, and he wanted no South Carolina prison ship. Yet there was a section in this bill which gave authority to the marchel to confine prisoners in houses, dwellings, or other places. Other places! Why was he not authorized to use the fort, or some place which was more distinctly specified? He presumed that prisoners would be taken on board these ships, and proba-bly they would be tried there; for he did know to what jurisdiction it was proposed to transfer them. He desired to Committee not to stamp the bill with so sia 2, france 320, Great Britain 504, viz : dious a character.

The bill was also objectionable, in his Russia has 46 view, because it looked too like the riot act, named by many in Great Britain the act, named by many in Great Britain the "black act." There was nothing defining the number of persons necessary to constitute a riot. It was not stated whether the persons assembled must be armed, for the bill used the phrasenlogy, "armed or in any other manner." He here read an extract from Blackstone, page 142, describing the riot act, If the present bill was not an act of war,he could

them. they would abide faithfully by them? They replied, emphatically, that if the terms were good and just, they would faithfully abide by them, and the peace abould be perpetual; but if they were unjust, the peace could barely last until they could return to their homes to tell the people what they were. The Roman Senate were pleased were. The Roman Senate were pleased with the spirit which was thus exhibited, declaring that they who thus contend-ed for freedom, were worthy to be Roman citizens, and gave them all which they

He wished, then, an American Senate South Carolina, for they alone were wor-thy to be American citizens, who con tended zealously for the principles of ci-

denounced and accursed.

He entreated the Senate to go seriousy into an examination of the matter, and to treat this State as she ought to be treated; to give ear to her complaints, to consul Her wishes, and to reason with her; and thus to act as every generous man would act in the consciousness of his own superior strength, and under the obligation of justice. It became them to act cautiously, prudently, and with the for-hearance of a natural parent. He would not that this Government should raise its sacrilegious hand against one of the mosthers of our Contederacy, and thus stamp infamy on our history; but he would in-culcate on the Senate to follow the divine procept of the Saviour of mankind, who had commanded to forgive others their trespasses, as we hope that ours shall be forgiven. They were all to remember that they were amenable to that fountain of justice and truth, from which this benigned command emanated; and on that great and solemn day when nations and men shall together be summoned to judgment, they could ask to be forgiven, as, they tand forgiven others. He hoped that the great Ruler of the Universe would so dispose the Senate, that the offending sister might be forgiven, and that thus the harmony and security of the Union might be perpetuated.

Resources of the European Powers.—A late number of the London Courier contains a comparative statement of the means and resources of the Great Powers of Europe immediately affected by the hostilities between Holland on the ose side, and England and France on the other. The conclusion drawn by the Courier from the statement is, that as a naval and defensive power. Great Britain stands are done. fensive power, Great Britain stands predomi-nant, but that as a military aggressor on the continent, she is powerless. The population of Russia is about 60 millions, Austria 33, Prussia 13, France 33, Great Britain 24, Russia is supposed to have soldiers, of all sorts, throughout her wide spread dominions, 600,000; Austria 350,000; Prussia 250,000; France 400, 000; Gent Britain 110,000. The total numenter his protest against these prison ber of sessels of war in the possession of Rusships; and he entreated the Judiciary sia, of all descriptions, is 128. Austria 72, Prusships; and he entreated the Judiciary

Ships of the line. Frigate France, G. Britain,

The disposable revenue of Russia, after paying the interest of the national debt, is 11 millions pounds sterling; Austria 9; Prussia 66; France 38; Great Britain 26. National debt of Russia, 55 millions; Austria, 60; Prussia, 28; France, 200; Great Britain, 770. The interest on the national debt of Great Britain, is calculated at 28 millions !

page 142. describing the riot act. If the present bill was not an act of war, he could not but regard it as a riotous, he begged pardon, he meant a riot act, operating, like the British act, to quell a riot, without defining, as that act did, what was a riot. It was left to the direction of the President to define it before any thing was done, but whenever there was an intention to resist the laws.

It appeared to him that Congress had not the constitutional power to pass this bill, and if they had, that it would be by no means expedient to pass it and thus to assert their power by inflicting war argainst a State, and by placing a magazino where an unguarded torch from an unguarded hand-might set the whole in a blaze. If Congress had the power, he would not consent to make war on a sister State for a mistake. He would first take the beam out of his own eye, that he might see to take the mote out of that of telliation had gone by. Now we declare war upon her for the precipitancy with which is has adapted measures for her relief from the oppressive enactments of the Federal Government. Such had not been our course of conduct in regard to forega nations. We had negotiated, with forbearance, patience, and a confidence in the ultimate justice of other nations. Mr. Bibb took a view of the difficulties which we have had at different times, with Great Britain and France, in illustration of his position.

If the State of South Carolina had been guilty of a conduct hostile to the General Government, he referred the Senate to the bill to show the espiritin which it had been ariswered. It had been said that, whether force is to be employed or not, would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, He would observe that if any s

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, Feb'ry, 16, 1833

SERIOUS FIRE.-We learn from a gentleman who came with the mail from Annapolis, last night, that the news from Baltimore, by the mail carrier, yesterday, was that Peale's Museum had been dearroyed by fire, and that the Farmers' and stroyed by fire, and that the Farmera' and Merchants' Bank, and Barnum's Hotel, were on fire, when he left the city early yesterday morning.

We are indebted to our Senator, Col. Hughlett for a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Legis-lature of Maryland in regard to the Ordinance and other acts of South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLLNA-1st of February. The Charleston Patriot, of the 2d inst. has the following paragraph:

Some excitement was produced here yesterday in onsequence of the detention by the revenue cutters [and not by the sloop of war Natchez as stated by to imitate their noble example. It was the Mercury this morning, J of two vessels, the Brian cause worthy of imitation. He invoktish ship Roger Stewart, from Greenock, and Spaned the Senate to sift the complaints of ish brig Hermosa Habanero, from Mavana. The South Carolina, for they alone were worthy to be American citizens, who con payment of the duties, under the state of things, cended zealously for the principles of ci-being entirely new, produced by our Ordinance and wil liberry, and are not fit subjects to be into effect yesterday. We did not notice the circumstance yesterday, as we conceived that the detention would be only slight and temporary, and form no material impediment to the commerce of the place; and accordingly the Spanish vessel has entered and came up to town this morning. We understand that no difficulty will occur with regard to the ship Roger Stewart, and that she will be entered on Mon-

> MR. RANDOLPH .- At Charlotte Court House, Va. on the 4th inst. a public meeting was held, at which Mr. Randolph presided, and moved the resolutions: Protesting against the doctrines of the President's proclamation, asserting the perfect and entire sovereignty of Virginia; the right of succession at will, "whenever she shall find the benefit of union exceeded by its evits, union being the means of securing happiness, and not an end to which they lutions: Protesting against the doctrines of the Preexceeded by its evils, union being the means of se-curing happiness, and not an end to which they should be sacrificed;" declaring the allegiance of the people due to the state; denouncing the President as being influenced by designing counsellors, "bound and and foot to his own and the country's bitteres enemics, the ultra federalists, ultra bank, ultra tariff, ultra internal improvement, and Hartford Convention men—the habitual scoffers at State rights;" reprobating the doctrine of nullification as weak and mischievous; and approving the mission of Mr. Leigh to South Corolina, &co

Not having room for the resolutions entire, we have given this hasty sketch of their heads, that our readers may know the position of this querulous and coentric gentleman.

A PROPOSITION .- The following is a mat er in which the Eastern Shore is particularly in erested. It has come to sudden and unexpectedly upon us, that we have no answer to the proposition at the present i Ballantey, however, on the part of our suitor, will, we presume, prevent his pressing his pretensions to our band, until we shall have had time for reflection. But one thing we may say, if we do marry, it must be with the understanding that our maiden property shall not be liable for our husband's debts :

DELAWARE LEGISLATURE. The following resolutions have been adopted by

the legislature of this State: Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, that in the opinion of this Legislature, it would greatly promote the interest, comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants of the Peninsula, formed by the waters of the Chesapeaks and Delaware.

prosperity of the inhabitants of the Peninsula, formed by the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bavs, if they were united under one government. Resolved, That it comports with the views and wishes of the people of this State, that the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and of this State, should be united under one government, and that the region of country inhabited by them respectively, should be denominated the State of Delawars. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be and he hereby is authorised and empowered, in case the above measure abould meet the approbation of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, to appoint three Commissioners on the part of this State to meet such as may be appointed on the part of the State of Maryland, to earry the measure into execution and settle the details thereof, subject to the final ratification of the Legislatures of the two States, and that of the Congress of the United States.

States.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit the foregoing resolutions to the Governor of the State of Marland, to be laid by him before the Legislature of that State.

LIEUT. RANDOLPH .-- It is with sincere plea ure that we are enabled to announce to the public on the best authority, the complete and honorable acquittal of Lieutenant Robert B. Randolph, of the Navy, by the court which has lately had his cas under consideration. He has been fully and hono ably acquitted on each and all of the charges and pecifications on which he was tried.

ably acquitited on each and all of the charges and specifications on which he was tried.

CONGRESS—In the Senate, on Monday, 11th Mr. Benton gave notice that he should submit a resolution tomorrow, changing the time of clettop of the public printer to the commencement of next Congress. Mr. Clay gave notice that he should submit a resolution tomorrow changing the time of cof last session, to alter and amend the several laws imposing duties on imports. Mr. C. said, he had be stowed much attention upon its in the hope—perhaps the vair hope—of reconsiling the conflicting interests which were involved in this agitating subject. He should ask permission to accompany the introduction of the bill with some remarks in explaination of the provisions. The resolution moved by Mr. Poindexter on Thursday last, calling for the order issued to commanders of the naval and military forces in and area Charleston, was taken up and agreed to without a division. At 12 o'clock the special order, the collection of the ravenue bill. In the House of Representatives, the Tariff bill was taken up, and after various propositions to alter and amend its details, and another to recommit the bill, with instructions, to the commanders of the machino of white, the cellscition of the ravenue bill. In the House of Representatives, the Tariff bill was taken up, and after various propositions to alter and amend its details, and another to recommit the bill, with instructions, to the committee of ways and means, it was finally laid on the talle till Tuesday. The bill to veture to the best of Matthew Lyon a face implication of the second proposition of the process.

Un Friday, the Sth, the committee on the judiciary, of the House of Representatives, made their report, accompanied by a bill ** more effectually to the provide for the execution of the revenue laws, &c.**

New York, Jan. 3—feb 8

The bill is predicated upon the supposition that military force will be unnecessary, and, consequently, goes only to strengthen the civil arm.

Eastern Nullification-The Boston Daily

MARRIED

At St. Joseph's, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. J. B Cary, Mr. John Holland, to Mrs. Green, all of Queen Anns county.

On the same day, Mr. Jonn Hinns, to Mrs. MERRIDITH, all of Queen Anne. On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY, to Mrs. Mary E. Breken, all of this town.

JOHN J. MARROD.

PUBLISHER, BOOK SELLER AND
STATIONER,
No. 172, MARKET STREET, Baltimore,
Has constantly on hand,
A GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and
STATIONERY which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market price for
Cash, or on time for approved acceptances.
Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the
Human Mind, the most popular work now extant.

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learn-

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Chirst, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume.

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators. Robinson, Hunter and Sutcliff—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Car-

in 2 vols. 8vo.

"Drs. Mosheim, Coyles and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and

tulty printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.

Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Gredences. Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.

The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Binding.

Mrs Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart

the Heart. The Methodist Protestant Church Consti tution and Discipline.

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ture Promises.

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.

Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social.

Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

Foot of Quality abridged by the Rev. John

Wesley.
Douth of Abel by Gesner, translated by

Mary Collyer, with wood cuts.
Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge,
150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academics, &c.
The Academical Reader, a very popular

The Academical Reader, a very popular School class Book.

The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant, a popular weekly Religious paper.

The third volume is now publishing.

This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and

other writers.

JOHN J. HARROD,

Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper—which contains many new, important and highly interesting views of the Christian Church—by the Reverend James R. William

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Fo-lie Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quan-

lie Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.

Day, Casis, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other BLANK BUCKS, in a great variety.

Custom Blanks, in their variety.

Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted.

Penkinves, Razors, red Tape and Taste.

Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine.

English and American Lead Pencils. assorted.

wafers—Red, black and assorted colors.

Also on hand,
A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical BOOKS, in great variety.
Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted, Super Royal and Medium Printing PAPER, assorted qualities.
Ironmongers and Grocers Wrapping PAPER.

ER.
Blue and White and White Bonnet Boards.
Allsizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, made to pattern.
feb 16 12w

Dr. SCUDDER'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER. For inflamation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant pade-mecum to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in affection. to fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restora-tion of the diseased organs. It is useless to tion of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or rerommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the af Ricted, from the belpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water—and the cures effected by it, have been set forthas Wonderful beyond precedent. Water—and the cures elected by it, have been set forthas Wonderful beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public hy advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use. of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER, Oculiat and Inserter of Artifical Humon Eyes, City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.

Millinery and Mantua-making. MRS. GIBBS.

NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock? a large sup-

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles, which she will dispose of an moderate terms MRS. GIBBS, greatful for past favours, invites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that by her attention to ber business in all the varicties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to please the public.

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep con

stantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fash

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

Between Charles and Hanover Streets,

BALTIMORE.
THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues te manufacture, of superior materials and in the best state of workmanning. best style of workmanship,

all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable pat

Orders from his Eastern Shore friend and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely pack-ed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

irections.

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms aug 28 lyear

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of PALL AND WINTER GOODS CONSISTING IN PART

CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities.
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS,

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS, uch as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn,

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.
All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

SEO NEGROES WANTED.

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

haser who is now, or may herearce.

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of fice, 48 Baltimore attest, or to the subscriber, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts with the Missionary Church. The house is near the Missionary Church. The house is settle, warranted gendine, all of which will be disposen of at reduced prices for Gash.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.

Baltimore.

The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward, prove properly, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON. Warden Baltimore County Jail.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL. HE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Grammar Tytler's History Euclid's Elements Keith on the Globes Goldsmith's Greece Grinshaw's England McIntyrcon the Glober

Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Grieshach's Greek Worcester's Geography and Atlas Testament Adams' do. do. Wilson's do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises luthinson's Xenophou Introduction to do.

Horace Delphini English Reader Introduction to do. Vilgil Sequel to do. Sullust English Grammars Spelling Books Greeca Minora Gough, Pike, Jess and Gracea Majora Bennett's Arithmetic, &cc. &c. Clarke's Homer Also, Slates, Pencils Paper, Blank Books,

Historia Sacra Muir's Syntax July 10

Viri Roma

100 NEGROES WANTED

Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN.

WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispuse of, will please give me a call, as I am deter mined at all times to give higher cash price han anyother purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton, will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. THOMAS M. JONES.

Easton, February 2, 1838. If

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH



Denton, Maryland:-

Offers his services to his friends and old cus which will be warranted to perform.
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

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

February 21, 1882.

A CARD.

A CARD.

NOOLFOLK wishes to inform the a owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dend, as that because artially represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Personativing Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

R MOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. ESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has renoved her

ANL FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith E.q. She invites her former customers and is, to call and view her new assortmen of fashions and goods, and flatters berself that her altention to her business in all its va-rieties of Manton and Bonnet Making will be leasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

Store of SAMUEL W SPENCER. SHIPS A PREST SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS.

GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE: Scudder's Eye Hydriodate of Potash Vater, Black Oxyde of Mer Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine,

Phosphorus, Prussic P. pperine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva, Quinine, Cinchenin Dit of Cantharadin, Saratoga Powders, Denarcotized Lauda Chloride Tooth Wash num.

Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Compodera preparations, with a full supply of Oil of Cantharadin, Denarcotized Lauda Ditto Opium.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltiwill sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN
DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated up
on the borders of Choptank river, nearly op
on the borders of Choptank river, nearly of the tests of the
on Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a
stage, leaving the main will be transported tors
on the borders of Choptank river, nearly of the call, nearly of the borders of the lagistatic of
on Cambridge ferry to B

clock P. M
Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three dollars
N. B. Persons wishing to go direct to Baltimore, will find comfortable accommodations on board the Queenstown mail packet, which leaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival of the mail from Easten.

JOHN J. HARROD. PUBLISHER, BOOK SELLER AND

STATIONER, No. 172, MARKET STREET, Baltimore,

GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and A STATIONERY which he offers whole-sale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances. Amongst others in quantity are the follow-ings—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now ex-

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Chirst, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham omplete in one volume.

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James

Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Rubinson, Hunter and Sutcliff—the whole complete in 2 vols. Svo.

Dr Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edi-

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Car-thagenians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Profes-sor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author -complete 2 vols. 8vo.

Drs. Mosheim, Coyles and Gleig's Com-plete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, care fully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.

now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.
Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Gredences, Doctrines,
Morals and Institutions of Christianity.
The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Binding. Mrs Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of

the Heart.
The Methodist Protestant Church Consti ution and Discipline. Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scrip

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul-a new and fine edition.
Harrod's Gollection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John

Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts. Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge.

150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, Stc.
The Academical Reader, a very popular

School class Book: The two first volumes of the Methodist Pro ions from many distinguished Ministers, and other writers.
JOHN J. HARROD,

Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper—which contains many new, impor-tant and highly interesting views of the Chris-tian Church—by the Reverend James R. Wil-

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Fo. tity and well assorted.

Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Oheck, Journals, Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a

great variety. Custom Blanks, in their variety. Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted.
Penkinys, Razors, red Tape and Taste.
Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine.
English and American Lead Pengils as

Wafers-Red, black and assorted colors,

A general supply of School, Miscellaneou and Medical BOOKS, in great variety. Family and Pocket BIBLES, associed. Super Royal and Medium Printing PAPER ssorted qualities.
Ironmongers and Grocers Wrapping PA

Blue and White and White Bonnet Boards Allsizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, Geb 9 12m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appeared by Talbet County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value S.c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Inibot county deceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

JAMES PARROTT,

WM. H. GROOME,

SAML T. KENNARD,

SAM'L, ROBERIS. Feb. 19th, 1833-teb 12

BOARDING

THE superiber begs leave to inform his triends and the public, that he has open ad a bourding house in the house formerly or capital by the late Thomas Petrin Smith, on Washington street; opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentle men by the week, month or year, on reasonate terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children

TO PRINTERS. BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type
Foundry respectfully informs the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job-Work, at prices the same as they can be obtained at from other Foundrys—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz.

Nonparell,
Minion,
Brevier,
Bourgeois

Long Primer Pica.
4 Lines Pica.
Six Lines Pica orna-

Eight Lines Pica An-Great Primer, Double Pica, Double English, Eight Lines Pica Flu-Double Great Primer, ted, Canon. Leaf. Eight Lines Pica orna Seven Lines Pica

Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes—Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills. Card Borders, &c. &c. Orders for any of the above, as also for Preseses, Cases, Chuses, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other establishment of a similar kind in the U States.

Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry.

Mr. Enward Straus, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is super-Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes

engaged in carrying on the business, is super-ntending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabledto manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to

nanner, for processors and for Agent Cyne Founds of the Baltimore Type Foundry.

Printers of Newspapers who will publish this advertisement to the amount of two dollars, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent, will be allowed that sum in part payment of any bill they make with the Foundry for Type to the amount of ten dollars.

A Book of Specimens can be seen at this
Office, or it can be had on application to the Agent.

MARYLANDS

CAROLINE COUNTY OUPHANS' COURT, 29th day of January, Anno Domini 1833. ON application of Solomon R. Cahall, Executor of Noah Cahall, late of Caroine county, deceased-It is ordered, that

he give the notice required by law for credi-tors 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 pace of three successive weeks, in one of the ewspapers printed in Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly co pied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office

ffixed, this 29th day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-three. WM. A. FORD, Register

of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county bath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Noah Cahall, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said 'deceased's estate, are otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. - Given under my hand this twenty ninth day of January, A. D.

SOLOMON R. CAHALL, Ex'r.

fob. 2 of Noah Cahall, deceased.

General gricultural & Horticul tural Establishment.

COMPLEASED a Sweet and Limptement Store But of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 S. Cal ert St. Baltimote; in contra mo with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nutsery, it The subscriber, proprietor of the above nam

the vicinity.

The superriber, proprietor of the above named casablatement, respectfully informs farmers gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute or ders in any or all of its departments; and he as heat many or all of its departments; and he as heat many or all of its departments; and he as heat him) on receipt of which he will formand to mem an extra number of his paper the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced estalogue of Seeds. &c. for sale, in every village to the Union of Quantity large or small of CHOIUE GAICHEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store appeals by with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for each of seepared and labeled, but up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the attices comprised in his extensive establishment, where its not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in abortion, from all party of our country (and not a few from remore pars of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of certs, plants, frees, ruots, vines, domestic not certs. many of which are very rare and valuable or ceo's, plants, trees, roots, vines, domestic an male, books, implements, and last, though or east, a consum and of timely and importan east, a company fund or timely and important information on simpast every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This tast is imported weekly to subscribers for a small annual con tribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an ad-Parmer, in which are indicated also, by an adsettlement and otherwise, the supplies of choice
commodities, both animal and regulable, as the
re-received at the establishment. The subsetber is significant also for the principal nurseries an
gardens in the Union—and for several celebrated breaders of fine cattle sheep, and other dements animals—asso for the United Society
Shakers, as New Lebanon, N.Y. a full essenment of whose Celebrated garden seeds, from
and genome, may scall times be bad from his
wholesate and retail, as the best terms. Addite1. IRVINE 512 CHOUSE,
dec 11.

Spilont Latin Believiere Mity A CART AND GIG WHEEL MAKER WANTED

A GOOD hand at the above business will obtain simployment and good wages, on application to WILLIAM TURNER.

Greensborough, Caroline county.

PROSPECTUS Of a New Paper to be issued ON SATURDAY, (at none) IN MACH WALK

THE GUARDIAN IND TEMPERANCE IN PELLIGENCER. UNDER THE ENTERIAL CHARGE OF PHANJIS HARD HORN DAVIDGE, TO BE REVOTED TO HE ABVAN EMEN! OF SOUND MORALS

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LITERA TURE, R.C. &c.

ONG evablished custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication, shall be ushered to the world by prospect US, tetting forth; in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its cinducture intend to be gaverned. In abeliance to this custom, we now present curvatures to the residing public, and ask of them such paranage as steir indulgent sense of our merita may assign to us, and no more. As it is much more ever to promise, then to perform, we shall confine unrefives to a glame at the object which is classes of the ware course not to active over-great expectations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which uniformly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have succeeded in our aim or mil.

As "the Guardian" will have been establish es under the immediate surpless of some of the most distinguished advecates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that great publican institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prespectly, the PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its salurary principles. In order, to attain this desirable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every description of information relative to this most interesting topic, and for this purpose to allot a due portion of earh number to communications, or e-says on the subject, coming from any quarter where good wishes to the cause may give rise them, to notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; to the proceedings of societies throughout the country, and such statistical articles as may be collected, shewing the advancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a ware that a paper devended to a chief in fully a ware that a paper devended.

in pursuing this course, the editor is fully a are that a p-per devoted to one subject, however ware that a p-per devoted to one subject, however excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingling gay with the serious, the useful with the pleasant, will sender it acceptable to every reader whose laste is not villated by the grossest self-absolutions. abandonment. In order to render this paper eign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sum maries of passing exents, at home and abroad, will be given, with sores of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of lashions and amuse men's as may be harmless, and accept-

the object of "THE GUARDIAN" will the object of "THE GUARDIAN" will the tarefine the taste, embythen the understanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the ing, and elevate the murits of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. He heving that knowledge and vierue will always go band in band, and that in proportion as the lives of me are virtuous, will be their increased love of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so rice versu list as our fund of information is enlarged, will ur capacity for the exquaire enjoyments, that arring from a pure and elevated standard of more als, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability he may possess, to the accomment of the one

Having thus for hinted at what the editor in tends to do, it may be proper for him to assable the will not do. He will not admit under any olea whatever, SECTAMAN RELIGION. or PARTISAN FOLLTICS, the will not admit, knowingly, any thing of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will be permit himself to be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what te pet, but will, so long as he is accountable for the contents of "THE GUARDIAN." secept or

ordsy, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form; and in order to bring it within the most moderate pecusiary shifty, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable to advance, or \$3 if paid the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and for warding the subscriptions of ten sub-criptions of ten sub-cribers will be entitled to a copy gratia.—Orders to be addressed, postagnish, to John Duer, Daq, who is authorized to receive the name.

The publication will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have open obtained.

The undersigned respectfully recommend it is neper to the patronage of the friends of TEM-PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solidit their active exertions in obtaining sup-

cribers. STEVENSON ARCHER. President State Temperance Society. President Balt, Temperance Society

Subscription lists will be left at the Stores
of Mesars Costing & Son, Howard near Market
street; Coste & Lucell, Calvert street; Jacob

V. Foy, Market at.

—Papers well affected to the cause will confer a favour by publishing the above, and may be sampled at a return, should occasion offer.

Bunk of Maryland. Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. I has institution of the Board of Directors of the Institution, the following scale and race have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposition of the officers thereof in receiving deposition of the officers thereof in receiving deposition of the officers of the offic

For deposites psyable thirty days af-ter demand, certificates shall be issu-ed bearing interest at the rate per an-On current accounts, or deposites only or to be checked for at the plea-sure of the depision, interest shall be allowed at the rate-of

By order. R. WILSON, Castier. LARAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP

th somespher, having been appointed the gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispuse the LANDS in Florids, is ready receive proposit for the purchases any portion on less their one tell General's Township of land. About the purchase the control of the cont General's Township of land About 5,000 acres is the south west quarter of the Township, it reserved from sale, the terms of sale will be ca-h, or one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, satisfactorily as cured, on interest on the amount of each instalment com the dry of sale. This Township of land adjoining the city of Tallanassee; and, in reference o locality, health, fullness of climate, fertility and displicit of soil to be cuiture of sugar, and count is unequalied by any other Township of land in he Termory of Plorids.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.

Tallahas-ee, Oct. 19th, 1832, nov 27—dec 11

COLLECTON'S MOTICE.

THE Subscribes being desirous of collecting
the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call an him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

a doith is do ! Ist PHILIP MACKEY. Collector of Talbof county Taxes.

NOTICE

AT the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough MARYLAND ECLIPSE will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centraville. Compatent Judges have prenounced him, interior to few, if any horses in this counry. He has fine size and great beauty, par ticulars however of his stock, size and performances will be hereafter given at full length.

A New, Cheap, and Popular Pe morriodical,

ENTITLED THE SPLECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher about describe his place and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with laterary towers, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary intermition emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are chesp in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by small, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fitteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a balt cents or in the trifling expense of two and a balt cents or in the trifling expense of two and a balt cents or in the trifling expense of two and a balt cents or in the trifling expense of two and a balt cents or in the trifling expense of two and a balt cents or in the trifling expense of two and a balt cents or in the trifling expense of two and a balt cents or in the state of the cents of

the trifling expense of two and a ball cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours. To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is

only necessary to compare it to some other pub-dicutous. This the Waverly novem for exam-ble; the Chronicles of the Cannongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1,25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more ty-seven cents, portage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form —But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing leature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be pheed on a looting with those mearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Folumes of the common London novel isse for Five Deltars. This may not take figures werks in accomplish, for though not longer than one week will espec between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to commin a whole work, the proprietor r quired to comming whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—filty-two numbers being the equivalent or five dollars.

Artangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book primed either to that mart of talent, or in Ediaurgh, together with the periodical literature Great Brian. From the former we shall select the best Nusels, Memours, T.-les, Trasels, Sketches, Blegraphy, Sc. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will attmit. From the latter, such literary intriligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and navelty. Good wantland novels, and other world, now out of print, may also occasionally to re-produced in our columns.

now out of print, may also occasionally us re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they spend have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has intertaken the editorial duties, in literary tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in carefus for an excepted and moral community, and of the consequences, davrimental or otherwise, that will follow the discension of obnoxious or wholesome mental alment. His situation and engagements affords non-peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the propietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

cuaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

If would be supercrogatory to dilate on the general advantages to conveniences which such a publication present to people of literary purantial wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired avoidions—they are no obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash convection of its eligibility.

I mass.—'The Select Circulating Library' will be printed a carly on a double medium wheet of fine paper in odes a form, with three columns on page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and unished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole thirty to numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 882 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volume, of Ree's Cyclopadius.—Each tolume will be accompanied with a

tis. - Each volume will be accompanied with a l'i le page and index.

The price is Five Ballary for fifty-two numbers

The price is Five Dallare for fifty-two numbers of exteen pages each.—a price at which at eached the afforded unless extensively patronaed.—
Tayment at all times, in unbance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt to ful by remitting the publisher \$20.00, and a proportionate compensation for a surger number. This arrangement is made to increase the stretulation to an extent which will make it so abject to pay agents liberally.—Cubic of five individuals may this procure the serie for \$50.00 by unuing in their remittances.

Subscribers hroug mean agent, may pay their subscriptions to them, there were anothed may remit the amount to their abscriber a miss greater, Our arrangements are all made for the rolliment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know now many to print of the future numbers.

Editors of newspapers, who give the above these or means. * Editors of newspapers who give the shore three or more complications meritions, will be entitled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

Carpenier Sircet, Near Seventh, under the Apprentices Library, back of the Arcade, where appropriates will be gratefully received.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V .-- No. 35.

EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1833.

WHOLE No. 243.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, (during the Session of Congress,)

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the resdue of theyear-BY

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-larger advertisements in proportion.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

T.

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Liver-etor in iteraty

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day of February next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock of that day, all that FARM on which William Ray, in his lifetime, resided, and of which he died seized, situate in Miles River Neck, in Talbot county adjoining the lands of John W. Blake's heirs, Sam-

execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, a good and suf-dicient deed for the lands so sold to him, her, or them, as aforesaid, free, clear, and discharged, from all claim of the defendant, or claim-

ant, or either of them.
The creditors of William Ray, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office of Talbot county Court within six months from the day of said sale.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr. Easton, Jan. 29, 1833. ts

Easton and Baltimore Packet. TilE subscriber, grateful for the numer-ous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular,

PACKET SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON,

Thomas P. Townsend, Master, being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Balti-more on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th instant; leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour; and will continue sailing on the

above days, regularly, throughout the season. Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this pack et, will be at all times received at the subscri ber's granary at Easton Point.

Passengers can be comfortably accommoda-

The public's obedient servant SAMUEL, H. BENNY.
N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle, with out fail, on or before the first of March.

Those who have had my boat bags in pos session since last fall, will please return them at once, as I wish to put them in order for public benefit. If they are not returned by the last of this month, they will be charged to those who have them, at the rate of 75 cents Easton, February 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS -E. WHITE & WM. of the United States, to whom they have been adividually known as LETTER FOUND-ERS, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their uni-ted skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favour them with their orders! The introduction of fairs, and the growing displeasure of the a machinery, in place of that tedious and ungents. His operations at the Sterling Works superiority, in every particular, over that cast from the sale of certain property of the con-

carried on by the before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to in the most modern and light style.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice .-Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine

(eb 12 3w

LOT FOR SALE. WILL be sold, at a low price, a LOT OF mile from the town of Easton. Apply to the editor of the Whig.

The would do it on his own responsibility; and accordingly struck off the number of the 8th of own institutions."



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE 2ND. SESSION 22ND. CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 5.]

AN ACT for making Calais and Pembroke, in the State of Maine, ports of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

President of the Senate pro tempore.
APPROVED, February 5, 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

Reported for the Courier and Enquirer.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Azor Hoyt, vs. Beverly Waugh, John Emory,
Nuthan Bangs, and James Collard.

Methodist Church of the United States, about and was to be afforded at thirty-three and a fifty years ago, formed an establishment at third cents. It suited their purpose—whether fifty years ago, formed an establishment at Philadelphia, (afterwards removed to, and every er since located in this city.) known as "the Book Concern" for the dissemination of religious knowledge, by means of books, tracts, newspapers, &c., the profits of which were to he genuine official hymn book" in size, in the applied to the supergraphical of the genuine official hymn book" in size, in The fault of the publication, if any, lay in its personne and its community information of the book, to to render it a portable and convenient volume, as they averred, or to deceive purchasers, as was to give the fateins-third cents. It suited their purpose—whether dist community information of the book, to the community information of the book, to the convenient volume, as they averred, or to deceive purchasers, as was to give the fateins-third cents. It suited their purpose—whether dist community information of the book, to render it a portable and convenient volume, as they averred, or to deceive purchasers, as was to give the fateins-third cents. be applied, to the support of the superannuated and worn out itinerant preachers of the society, their wives, widows, and orphans, and to certain other charitable purposes.—The capital now invested is about \$100,000, and the income annually appropriated to the above income annually appropriated to the above. \$20,000. The establishment is managed by it became necessary so to distribute the new agents appointed from the Methodist Clergy hymns, that the old ones should occupy the by the General Conference; and under their same pages in this, that they did in the (including the Weekly paper above mentioned) issued from the Book concern, are published. These publications on account of the firm of S. Hoyt, & Co.) was employed by them

emolument; in consequence of which, the and the edition sold well On its coming into

In 1828, the plaintiff, a member of the Methodist church, was, and had been for some years, at the head of the printing establishment for his rectitude of character, and giving entire satisfaction by his skill and attention to business. In the course of that year, however, he magnificent results to be expected from the use of a newly invented cylindrical press which he wished to have introduced into the establishment, and ju pursuance of this scheme caused a wooden model press to be brought to the printing office for experiments. It would seem that the press had not yet been brought to perfection; but that the experiments inspired the agents with a favorable opinion of the invention; and that on several occasions they expressed an intention to have it introduced into the concern, in case it should finally suc ceeed. So confident, however, was the plain tiff of its success, that he proceeded on his own from drawings made at the printing office, and

other causes, particularly the building of a new house, soon engrossed a great share of his time and attention, and occasioned a neg lect on his part of the business of the book concern, to the serious derangement of its af healthy process of casting type by hand, long and elsewhere, requiring the expenditure of a desideratum by the European and American considerable money, led him into temporary

cern, received by him, but not accounted for the old process.

The letter foundry business will hereafter be to the agents.

No imputation of dishonesty seems ever to No imputation of dishonesty seems ever to have been made against him on account of these omissions; but his neglect of the business 14 lines Pica; the book and news type being of the concern on the one part, and the remonin the most modern and light style. White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale a state of mutual discontent which was referof the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which red to as the period of "the difficulties" of the they can furnish to their customers at the mafrom the concern, conceived the design, and in event, to publish a rival edition of the Methodist Hymn Book The new press was at

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

New York, Jan 3—feb 9

dist Hymn Book The new press was at length finished, and brought to the printing and others in aiming the most deadly blows at our Book Concern, and all the charitble and important objects which it has been instituted to accomplish We shall add no more at present the press. But the press was at length finished, and brought to the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and important objects which it has been instituted to accomplish We shall add no more at present the press. But the press was at length finished, and brought to the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and important objects which it has been instituted to accomplish we shall add no more at present the press. But the press was at length finished, and brought to the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and all the charitble and the printing our Book Concern, and the printing our Book number of the newspaper on the press; but from open and known enemies we fear no-having lately come into the concern, he refus-thing. If secret ones, from within our own LL. be sold, at a low price, a LOT OF ed his assent in the absence of his co agents, bosom, or elsewhere, develope themselves, we LAND, containing 93 acres, about one Emory & Bangs, who were then out of the shall take care to expose them; and Methodists

August on the cylinder press. The impression was faulty in the extreme; and, the absent agents returning home the same day, this defendants produced evidence of the facts insubordination of the plaintiff, attended as it on which they relied for justification, and of insubordination of the plaintiff, attended as it was by a result so injurious, in their apprehension, to the credit of the paper, was made the occasion of his sudden and immediate distances of this failure was said to be merely a defect with failure was said to be merely a defect with the conjunction with Short and will be a suit to be sui in the composition rollers, which being recast, the constructors requested permission to make had "resorted," and "in which he was defeatanother experiment with a view to the pur- ed;" that he had "sought to draw away the chase of the press for the concern, pursuant to the expectations with which it had been to the expectations with which it had been constructed. This, however, was refused by the agents, who had determined to have nothing more to do with the press. It was therethore removed, and has never ince been used. fore removed, and has never since been used. for the want, as the constructors alleged, of patronage and funds. It had cost them about \$2,700; and for this, and damages alleged to cy, and not the intent of the tibel, was the cri-Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the towns of Calais and Pembroke, in the State of Maine, shall be ports of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Passamaquoddy.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU. L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, February 5, 1833.

P. Representatives of America in Congress assembled, That the towns of Calais and Pembroke, in the State of Maine, shall be ports of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Passamaquoddy.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU. L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, February 5, 1833.

streer Neck, in Talbot county adjoining the lands of John W. Blake's heirs, Samuel Sneed, and of William G. Tilghman, Esq.

Ator Hoyt, vs. Beverly Wangh. John Emory, well Sneed, and of William G. Tilghman, Esq.

The farm is composed of part of a tract of land called "Dundee," and of part of a tract of land called "Bachelor's Branch Addition," and contains, by estimation, the quantity of eighty-seven and one half acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the decree, a credit of six and twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchase money, the purchase money, the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, less and the sale and so which proved to be unprofitable to the purchase money, with interest is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, less and the sale and so which plants the definition of the subport of the managers of this powerful institution, had founcing, as was averred, under the ban of the support of the support of the support of the managers of this powerful institution, had counting, as was averred, under the ban of the support of the support of the support of the managers of this powerful institution, had counting, as was averred, under the ban of the support of the managers of this powerful institution, had counting, as was averred, under the ban of the support of the support of the support of the managers of this powerful institution, had the support of the support of the support of the support of the managers of this powerful institution, had the support of the managers of the support charities may be estimated at from \$15,000 to number, but by the page on which they stand, immediate superintendance, the various works | cial" edition. To overcome this fortifidable charities contemplated are deemed to commend the setting of the special patronage of the correction of the proofs: for which he was not a little singular that those, who then contended that the the correction of the proofs: for which he was subject of the correction of the proofs: for which he was subject of the correction of the proofs: for which he was subject of the correction of the proofs: for which he was subject of the arrival of a responsibility. It was not a little singular that those, who then contended that the president was subject of the proofs: for which he was subject of the proofs concern has long had a monopoly of certain works, (and particularly of the Methodist Hymn Book.) commanding an extensive sale —a monopoly not proved to be secured at present by copy right, nor indeed, claimed as exclusive of right, but enjoyed through the forbearance of others.

The Diagram of the soling and acting to this day. Sometimes, to be sure, I have arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, from Kentucky, with a cargo of cotton, was built on the Alleghany river. in Pennsylvania, and came down the river Ohio into the Mississippi, having pased the falls of the Ohio, and sailed a distance of nearly three thousand miles within pased the falls of the Charity to which the alleged libel is contained.

The Diagram of the soling and acting to this day. Sometimes, to be sure, I have with any discretion whatever.

Without further preliminary, Mr. H. said, he would come to the question in my bed and not I into his.

The Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Bibb power between the U. States, and any

It is dated Sept 24th, 1830, and signed by to Europe, from the western waters of the U. Emory & Waugh, as agents-Bangs, together States." with H. Badger, being the editors, and Col- It is pleasing sometimes to take a retrospect employed by the concern—an industrious and lard, the printer of the paper. It calls the at-thriving man, much confided in by the agents tention of the Methodist community to the vents. Thirty years ago! one little brig floated affairs of the book concern in reference to its down on of our mid-land streams, and found charitable purposes, to the pecuniary difficulties with which it had struggled, and to their D.") to Europe. This, doubtless, was looked became possessed with the idea of certain paramount obligation to patronize its publica- upon, at the time, by the then, fruitier settletions in preference to those of individuals for private emolument, and then proceeds as fol. Kentucky ows-the part inserted in the declaration as libellous, being enclosed in brackets. "When an individual, (and one, we blush to say it, calling himself a Methodist too!) com mences a systematic course of bitter hostility to this Concern, seeking by every art in his power to draw away its business for his own

private gain, regardless who may suffer by it f he may only gratify his own hostile feelings, and according his own private ends, we are compelled, after long and painful forbearance already exercised, to give up the name of the responsibility to engage, in conjunction with individual, that our friends may be on their ny?

Responsibility to engage, in conjunction with individual, that our friends may be on their ny?

Messrs. Short and Williams, in the construction of an iron press at the Sterling Works.

S. H. B.

Laston, February 9, 1833. ever, in reference to such an individual is, that with certain improvements of his own sugges-tion The superintendance of its contruction, and possibly, the dreams of emolument to be derived from its labour saving operations, with of the Methodist Book Concern, and of Methdism, when he understands the matter, will take this course. The individual to whom we now allude is a man in this city by the name of Hoyt. This man was formerly our prin-ter, and thus obtained a knowledge of our business. About two years since we found it necessary to dismiss him from our employment.

-This is the ground of his hostility, and of Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its which he was defeated. Since then he has devised a Hymn book as nearly like ours as right. It is like ours in shape, and has the same lettering on the back, and no doubt, booksellers or others, who ignorantly or otherwise, may have purchased it for ours, will at tempt to pass it as such The imprint on the title page is.—"New York, printed and pub-lished by S. Hoyt & Co. for the booksellers." The preface is signed "The Publishers," and not with the name of our Bishobs as the preface of our genuine official hymnbook always is .- Any individual who shall knowingly have contemplating the probability of his dismission any thing to do with that hymnbook, in such circumstances, cannot but be regarded as conversation with a friend, threatened, in that thereby participating in Mr. Hogt's hostility, and consequently as encouraging other simi-iar attacks, and thus aiding and abetting him

The libel having been read, and its publi cation proved on the part of the plaintiff, the defendants produced evidence of the facts part.

plaintiffs, however, omitted to bring their cause to trial; and suffered judgment as in case of nonsuit to pass against them.

Hoyt being thus thrown out of business, and labouring, as was averred, under the ban of the facts in evidence; and, investigation of the facts in evidence; and, in-

Verdict for the plaintiff for three hundred dollars. Counsel for the plaintiff, D. Graham and J. Anthon; for the defendants, H. Maxwell and G. Griffin.

> From the Globe. THIRTY YEARS AGO!

vessel from Kentucky.
"The Brig Deane, Captain W. D. which

her way (by the nautical skill of "Captain W. the question now before the Senate; do ment, as a prodigious enterprize. A brig from

Now at this period of time, it would be satisfactory to know the amount of the steam tonnage on the western waters-not brigs, but the more magnificent STEAMERS, which cover the streams of the west, many of them more rich and beautiful than a Royal Yacht life, and on which he intended to go out or Cleopa'ra's Barge, and stupendous as the Santissma Trinidada of the old world Thirty years ago! in which brief space so much has been accomplished by the Borderers; thirty years hence, who can predict the probable grandeur of the Empire, west of the Allegha

of N York, has petitioned the Legislature of that State, to change the name of his son to Arden. The object he has in view is to enable him to take possession of an estate worth \$100,000, left him by his aunt. There are many other persons who, for a similar consideration, would be willing to part with their names; and perhaps there are not a few who for a much smaller sum, would sell their country. The practice of changing names by acts of the Legislature is very common in some of the Legislature is very common in some of the eastern states; and sometimes, it appears Register, vol 5, Sup. p. 180. but we believe that in most other states it is very seldom, if ever, done, for any other rea-son than that of being enabled thereby to finger the cash. If the application to the New York Legislature in the present case, be granted, and it is highly probable it will be, we should feel inclined to think Mr. Arden will

possess a valuable name. N. P. Talmadge, a member of the Sonate New York, has been elected a Senator in Congress, in the place of Mr. Dudley, whose term of service will expire on the 3d of March. The vote in the senate stood for Talmadge 18, Francis Granger 5, and B. F. Butler 2. In the House Mr. Talmadge received 69 votes, Mr. Granger 26, and Mr Butler 10. It was doubted by some whether a member of the Legis-lature could, consistently with the constitution be appointed to the office of Senator in Con gress, during the term for which he was elected; but a resolution to that effect was laid on the table in Senate, by a large majority.

SIO REWARD.

THE above reward will be given by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who broke the sash and glass over one of the front doors of said church, and the glass over-the other.

jan 22

SPEECH OF MR. HOLMES.

IN THE SENATE, Feb. 5. THE REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

Mr. Holmes rose to address the Sena'c. Wi hout preface, he began by read- of the United States had no great affechand, and which the Reporter has been and the partner of his joys and sorrowslucky enough to find by seeking for:

"of denouncing laws as unconstitutional. us. But, sir, I do love my country; and are afraid of!"

"The embargo was a measure called for by both parties; and the people had The Senator from N. Carolina, (Mr. for by both parties; and the people had 'rather bear it, hard as it is, than that H. said) had spoken very well on the

setts, made nineteen years ago. I knew and appointments to office, when he and him well, sir-perhaps not so well as I his friends, who were opposed to the exought to have done-but I know that his tension by construction of the Executive no mystery or concealment about them. ator from North Carolina and his friends same way of reasoning and acting to this

and Mr. Brown,) had both intimated that they are members of the great Republis can party Mr. H. said he hoped that they did not intend to intimate, by this, that others, who disagree with them on not belong to the Republican party. The princples which he had just quoted, a east, were thought Republican, when delivered, by the Republican minority of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and approved as such by the Republican majority here. These were the principles, he repeated, on which he came into public

Mr. H. said he had hoped, that in the discussion of this question here; there would have been no allusion to the old parties and party devices. He regretted there had been any. But, since they had nited States and the State governments,

*Extract from the Speech of JOHN

tive power in this government to main- United States? tain itself, or is it to be subjected to the Passing by for the present the docpower of its members? This was the trine of peaceable nullification of the laws, question now to be decided-he regret- Mr. H. said he would see if he could not ted the necessity of trying it at this time understand some of the doctrines which -but it could not be avoided.

said he must request the Senator from gentlemen, their meaning was that a so-Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilkins) to exoner-ate him from the charge, in supporting forced; a political compact, one which

the bill which that gentleman had brought in, from the impu ation of following too obsequiously in the train of the Executive recommendations. He should expect from the liberality of the honorable gentleman, that he would give him an of-The Senate resumed the consideration ficial certificate that he had not heretoof the bill further to provide for the col-lection of the duties on imports.

Administ ation. He (Mr. H.) had reason to believe, indeed that the President ing the following extracts of a speech, tion for him-not perhaps so much, for from a volume which he held in his instance, as ought to exist between a man and perhaps (said Mr. H.) upon the "Gentlemen have a wonderful faculty whole, there is not much love lost between

"It was to be expected that those gentle- since she has, against my will, made him men who regard their reputation as cor- her agent to execute the laws, I am dis-"rect lawyers, would have deliberated posed, though I may regret the exigen-"before they decided. At least it was cy, to give him all the power that is nethoped, that, inasmuch as we have a tri- cossary to carry that purpose into effect. bunal competent to decide this question, It was my wish to have conferred the "and that very speedily, gentlemen, in-trust which he holds elsewhere—upon one who, when he got power, would not the legislation of Congress, would have stretch it to the utmost limit of it-but taken the means to have a decision in the People had made another the executhe Courts of the U States. Are they tor of the laws; and, if not he, who is to afraid to trust the Judges? Do these execute the laws? I repel the sugges-"gentlemen lack wisdom and integrity? tion, said Mr. H. from whatever quarter Or is it this wisdom and integrity they it comes, that, because I maintain that the laws are to be executed, I have turn-

Their enemy should be fed. But gen principle of the Military being always Stlemen threaten legislative inference; subordinate to the Civil authority. Mr. "and are they prepared for this? They H. agreed with him most cordially. But mean surely, by a State law, to repeal when the Civil authority itself is resisted, the embargo, and enforce the repeal a- to call the Military to its aid is defend-"gainst the officers of the General Gov- ing and maintaining the Civil authority. fernment. This is coming out. If they The authority of the U. States (said he) "are in earnest, I like this. You have is that which we represent here, and if it stalked long enough. We begin to doubt be resisted by any spurious authority, it your nerve. Your rich men have prob- is then our duty to sustain it by whatever ably made up their minds as well as measure may be necessary. In reply to hose of desperate fortunes. They pro- the question asked by the same gentiebably understand the meaning of the man, whether the Senate were willing o word revolution- They have probably extend the Executive power, Mr. H. said shought where they shall be when the that the great danger from the Execu-"Wheel stops." (*)
"This, said Mr. H. is from a speech of responsibility; and that it would be recol-Member of the Senate of Massachu- lected, that, in the matter of removals sentiments were then mine. Upon these power, were desirous to enquire into the principles I came into public life, and cause of the removal of competent offiwith them I will go out of it. There is cers, they were not permitted by the Sen-There can be no mistake as to what the to do so, because, for sooth, the President, speech meant. He who made it was a in removing them, had acted upon high man who spoke right on, and generally responsibility. It was not a little singuprehension at the idea of trusting him

power between the U. States, and any single State, who is the final and effectual umpire? Wha authority can decide, when these disagree, and make its decision effectual? Had he stated the question fairly? Yes, he said, that must come. and there was no going between it-no intermediate course by which it could be escaped. The Constitution has established no umpire for such a case; and, when the conflict comes, the question must be decided, who is the final power to judge it? My ground is, then, said Mr. H that this power must of necessity, be vested in the government of the Unired States-not in the Executive, but in the whole government-and that it must have the power to execute its decisions, or else it is a nullity. How then did the case now stand? The power of the government of the United States to lay imposts, it was well known, was an exclubeen alluded to, he would say, that if his sive power. The States were prohibited principles, advanced in 1814 in the Le- the exercise of it without the assent of gislature of Massachusetts, that there is Congress. If the power exists at all, it a Supreme Tribunal that has a right to is exclusive in the government of the Udecide definitely and effectively all ques- nited States Now, he asked the power, tions between the government of the U- being granted to the United States, and prohibited to the States, can the Sares control the exercise of it? Mr. H went on to argue that it could not be a con-HOLMES, delivered in the Senate of current power. Nor could it be an al-Masssachusetts, 1814 .- See Niles' ternate power, that may be exercised either by the General or the State Gover . to have been done for no other reason than to are not Republican now, they were not ment. Suppose, he said, that the United change it from one having a disagreeable then, and the Administration that carried States were to arrest a man for treason, sound, for one that pleases the fancy better; on the war with Great Britain was not convict and have him for recision in on the war with Great Britain was not convict and hang him for resisting its a Republican Administration. If the ar- laws, it would be a very useless thing for guments of the honourable Senators were a State Government to take up the case to prevail with him, they would but con- and determine to unhang the man-at vince him of his having been under a least if they did, it would be of very litlong delusion. He had thought, all along, the use to the dead man. The power, that this government was a monument of being in the government of the United human sisdom; he had admired its States, must be an exclusive power, the strength and its beauty, and its founds. exercise of which no State had a right to tions as firm as the everlasting hills .- obstruct. Now, said Mr. H. comes the But now, it seemed, from the arguments issue. The Congress of the United of gentlemen, that he had laboured under States have passed several revenue laws: a hallucination, and that what he had sup- hey have been acted upon, adjudged to posed to be a stable government was a be constitutional, and have been executed crumbling mass, tottering to its ruin, fall- by the Executive South Carolina says ing apart under its own cumbrous weight they are unconstitutional, and has passed Under the influence of such representa- laws intended to repeal them or make tions, he said, he felt gloomy and heavy them inoperative within her limits. The of heart. Have I, said he, been deluded question then has arisen, shall the law of or not in this matter? Is there any effec. South Carolina succeed, or those of the

had been advanced in regard to social Before he proceeded further, Mr. H. and political compacts. If he understood little more explicit, he must go back to to form it? If they did not, then they dehis school boy days, for an analagous distinction-that between perfect and imperfect obligations. Those who have federation called? "A league of perpetread Vattel and Paley know that a per- uni union," not a Government. The Confect obligation must be enforced, and an imperfect obligation may or may not be performed at pleasure. The only question to be determined is, whether the its power of enforcing its own authority; that it is a perfect compact, a social compact, as gentlemen call it. My syllogism. then, is this: that a perfect obligation may be enforced in the manner prescribed in the compact; that the United States' Con stitution is a perfect obligation; and that it may therefore be enforced in the manmust fall to the ground.

States passed certain revenue laws, which United States have the power to pass the revenue laws, the nullifying laws are nullified. The minor, in this proposition, depends upon the facts and principles ou of which the Constitution arose. He would attempt to show, first, that the Ued to do it. Third, that they did it .-And, four h, that they have always since There is but one absolute sovereign-the Sovereign of the Universe No State is under what form soever, without depen dence on a foreign Power, is sovereign. Can the Government enforce obligations upon the People of this Union? When sovereignly is vested, it is vested with he right to govern the people over whom it their sovereignty to a certain body of men, grant to a certain body of men of exclu-Declaration of Independence. The powgrant a sovereignty for the common ben efit, two or three of the parties cannot withdraw it without the assent of the whole. He did not care whether the States or the People made the grant.

The enquiry whether the States or the made the Constitution for us. The question would be, what is it? Does it yest in grant to a common government all their legislative, judicial, and executive powwhole sovereignty. Consequently, they might grant certain defined powers, and this would be a grant of a portion of their sovereignty. Those principles by no means admit the inference that the people of a State may reserve federal sovereignty. Two or more States then, as they have the power, may vest in a com the government would become consolidated. But that consolidation, in this case. would result in despotism, he would not admit. The Federal power, so far from tending to consolidation, held the popular power in check.

This was a most happy frame of Government.-The popular power held the federal power in check, and the federal nower checked the popular power. He need not go beyond these walls for an illustration of this position. Can the majority of the people of the United States, without the concurrence of the States, as States, carry a measure? Certainly not Look at the facts of the case. He would illustrate it by a few examples. Fourteen see that he believed this controlling pow-States of this Union, in population a little er to be essential to the preservation of above one fourth of the whole population of the United States can defeat any measure of the House of Representatives .-Thirteen Saies, in population somewhat tended to be granted, it remained with below a fourth of the whole population of him to inquire next, whether, in fact, it the United States, or even twelve States, with a population but a little above one third of the whole, may also defeat any federal law. How then, can the popular branch carry any measure they picase, of the people; and the idea of nullifica. If the whole people were so depraved, so corand produce a consolidation of power.—
tion, and reserved righ s, was almost ev. rupt, and so bent on oppression, that there was no hope of any redress, then the only re-But this was not all. Thirteen States ery where ridiculed by them. In a Tenmedy was revolution. But the gentleman power in the appointment of Judges, for the Judges were created by the federative power. The States too, were represented in the electoral colleges. No Government under Heaven was so capable as this is of protecting the rights of the mipority. If each State had an equal vote, the Government would be merely federative; and if the House of Representatives ernment would be consolidated; but it was neither federative nor consolidated. The Federal Government we shall be satisfederative in the Senate, and the popular power in the House, checked each other. and there was a third compound power in the Executive, which checked both -Never was power in any government so well balanced. Yet we are told that we must go beyond this power, to ascertain whether State rights have been violated

ceived the People, or the People deceived themselves. What was the old Constitution was called the Constitution of the United States: that is, a constitution of Federal Government; but in a case, involving Government. Each State, under the old political power, the Sugreme Court must ad Confederation, retained its sovereignty, jucidate upon it. What case controverted between States was not a political case, except Constitution of the United States be the freedom, and independence; and every those merely of meum and tuum—Questions one or the other of these. I insist, said power, jurisdiction, and right, which is Mr. H. upon its obligatory character, and not by the Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. Under the Constitution, the of the States, but it was essential to the Genepowers not delegated to the United States ral Government and it was intended to be givby the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People. The old Confederation had legislative but not executive and judicial power. He appealner prescribed in the compact. If I do ed to gentlemen to say whether the Connot prove all this, Sir, then my doctrine stitution was formed for any other parpose but to create a sovereign power. It be-Now, Sir, here is a case. The United stowed on the Ceneral Government all the attributes of sovereignty, and it bethe State of S. Carolina annuls. If the gins "We the People of the United States, in order to form a perfect Uni-

on," &c. Mr. Holmes then compared the con-stitution of the United States with that of General Government and the U. States had the State of South Carolina, to show that, in title, and in the clauses conferring junited States, at the time of adopting the dicial, executive, and legislative power, Constitution, had power to grant to a ge- they bore a strong resemblance, and had neral Government the right of ultimate the same object in view-the creation of decision. Second, that the States intend- a sovereignty. In each case, the framers seemed to think they, were doing the same sort of business-making a acted up to this intention. He would compulsory power for the purpose of enpledge himself to make these proposi- forcing obedience to the constitution .tions, if he could. What is sovereignty? Was i to be believed that the State contitutions were to be enforced, and the federal constitution to be observed or not, at sovereign, except in respect to other pleasure? The constitution of South States. Every nation that governs itself. Carolina is the Government of South Carolina, and that of the United States is the Government of the United States .-There is nothing in the constitution of the United States which authorizes the supposition that laws made by the United States can be resisted by any other pow acts. If the people disposed of a part of er. The presumption is, that the same power which has legislative authority has they made a grant at will, which they can also the authority of adjudication; and She was for declaring the law unconstitution-resume whenever they please. The that the same Government that makes he laws can alone repeal then; and fursive legislative, judicial, and execu ive ther that even the same branch of the power, is a grant at will, according to our government which makes can unmake a law, unless otherwise provided for. In er that gives the sovereignty can take it the case of war and peace; a peace may back; but where several States concur to be made by the President and two-thirds of the Senate, though, to declare the war, the whole concurrent legislative authority is necessary. Ordinarily, the power that makes is the only power that can repeal a law. Would it not be un anomaly in legislation, if one power could make People made the grant is entirely be ide a law, and a portion of that power repeal the question. Suppose Great Britain it. South Carolina is but one of the family-but seeks to control the whole -Like the old Lady in Dr. Franklin's stothe United States, sovereign powers, ry, she does not know how it happens whether expressly, or by implication? that, in all the family quarrels, she is al- be with Rhode Island and Massachusetts? The That the powers given by the Con- ways right, and the rest are always stitution are sovereign, there is no wrong. We have a Legislature, an Ex- large one. doubt. The powers to make peace and ecutive, and a Supreme Court-all ex war, to coin money, &c. are attributes of supreme authority. If we had said that no process could be devised to comsovereignty. I'wo or more States may need of more positive proof that these pel a sovereign State to yield to the judgment powers are supreme, we have it in the fact that all State officers are sworn to ers. This would be a grant of their support it, and the State Judges are bound Dereby in contravention of State laws and constitutions. Every Judge in Sou h be necessary to effect that object.] Yes, he Carolina must swear this, notwithstand- could put the little State of Rhode Island in framers of the constitution was to make common sovereignty, as we find by looking back to their correspondence. Under the confederation, the States were "parcs," and there was no power to common government the right to define its spares, and the control of the would admit that where pel a refractory State to obey the laws of where else can it be vested? If we give any own limits. He would admit that where pel a refractory State to obey the laws of where else can it be vested? If we give any power at all, we must give as much as is given in this bill. It was a high-handed power he get this compulsory power Every thing was right, except the means of pro ecting

> The design of the great founder of our Government was apparent from a letter as was power vested in the hands of the Ex to a friend in Great Britain, in which he says, "they [the people,] see the necessity of a general controlling power, and are addressing their respective assemblies to grant it to Congress." Again, he says, "I do not see that we can long exist as a nation, without lodging some where a power which will prevade the whole Union, in as energetic a manner as the authority of the State Government extends over the several States." We our independence.

he common interests.

Having considered, continued Mr. H whether this power could be and was inwas granted. This was a constitution of power, it had the right of appeal to the good government, and, therefore, it was sovereign as far as to all powers delegated to any amendment of the Constitution. vious to the marriage. The time appeared too very long to one individual, and he determined to oppose the law and set himself down on the reserved rights. The law did not prohibit marriage, which would be flatly unconstitu ional. He achad all the legislative power, the Gov. cordingly nullified and disobeyed the law. If we refer to the powers granted to the fied that they have all the essential attributes of sovereignty: they were the powers of taxation, war, treaties, coin, commerce, domain, allegiance, [viz: trea son, and naturalization.

between States political cases?

The judicial power extends to all cases in aw arising, &c. and that the cases are descri bed -one case mentioned, is that of controversies between States. A sovereign State, it is said, must not be drawn to the feet of the arising relative to foreign ambassadors are also political cases.

The power might be humbling to the pride en by the framers. The large and proud States might seek with more confidence than the smaller and weaker States, to destroy this power. How would Rhode Island and Delavare fare if the General Government could not protect their rights in controversies with more powerful neighbors. He should think that no small State would ever consent to this

No, sir, it is the rock of their political salvation. He would warn them to cling to it. Whenever the Judinary should be deprived of the power of deciding controversies between the U. States and the State, the great States would eat up the little ones-gentlemen might originated with the large States. The State of Virginia 1798 passed her famous resolutions going a great length—a little too far—travelling in the road to nullification. What did Massachusetts say on that occasion?— [Here Mr. H. read the resolutions passed by the State of Massachusetts relating to the proceedings of Virginia.]

Pennsylvania had a dispute with the General Government on the subject of the Olm stead case. Well, Pennsylvania is a great State-she kicked up her heels, and there was an application made to the military power. Gen. Bright,

"With his ten thousand men, "Marched up the hill, and then marched down again."

The Marshal very peaceably executed his precepts. Then that State applied to the other States, saying that there must be some other tribunal to decide cases of this descrip tion, instead of the Federal Court. Virgini replied that the U.S. Supreme Court was the constituted tribunal, and that no better could be found. How did Massachusetts act during the time that the embargo law was in force? that opinion. The large States were always troublesome to manage. They would wax faint and kick.

It was believed by the framers of the Constitution that there would be some danger of the larger States imposing upon the smaller, and therefore made it a sine qua non that in the Senate each State should be represented equally. What would New Jersey do in a controversy with New York? Though she might have with her talents such as we had seen exhibited here in this debate, she would be obliged to yield. If there were no Supreme tribunal, the rich and powerful States would oppress the smaller, who would stand no chance with them. The large ones would cat up the small ones. How would it be with respect to Delaware and Penusylvania, if there would fight hard, but in vain. How would it small State would be obliged to yield to the

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Bibb) had ven in favor of another sovereign State. He thought that he was lawyer enough to devise a process to make Massachusetts come into Court and answer to Rhode Island. [Here Mr. H. named the various processes that would ing the ordinance. The design of the such a position that, if Massachusetts were to attempt to disturb her, she might double up her first, and say "touch me if you dare!" In giving this great power, he admitted there is much danger, but not so much as may appear

The power must be vested somewhere, and in this bill. It was a high-handed power he admitted, but not more high-handed than the power assumed by a State to nullify the laws of the Federal Government. Legislative pow er was not in so much danger of being abused This bill gave to the President all ecutive the power which the circumstances exacted but it gave him no more. He was never to much disposed to give power to a President, and to this President he would not give it so soon as he would to any other. The remedy against the abuse of the power was here; and the construction of the Government itself. The House of Representatives is only elected for two years, when they must be accountable to their constituents. Senators are elected for six years, when they must answer to their States for the share they have taken in the Federal Administration. In both branches there is an equal responsibility to the body politic. The President himself is also responsi ble to the people, acting through their repre sentatives; and in consequence of these securi ties the danger of the abuse of power was ve ry much diminished. After all, if a State conceived itself to be injured by any abuse of it. This was the general understanding after that, came the last remedy-revolution which he would relate. A law of that case which was not even to be supposed—one from Kentucky had put an extreme case, a State respecting marriages required the which the framers of the Constitution never publication of the banns, some time pre- had contemplated-but still if such case could ever occur, then the remedy must be-revolution. It had been said there was danger to be apprehended from the investment of this power in the hands of the Executive. But it appeared to him that when the gentlemen who made this observation were stickling against giving the President these powers, after what hey had done in former instances, they

If the people made the Constitution, or i they adopted it, the secession of a State was, in his opinion, impossible, because the laws of the United States, made under that Constitution, are binding on every citizen of every State. All owe allegiance to the United States What attribute of sovereignty was more essential than the right, in some manner, to determine definitively and effectually, its own self, but he could not go off, and yet remain The Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. in the Union; he could not remain within the

were straining at a gnat and swallowing

may or may not be enforced. To be a the next question was—Did they design could judge only in judicial cases, and not in he could not otherwise secode. And the States had also done a few other things. She had tomical Cabinet, consisting of preparations in the same condition. But States and residue a second of the same condition. But States and residue a second of the same condition. individuals stood on the same ground. If he the U. States. This was easily shewn. She was not right in his conviction that the ultimate determination of power was in the Uni of her own laws which have repealed the laws ted States, he would ask-where is it? It is of the U. States, and, in doing this, had she somewhere. Where? If there be no power not raised an army to carry on a contest with any where, why then it existed no where, and the U. States? It was a direct aggression .the question could not be decided. The gentleman from Kentucky insisted that the power case. The state of South Carolina would have did not exist, although it was right before his no good reason to complain of the penalties eyes. It was a common thing for a man to prescribed by the laws of the U. States for viassume his conclusions first, and to look for his premises afterwards. But it must have been hard work for the gentleman to deny the existence of a power which was staring him in the face. There are sectarians of all kinds, who lay down their conclusions first, and then look about for their premises to sustain them. -There was a preacher of that kind in his section of the country, who would always be to bis gin with his conclusions and work up premises. On one occasion he took for his text a sentence of Thomas, and endeavored to expound it on his old principle. He labored on for some time, becoming more and more perplexed as he proceeded, and concluding in the midst of mist and confusion, leaving his congregation about as ignorant of his meaning is he himself was. One of his auditors, after the conclusion of his sermon took occasion to speak to him, and to suggest that he seemed to have boggled a little in his discourse, and was not quite so lucid as usual. Why, said he, I thought I had made a very excellent argument, a very good argument, indeed, from my text; but between you and me, I would rather Thomas had never said it. So it was he presumed with the gentleman from Kentucky: that gentleman was so perplexed by the the whole conciliation must come from one reading of the Constitution, that he wished the side. Constitution had never said it.

Suppose the Federal Government were to permit South Carolina to carry her point, and o have things just as she desired. 'The principle being extended thus far, where would the government stop? South Carolina he would suppose had made her regulations to admit goods into her ports without the payment of duty. In reference to commercial advantage, this would at once destroy the equalty between the States. South Carolina would exclusively enjoy the benefit of this regulation, to the injury of all the others. On this principle any State may nullify the laws of the Union. Suppose that Rhode Island had adopt ed a provision that no law of the U. States which did not adopt the principle of the pro tective system should be considered as constitutional, on the ground that the principle of protection is recognized by the Constitution. She has the same right as South Carolina to adopt nullification. And suppose that South Carolina should declare that no law should be constitutional which adopted the principle of your safety, of your prosperity; of that very protection. These conflicting opinions of the States would place the Federal Government in a position where its action is sure to be wrong. If a law should be passed to protect be taken, many artifices employed to weaken, goods, South Carolina would oppose it. If any such law should be repealed the repeal would be opposed in Rhode Island. Each state would scat herself on her reserved rights, and would set the laws of the General Governmeut at defiance. So, if the state of Mississippi should take it into her head to seat berself on her reserved rights in reference to the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi she might defy the U. States with the same propriety. Suppose that Indiana was to adopt the principle that had been already by some, that she had an exclusive right to the public that she had an exclusive right to the public and prosperity; watching for its preservation lands within her limits, and acting on that with jealous anxiety; discountenancing what opinion, was to pass a law declaring that none ever may suggest even a suspicion that it can of the titles granted by the U. States Government were good. She, seating hereself on her reserved rights, might also cause some trouble tempt to alienate any portion of our country

and confusion. Again: Suppose that the state of Maine belonged exclusively to her, and that the vessels of no other state have a right to fish there and, further, that the state of Pennsylvania should insist, that by the laws of Nature and of God, every man is entitled to the privilege of freedom, and that no law, no provision of the Constitution of the U. States could sanction slavery, and should proceed accordingly to oppose the laws on this subject. He (Mi 11.) would ask gentlemen to apply this doc trine that a state can decide for itself, and nul lify a law of Congress and the Constitution, and leave them to say in what a situation they would find themselves. It was not his inten-tion to disturb that delicate question, nor to provoke any discussion from gentlemen whose situation rendered them so sensitive on the subject.

If, indeed, we were not to hold together, he would ask in what condition the slave holding states would be? It is not a very easy thing to prove that a state has a right to judge for tself how far it is bound to obedience, and that, on the contrary, individuals have not that right; two cases running parallel to each other. Was he, (Mr. H.) to reason himself into the belief that be, as a community, beonging to one State, had a right to resist laws which others obeyed-and, judging for himself, place himself upon his reserved rights?-And suppose that a class of individuals should be found carrying out this idea to a still more awful extent, it might be productive of effects at which be did not dare to glance. They would be most borrific, but not so horrific as the idea that this Constitution should be broken up at the will of any of the states. What, ne would ask, had been our construction of the Constitution? He had endeavored to show, n the first place, that the people of the states could form a Constitution, and give to the states sufficient power. 2dly. That they deigned; and Sdly, That they had done it. He would now ask what had been the opin-

ions of the large states as to the powers of the General Government? At the very first session of the first Congress this power was assumed in the great Judiciary bill for a final determination of all questions between the U States and a state. The 25th section of tha bill had been a standing law through all the different administrations of the government It was passed in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 6-South Carolina voting unanimously in its favor; and it passed the House of Representatives without a division. No attempt was made during the whole discussion of that bill to strike out the 25th section of it, which has been a standing law ever since. It was considered as the sheet anchor of the Constitutionthat which was to hold us together eventually through all the storms of politics which might occur. Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, failed in their powerful attempts to resist the constitutionality of this section.— Why had not the section been repealed, if it was so unconstitutional? Congress dared not repeal it, for the repeal of that section would

break up the Union.
It had been asked what was the necessity

What had South Carolina done? He could only answer that she had done this-she had Having shown that the States could sorry that he was not present to say whether form just such a Government as we have,

He would adapt the law precisely to meet the

olating their laws, were no greater than those which she has enacted for a violation of hers. I here could be no great cruelty in this course. Mr. H. then read the fines and penalties imposed by the acts of South Carolina. He stated that the General Government was, by the provisions of these laws, placed in a situation where she was obliged to legislate so as to

meet the whole case.
The gentleman from Kentucky said that the Federal Government had been unjust to South Carolina. This word brought up the whole question. He was not disposed to do injus ice to any one, nor did he believe there was any ground for the declaration, that there had been any thing unjust done to South Carolina. We had also been told by the same gentleman that we must forgive as we hope to be our selves forgiven. But it ought to be remembered that forgiveness must be preceded by repentance. Now South Carolina instead of exhibiting any signs of repentance, had set herself in array against the U. States. And the Federal Government would set a bad example to the other States, if, without repentance on the part of South Carolina, they must forgive this hostility. As the case now stands

Sir: I have done, continued Mr. H. [look ing to the portrait of Washington, at the left of the door.] That portrait ought not to be here; it is a cruel admonition upon us, who have rejected his counsels and disregarded his precepts. It was, you recollect, difficult to gain it admission-you at first placed it over the clock yonder; there it was looking down upon the revolving time; it was pale, languish ng, and I thought it wept. It seemed to be reflecting upon the changes of the last thirty years. It was removed, and placed over the President's chair; still it cast a melancholy look at the clock At length you have shoved it away to the left. I don't complain-a fit emblem of our abandonment of his principles. Look! his lips appear to move, and he seems

to say, what he once before said-"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home, your honor abroad; of liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will in your minds, the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress, a gainst which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and ac tively, (though often covertly and insidiously.) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National-Union to your collective and individual happiness, that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attach ment to it; accustoming yourselves to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any at from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." And further to add:—O my children! was it for this I endured the privations, sufferings,

and dangers, which gave you national exis-tence? Was it for this that I watched over your infant days with a parent's solicitude?-Was it for this, I marked your growth to manhood with a parent's partiality? Oh what a atal lesson have you given to the friends of iberty and humanity throughout the world!-Sir, I, who have flitted like the bird, from spray to spray, sometimes laughing, some-times playing with the flowers of fancy; and now and then reasoning, must wind off at last somewhat "in the glooms,"-I cannot endure the reflection that this fair and perfect fabric of human wisdom, so fair and perfect that we would almost say, "the hand that made it is divine," should so soon dissolve, and, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind." The thought is horrific-can it be? I cannot give it up; I will nourish and cherish it, as a friend on his bed of death. I will watch its departing spirit with the most anxious solicitude, and, if I can, will lure it back to life. And after it is finally gone, I will observe its remains, and cast a longing, lingering look on each form and feature; impress them upon my heart, and stamp them pon the tablet of my memory; and I would herish them as the memory of joys that are past, "pleasant and painful to the soul," No. sir, I will not despair: I will hope even against hope. Why should I distrust a kind and be nignant Providence who planted us here, and has reared us up to what we are. I will believe that HE who has so often made bare his arm in desence of the infant liberties of our country, will pardon and protect us still; that he who has long held these Stars in his own right hand, and walked so long in the midst of these, his golden candlesticks, will be our 'cloud by day and pillar of fire by night," to guide and direct us in the path of constitution-

I freedom. Mr. Tyler then obtained the floor, and gave way to Mr. Brown, who explained, that he had dyes. never denied the constitutionality of the 25th section, nor defended nullification. On motion of Mr. Tyler, the Senate then

EASTON, MD.

djourned.

TUFSDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1833.

We are indebted to the polite attention Col. Emory, who left Annapolis on Sunday, for the Report of the Committee of the Senate, relative to the collision between the Ches ate, relative to the collision between the Ches-apeake and Ohio Canal Company and the strictly parliamentary—although it might not Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company; and, for the loan of the Baltimore American of the 15th inst. from which we are happy to learn that we were in error in stating, in our last, that the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank and the City Hotel, of Baltimore, were on fire.

fourth story many curiosities were either totally destroyed by the fire, or greatly injured by a hasty removal. The third story was appropriated to the Gallery of Paintings .-These we are glad to learn, were nearly all saved, though some of them are injured or defaced. From the second story of the building, (the first floor of the Museum.) the articles were removed to a place of safety, but in a more or less damaged condition." Much of the goods from the stores on the ground floor were removed, but considerable loss was sustained here also. The fire orignated in one of the chimneys of the Museum.

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To make room for the following very nteresting debate, we have been compelled to omit almost every thing else, -advertisements as well as other interesting matter,-intended for this paper. We feel confident, however, our readers will not regret the alternative.

Tuesday, Feb. 12. IN SENATE. MR. CLAY'S REVENUE BILL. Mr. CLAY, according to notice given yeserday, asked leave to introduce the following bill for gradually reducing the duties on for-

eign articles to the revenue standard; Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Reresentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports, by the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, entiled, "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per cent. on the value thereof, one-tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1835, another tenth part shall be deducted; from and after the Soth day of September, 1837, another tenth part shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1939, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1841, one half of the resi-due of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That so

much of the second section of the act of the

14th of July, aforesaid, as fixes the rate of du-

ty on all milled and fulled cloth, known by the

name of plains, kerseys, or kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yd., at 5 per cent advalorem, shall be &. the same is hereby repealed; and the said Ltticles shall be subject to the same duty of fitty per cent. as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool, which duty shall be liable to the same deductions as are prescribed by the first section of this act. Sec. 3. And he it further enacted, That, until the 30th day of September, 1832, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected; and, from & after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money, and laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an accommical administration of the Covernment. and for that purpose, shall be equal upon all articles, according to their value, which are not by this act declared to be entitled to entry subsequent to the said 30th day of September, 1842, free of duty; and until otherwise directed by law, from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, such duties shall be at the rate of twenty per cent. ad valorem; and from and after that day, all credits sot allowed by law. in .the payment of duties, shall be and are hereby abolished. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the passage of any law, in the event of war with any foreign power, for imposing such du ties as may be deemed by Congress necessary

to the prosecution of the said war. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in addition the articles now exempted by the existing laws from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, and until the 30th day of September, 1842, shall also be admitted free of duty, to wit: bleached and unbleached liness, manufactured silk, or which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, and worsted stuff goods, shawle, and other manufactures of silk and worsted.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said 30th day of September, 1842, the following articles shall be admitted to extry, free from duty to wit: unmanufactured cotton, indigo, quicksilver, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum arabic, gum senegal, lac dye, madder, madder-root, nuts and berries used in dyoing, saffron, tumaric, woad or pastel allices, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochincal cammomile flowers, corriander seed, catsur, chalk, corculus indicus, horn plates for lar thorus or horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, unmanufactored ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattan and reeds, tortoise shell tinfoil, shallac, vegetables used principally it dreing and in composing dyes, weld and other articles employed chiefly for dying except bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aquafortis, and laclaric acids, and all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so mucir of the act of the 14th day of July, 1892, or of any other act, as is inconsistent with this act, shall be and the same is hereby repealed Provided, That nothing herein contain be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the 30th day of Se ber, 1842, of any act or acts, from time to time that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports inposed by law.

Mr. Clay alluded to his notice of yesterday, with regard to the introduction of his bill and said he owed an apology for this proceed accord with the views of the Senate, he considered it justified by the present agitated con

dition of the country.

He said he had risen for no purpose of gratifying the audience-with no party or political views but from a sense of duty to bis country in its present state of civil commotion He had no desire of making an embitious dis The fire of Thursday morning, destroyed play of his powers; but he wished to give tranthe fourth and fifth stories of Mr. Clark's quility to the country. The face of the country building, in which the bluseum was kent the try exhibits a scene of great and growing pros building, in which the bluseum was kept; the perity; that it cannot be disguised that there lower stories of the house, though much damaged by fire and water, were preserved. The greatest loss, sustained by the Museum, was am sure that this effort will therefore meet "the total destruction of the splendid Ana- with a favorable reception, whether or not

whose interest it is to be well informed respecing it-that the tariff is in imminent danger. If it is preserved this session, it must fall the next. I express this opinion as my own; others must form their judgment on the subject for themselves; - but it is my decided opinion, that, owing to a variety of concurrent causes, be preserved through this session and the next, it must be by means beyond the reach of hu-

Look, Sir, at the existing interests of the country which will thus be put in jeopardy; the made against the bill; and first, that it is prosnumber of individuals concerned; the amount of capital invested in manufactures; the number and extent of buildings raised, under the fostering care of the Government-and it is impossible to conceive of any calamity so great | pective, going into effect now, next year, the as the sudden overthrow of all these interests. year after, and so on, without any fixed and History can furnish us no parallel to the dis- absolute limit. In each legislative body, there tress and difficulty which would result from such an event. The repeal of the Edict of Nantz is no parallel, which drove into exile a large portion of the population of France, and yet there are cases in which compacts would spread ruin over the whole extent of the king by no means be repealed by successive legis-dom. The sudden reduction of the tariff latures. No doubt the bill will be regarded spread ruin over the whole extent of the king would bring still greater and more decisive in such a light as will tend to prevent its reruin on the whole of the country-no part peal,

would be exempt. Sir, what is it that compels disaffection and divides in their sentiments the people of this country? On the one hand they are complaining of an excessive tax, tending to paralize the hand of industry, perpetual in its ope-zation, never to end, &, right or wrong, leading as they think, to inevitable ruin. On the other hand, complaint is made of the vascillating and vibrating policy of the Government that, there is no stability in our legislation; that there is no dependence for business men; that before one law is tested, experiment is made on another, while the former is not yet nine months old; that the law is thus exceedingly delusive; that, in from six to nine months, before the law can have been tested, we proceed to repeal. On the one side, the system is considered as fraught with ruin; on the other side, is is thought doubtful, the occasion of continual alarm, denying, what all men desire, the power of looking ahead, on the stability of which it is sure ruin to count. These are the complaints of one side and the other I have deemed it desirable that there should be some mutual accommodation, to give to one party a well grounded confidence in the stability of our laws; and to the other, at a day distant, but not too distant, a promise of coming down to the revenue standard; an object the attain ment of which has been so long contested. specifies a lime, long as it respects the duration of life, but short in relation to the movethe system of duties to the revenue standard. so long contested.

Sir, with these preliminary remarks, I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate to the eight and a half. (Here Mr. C. illustrated the millions, we cannot want a mode of expending operation of the first section of the bill, by ap plying its numerical provisions to two separate

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and I meet not it In remarking on the second section, he noticed that the duty on low priced woollens, was formerly reduced to five instead of fifty per cent. for the benefit of the slaveholding popu-

rule was given but Congress was free, prior to 1842, to adopt any other rule if they thought proper, provided it was a rule of equality. seventeen, or fifteen, or twenty-five per cent., were imposed equally on all articles subject to duty, if Congress thought it necessary, there was nothing to restrain them He had fixed upon twenty per cent. as the most probable means

of graduation. Mr. Clay said, there was another clause in this section, of concession and harmony, which he had hoped would yet prevail in the coun try that duties should be paid in ready money

[Mr. Clay here noticed that twelve o'clock. the hour for the special order was now at hand, and he was ready to take his seat, but by the unanimous consent of the senate, he was permitted to proceed]
The fourth section, he said, related to arti-

cles that were to be exempt from duty. One consideration for a reduction of the tariff, was that of an overflowing Treasury. This section guards against that inconvenience. He thought that if the measure of the bill should be adopted, and the gradual reduction of the bill should go into operation, it would settle two or three of the great questions now agita ting the country, those of the tariff and the public lands; and if there should be a surplus, it should be unquestionably applied to internal of the manufactures will be able to sustain mon measure. There must necessarily be ad improvements already commenced, and now in view by the Government; and after 1842, the surplus should be distributed on the principle of the land bill. It has been his object rest to posterity.

If the tariff is suddenly overthrown, I know the missions scrarate, and let each. to keep the questions separate, and let each stand on its own merits. If this section is re tained, and the reduction of the first section go into operation, there will, in my opinion, be no surplus whatever. I am astonished how the Executive and his officer have arrived at a surplus revenue. Sir, what is it on which this estimate is founded? Duties are given gone through two perilous wars. Sir, I do our confederacy has assumed. For himself, at a cettain rate on propositions to reduce; and the amount of revenue is made out on the sup position, that a change of duties will not the west. Pcace, peace, is the object of my change the amount of imported articles. Sir, there is no calculation more uncertain, it is all because the consumption will be proportioned duty, you reduce the price, and thus increase the consumption. The rule of the Secretary

Sir, what are the objections to the measure proposed by the bill? First is said it is a reduction of the tariff of protection. Sir, I now captess my opinion, deliberate and decided, captess my opinion, deliberate and decided, captess my opinion, deliberate and decided, captess my opinion, deliberate and decided.

The motives for this distinction, are, that it has been an object of anxious of any thing but union. If it is found that this desire to increase the commerce with France, cannot be endured, revert to the original system to proposed to make the adjustment the repugnance to new legislation of one great objection. She thinks she can out us out by captes my opinion, deliberate and decided, although not equal with England is a great principles on which the Senator from the repugnance to new legislation of one great objection. She thinks she can out us out by capter and of the tariff of protection. She thinks she can out us out by capter and of the tariff of protection. She thinks she can out us out by capter and of the tariff of protection. She thinks she can out us out by capter and of the tariff of protection. She thinks she can out us out by capter and of the tariff of protection. She thinks she can out us out by capter and of the proposed to make the adjustment. The consumption in the first of thinks and think of the proposed to make the adjustment. The consumption in the first of thinks and the proposed to make the adjustment of the repugnance to new legislation of one great of thinks and the transfer to the repugnance to new legislation of one great of the measure think of thinks and the proposed to make the adjustment. The base down the proposed to make the adjustment of the repugnance to new legislation of one great of the proposed to make the adjustment of the proposed to make the adjustment of the repugnance to new legislation of one great of the proposed to make the adjustment of t express my opinion, deliberate and decided, although not equal with England is a great every thing and still keep us united as irrends, and growing customer. The consumption in before we think of any other dreadful alternative. years. French silks of a lower grade, cannot maintain a competition with those of China, without this difference proposed by the bill The duties imposed at the last session of Congress, were complained of by the Government of France. I think it desirable that there should be this distinction between China and the tariff is in imminent danger; and if it should French silks, but I shall acquiesce entirely in

he opinion of the Senate. The rest of the bill relates to the repeal of

ets inconsistent with its provisions. I shall notice some objections that may be or less extent; but the bill is in consistency with established usage. Every law is pros is a sense of what is one to the community It is said, that in the case of compacts, they have not the ability to bind their successors

There is but one contingency to disturb the bill in its operation, and that is war, for which in the bill provision is made. Congress may then resort to any legislation of convenience or necessity. If peace continue, there will be no motive to disturb an act like this, but ev ery motive to carry it into continued opera

Sir, it will be objected by the friends of the protective policy, of whom I not only am one, but one of those whose minds have never changed on the subject; mine is immutable; i will be urged that the bill is an abandonment of the power of giving protection, and not consistent with it. In the first place, I remark that there is no abandonment of the power; the power is in the Constitution, put there by its framers, and can be put out only by an amendment. Although it may appear that the power would cease to be exercised after 1842. yet the bill only requires that it should not be exercised in a given mode. There are four modes by which protection may be afforded to the products of industry. The first is by prohibition of foreign articles which come in competition with domestic articles. This is totally excluded from the bill; it has never been exercised in this Government. Still, Go vernment is competent to exercise the power of probibition.

The second mode is to lay the duties so as The bill, Sir is one of time, and founded as it to lessen the amount of foreign articles in it on that principle of gradual operation, it ported. Here no regard is had to the ques tion, whether the duty exceed or fall short of the expenses of the Government; it is laid for ments and effects of Government, altering thus protection. When there is a debt on the Go vernment, there is no difficulty in employing this system, whether the revenue is small or great, and whether there is less or more of leave to call the attention of the Senate to the debt. The surplus may be applied to its rebill. (Here Mr. C. read the several sections duction as far as it will go. But now there is of the bill.) According to this, he continued, no debt to absorb the surplus, and therefore we shall cut down the revenue to twenty per no motive for merely augmenting the revecent. in nine and a half years; and the great nue. If in the operation of the revenue sys

The third mode is that proposed at the last session of Congress. I then offered a proposary for the use of the government; but to lay the duties so as to discriminate, deriving cent. for the benefit of the slaveholding population, and for the purpose of reconciling them to the system of protection; but as this purpose ination of my proposition at the last session was not effected, Mr. C. thought it seemed I regret that the quarter of the country which bill would be the sule for future tariffs after harmony. I predict that the day is not dis

Sir, what is this policy? Shall we legislate according to our Wants, or according to the wants of a foreign country? That is the great principle of the American System, taking care of ourselves, and not of foreign countries.

The fourth mode of protection is that of ad mitting articles with little or no duty, which are necessary to manufacturing establishments, the raw materials, letting them in to aid the manufacturing interests.

I know, Sir, of no other mode of protecting domestic industry by the regulation of duties The fourth mode, so far from being abandon ed by the bill, is upheld by it, by the admission

of raw materials free of duty.

Sir, the most that can be said by the friend. of the protective system, is, that in considera tion of nine and a half years of peace and sta-bility to the manufacturers, we adopt a system the people, no single article, be presumed, which is then agreeable to the principle usually would have met the approbation of all, but urged with regard to protection. Sir, what is when the whole was submitted to them, it had that principle? In the infancy of manufac- been concurred in. As regarded the measure tures, it is necessary for a certain time that before them, he (Mr. C) was sorry that much they should be protected from the ruinous of of it could not meet the wishes of his friends, fects of foreign competition, in order that they as it did not give them all they could desire themselves against any ordinary competition. vantages and disadvantages to both; but there herself, she could not calculate on its value if in this I can prevail, if I can obtain nine and would be no loss, for it would be a matter of beyond her limits—which is of no use beyond a half years of certainty, I willingly leave the loss and gain to ourselves. It was on this

there will be reaction. Men, goaded on by extremity, and tossed by the fluctuations of an honor, and to fame.

It remains for me, Mr. President, to touch ever left the Union? gone through two perilous wars. Sir, I do not desire to see perpetual turmoil and trouble, now in the east, now in the south, and now in most aident wishes, and that we should live together like a band of brothers.

conjecture, all uncertainty, resting only in the changes of the winds and the waves. If there is any truth in the acknowledged principles of expired; when the country shall be under the One observation I am called upon to make because the consumption will be proportioned ing portions find that they cannot exist under to the reduction of price. If you reduce the that system, Sir, I am for making no such suppositions; sufficient for the day is the evil there the consumption. The rule of the Secretary is not good; I am unwilling to impute to him any improper design; but this estimate seems most artfully devised. It is assumed that the expenses of Government some years hence will be so much. Sir, can we say how much, in view of all the circumstances which vary or may vary the expenses of Government? And while the estimate is put on an assumed a mount of the expenses of the Government, it is afterwards assumed how much money will come into the Treasury. But I beg pardon for this digression.

There is one explanation to be made with regard to silk coming from this side the Cape. of; I leave that day to the disposal of its own

Sir, it will be said on the other hand, by the term too long; second that the reduction is too the performance of the promise implied in the

Mr. Clay continued. He would proceed, he said, to answer what he conceived might pinions. And he would say that she had made be the principal objections urged against this up an issue that could do her no credit. The measure; that the time was too distant; that the reduction was too small; and, finally, if efpective legislation, and binds our successors the time, it should be recollected that the pre- force of the country: no where out of the limits those for this one great object, as is now the Sir, all legislation is prospective, to a greater sent institutions of the country were not of recent birth, that they have been growing up for sixteen years; it should be recollected that the beneficial effects of this system are to be country; that the good effects of the manufac turing arts are visible wherever the eye can turn; it should be recollected that it has been he policy of the country for a period even beyoud sixteen years; all this should be recollected, as well as the extent it has reached, to meet such objections. These interests should not be touched by a rash hand; when touched. should be lightly, if at all. It should further be recollected that there was a pledge of the public faith. He would not go into an examination of the terms of this pledge, or how far they might be determined in a court of justice. But there were pledges, though they might not thus be defined, that in every moral point of view might be considered equally binding If, in our common intercourse with our fellow men, we raise the expectation of our neighbor, that we shall act by him in a certain nanner, and he has fixed his measures for the future on such understanding, no man in faith have conceived that they had such pledge? or can the fatal results that must fall on them, if the policy be abandoned all at once, be doubt-When we proceed thus to abolish, it ed? ought to be done by a gradual reduction: a reduction that might be so called, that would not bring ruin on any great class of our com-munity. Now, Sir, said Mr. C., the ultimate period fixed for our arriving at the lowest rev enue system, is but eight years and a half, for by the operation of the measure one year is already anticipated. At the end of that period there is an end of immediate protection; it may be considered as at an end. In answer to the objection of there being no guaranty if we should adopt this measure at present, that it should become permanent. A guaranty of this kind must depend on the mode and feeling with which it may be adopted.

If it were passed with general good feeling or by common consent; if a considerable por ion of those who have heretofore been it vor of the policy, and of those who have hither to dissented, should concur mutually in pas-sing it, he (Mr. C.) had not the least doubt on his mind but it would be considered paramount. If the country remained in peace, it would be so considered; and be believed that so long as we continued in peace, gentlemen on all sides would have their hopes gratified. But let him suppose that he was wrong; that n human affairs there could be no guaranty: let him suppose that South Carolina, from certain cases of supposed oppression or other reaction to which he had already alluded. should take place; if the thunders of the pub waters of the country; and when this was up in his place to rouse again the elements of discord, and to disturb this treaty of peace and

harmony? He thought he felt convinced it would not be disturbed; and there was much more reason for this confidence, than if, by compulsion, a repeal were to take place; a thing which all might rest satisfied would not meet with the sanction of the country. Sir, said Mr. C., both the great parties may find in this measure reason of objection; and what human po-licy could be devised that would not have the same fault? It had been justly said by him, who was appropriately called the father of his country, that if the several parts of our Congreat principle our union had been cemented; alluded to the slave population; but his words and it was an adherence to the principle that were not distinctly heard by the reporter.]-

juncture, from the attitude which a portion of our confederacy has assumed. For himself, in turn. If thus our legislation is to be stopped, South Carolina might prevent it forever, this session, he felt the greatest repugnance against any new legislation; and this repugnance. But it belongs to us to fulfil our duty nance, he would admit, was founded on erroneous impression of the course which that State (South Carolina) was about to pursue. He had supposed that she had assumed an at titude of defiance, and had arrogantly required that we must submit. When this impression was on his mind, it was his opinion that that defiance should be hurled back, and that she ought to be taught her duty. Intelligence of the steps she had taken had met him on his journey; but since his arrival here, he had

changed ber course, from first appearances, opposers of the bill, first, that it contains a or probably not so much so from what it really was, as from what it had seemed in his imagismall; and third, that there is no guarantee to nation. But when he had thus expressed him self relative to what that course is, he thinks she must ultimately fail in her mode of law suit. No man doubted what were his own overdict had already been pronounced against her from one part of the Union to the other fected that there was no guaranty for its con- The mode she had adopted was held unworthy tinuance. In considering the objection as to of her; it was put down by the great moral of her own State, was there a voice in favor of nullification. He had said that her issue would fail; it is impossible for her to enact any

laws that cannot be met by countervailing leseen over the entire farming interests of the gislation on the part of the Federal Government. It may be easy to find some fault in any of our laws, but federal legislation will follow to supply the omission. It is declared by the Constitution, that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the Govern ment. Under this sweeping clause, as it could not be foreseen what might be required, all ne-

cessary powers are given.

There was another topic to which he would allude. He held that it was impossible for any other quarter, for to no other was of the details were satisfactory, there were oresponsibility on the General Government of burnings which threaten its peace. It was now He hoped, however, that the princible being the employment of force: the employment of force in the resistance of the laws must come first from the State. But the subject was one which he would not press, nor did he feel inclined to go into its discussion. It was enough to say she had made an experiment through her courts, and he had already expressed his opinion that she could not succeed. He would is entitled to withdraw the pledge that has thus been given in anticipation. Can any man doubt that a large class of our countrymen and the Executive, (though not of personal favor with him) in like manner to carry into effect all the powers vested in him by the Constitution. He (Mr. C.) would go thus far, but not a tittle beyond; and this because he considered it to be his sworn duty.—But S. Carolina, so far, has done nothing more than other States have done before her .- Ohio, and, if he were not mistaken, Virginia had adopted the same course some years ago. It has been stated that, by means of penal enactments, and it was to the lasting credit of this great State, that when it resulted against her, she

no longer contended the point, but submitted The money belonging to the Bank of the U. S, which, pending the issue, had been kept in the Tressury under a writ of sequestration, was given up without opposition; and then it was, that, on returning from the Treasury where the money had been received, was to be seen the first display of armed force drawn up, in regular array, and with arms and ac contrements furnished by the United States; but no intimidation was made use of-no force -not a man was employed. As regarded

and there i was decided that the supremacy that this should continue permanent? If the tried the same experiment; but it does not follow, on that account, that it would be wise in us to stop legislation because of the attitude to the system of protection; but as this purpose was not effected, Mr. C. thought it seemed right that it should be brought back, and placed by the side of duties on others woollens can be reposition, and that it was not received by the side of duties on others woollens can be reposition, and that it was not received by the side of duties on others woollens can be reposition at the last session. It is voice should be denounced against this Cs-ble many have assumed. But there were other ken of the ruin that would seize on the manu facturers by too sudden a reduction of the proposition as it shall be considerations that should change our repuglactions that should change the observed, that the third section of the ceived with sentiments of good feeling and the confirmance of good feeling and duce, by common consent, it would be held as fessed by had an almost unconquerable re-1842; that duties would then be equal on all tant, when the principle of discrimination will a pacifying measure; it would be known articles not exempted from duty; that it would be adopted as the permanent policy of the be at 20 per cent. ad valorem. He said the country.

In the principle of discrimination will a pacifying measure; it would be known by South Carolina to be satisfied that our burdens are to be relieved from a vessel of peace, to heal the troubled put her ordinance into practice, is over—and ed. But, sir, those who do not deserve any put that tay, fixed on by South Carolina to put that tay, including the country so as most effectually to pre-we can now breathe more freely, and as if in forbearance at our hands, may well propose a different atmosphere. But this is not all.— terms so advantageous to themselves, when known, what man at a future day could stand a different atmosphere. But this is not all .- terms so advantageous to themselves, when S. Carolina has postponed her ordinance until they know they are in danger of loosing all the 4th of March next, and no one can doubt they gain from the system. Suppose the peo that she will sespend it still longer. Should ple of the South had, at this time, as they un Congress even rise without doing any thing, doubtedly will, this tariff subject, under their he would venture his life on it that she would control. Have the manufacturers a right to postpone it still further S. Carolina, from complain, should the protective system be at her own good feeling, must see the embarras once and entirely abolished? Did they, when sed situation in which she places both herself and the other States. She must necessarily the complaints of the south? The evils result feel what her condition must be were she left ing from this tariff system were greater than alone to fight her own battles, to depend on hor own resources. Say, for the present, she hould succeed-say she has five hundred thousand of a population—she is out of the Union-she must provide for herself-she must have an army and a fleet—ambassadors abroad, &c.—she must have her burdens, her taxes to support all this-aye, she must even enact a tariff. If she have not maritime and other forces to protect her trade from pirates, or from the encroachments of her neighboring islands, how is she to exist? And for all these purposes she must have revenue; and what will then be her burdens? and what will be the value of her separation? But there was another subject to which he must refer, con-

nected with a particular branch of her property. While in the event of her standing by herself, she could not calculate on its value Louisiana (Mr. C. is supposed to have and how must S. Carolina regret that she had

As regards the ordinance, if we are to think that a State law is to act as a preventive aapart from such considerations.

If there be any, Sir, said Mr. C., who want to have a civil war—who wished to see any portion of the blood of our countrymen spilt. Mr. Dickerson. Mr. C. proposed to give place I am not one of those. But of all wars, let to Mr. D. which being declined, Mr. C. then portion of the blood of our countrymen spilt us have no civil war. Should it once come on said, that he arose for the purpose of making us, no human eye can foresee where it is to but few remarks. He said he heartily agreed stop. Should it once erect its crest in the in the object which the Senator from Kentuc-midst of our country, it will traverse over the ky had in view, the adjustment of the tariff land; our commanders will be in the midst of There was no man that loved his country, who action; our fleets will be engaged on the coast. then tell me where its fury is to be stopped? to see the controversy, terminated. Until its see its result. Sir. I repeat, that in my opinion, South Carolina has acted intemperately, rashly, and greatly in the wrong; but I would not that she be degraded, or humbled in her pride. No, Sir, I would not that a single star that has shone so brightly in the galaxy of our Union should be obscured, or its lustre dimm ed; and much less that it should be plicked out. I would that it should ever continue rated by the adjustment of the tariff.

diant and bright. South Carolina has stood among the first in achieving our independence to observe that he entirely concurred in the the substantial Independence of the U. States,

of the Union; and for these strong reasons, it s, that I would not see her disgraced, or hum-

harmony and good feeling, amidst all sections of this Union, which it is my hope to see perpetuated-to beg, that we forget for a time, or if it be impossible to forget, that we suscase in regard to myself, as I trust in Godand that we now endeavor to heal, before they are set bleeding, the wounds of our distracted country.

Mr. Forsyth said, he presumed that this application made to the Senate for leave to introduce a bill, was a subject proper for discussion. If so, he would beg leave to say a few words in regard to it. The avowed object of the Senator from Kentucky, was one which must meet with universal approbation. project to harmonise and conciliate the con-ilicting interests which have divided and agitated the country, could come more appropriately from the Senator from Kentucky than but a few months past since that gentleman & once agreed upon, there would be no tifficulties friends had an ample opportunity of settling the tariff question; that opportunity was not seized, and now, at this late period of the feeling on all sides, this vexed question, which project. Permit me to observe, said Mr. F., that I do not see in this plan of the Senator from Kentneky, any probability of success. I think it would be better to refuse the application, and wait for the sanction of the House on the bill under discussion there. Besides, Mr. F. thought, that the agitation of the ques tion in the Senate might possibly have the ef fect of delaying the proceedings on it in the o-

ther House. On how many, Mr. Forsyth asked, did the success of the measure depend?-Twenty resolute men, he said, could prevent the possibility of the passage of the bill, by each occupying a day in debate, or in clogging it with amendments. He had, moreover, an important and insuperable objection to the bill. any State can defy the General Government. It is, said he, a violation of our duty to the Ohio had taken this mode, the issue came to other branch of the national legislature. The trial, in which he had the honor to be engaged; bill proposed to raise the duties on a particular article of import mentioned in the bill, and the there were many modifications which might Constitution provided that all bills for the raising of revenue should originate in the House of Representatives. An application of the same nature as the present had been made at the last session by one of the senators from Mis souri, and failed, because it was a revenue measure. He regretted the necessity of op-posing the introduction of the bill; it might be considered an offering on the part of the manufacturers on the altar of patriotism. When the bill came from the other House it would be time enough to substitute this bill for it, if the Senate preferred it; but he confessed he did not like the project; the bargain was too much on one side. The offer came when the manu-facturers were defeated. They confessed that Virginia, if he remembered well, penalties on one side. The offer came when the manu-were attached against the sale of lottery tick of facturers were defeated. They confessed that cts. The issue was brought to the Supreme the tariff was in danger—aye, Sir, it is in im-Court, in the case of Myers and some others, minent danger; no hellebore can cure it. He looked upon the confession that the tariff was of notice, presented the following resolutions which belongs to the U States must arrest in danger, as presenting a fair promise of a wise, could obtain a majority to obtain a total any State legislation whatever, that was opporate the second of the system, what guarantee had she sed to the Federal laws. South Carolina had serpent that entered the garden of Eden had Dallas, ordered to be printed. been touched by the spear of Ithurial, and was exposed in his naked deformity.

The Hon. Senator from Kentucky, had spothey had the power in their hands, listen to could be repaid by any benefits resulting from a thousand tariffs. It had produced discord between brother and brother, and arrayed section against section. Believing that the bill was not likely to result in any good, and that one of its clauses were in violation of the constitution of the Unsted States, he should be constrained to vote against granting leave to introduce it.

Mr. Smith was opposed to extending the ime for the reduction beyond four years, the term of an administration.

Mr. Forsyth would not oppose the introduc tion of the bill, if the senator from Kenucky would strike out the clause objected to. Mr. Poindexter spoke with some warmth

gainst the objections of Mr. Fosyth, and in commendation of the "pure patriotism" which prompted this overture for conciliation on the part of Mr. Clay. Mr. Sprague also made some strong allu

sions to the course of Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. Forsyth replied briefly. The gentleman from Maine had said this was a magnanimous concession of the strong to the weak. This night be so now, but will it be so after the 3d of March? There will then be a majority op-posed to tariff system, who will not ask for Mr. Clay would undeceive the gentleman

rom Georgia-he had not been induced to this step by the manufacturers; the proposition was entirely his own. Again, this bill was not to raise revenue but to reduce it; the power to receive such never had been questioned here. loved its peace and harmony, but must desire No man can tell its end, Providence alone can satisfactory adjustment it was impossible to restore quiet to the country, or to place it is a sound political condition. He felt a deep con viction that the present degraded political con-

and, Sir, it is my hope that our posterity will ry. which was not based on time on the ore shereafter be found mingled together in support valorem principle on the other. It was obvicus that any sudden withdrawal of protection. In conclusion, Sir, said Mr. C., allow me to the for one, would say that, though his post-tion had placed him as much in conflict with dy, to bring with him to the discussion of the principles of protection as any public man this all-important question, the same love of in the country, he was far from desiring such country which I can truly say, has prompted a result. Were it in his power to withdraw me to the present action-the same love of all protection to-morrow, he would be facfrom adopting a measure which would be followed by such disastrous results. He would regard as a public calamity, any measure which would destroy the great amount of cappend for a moment, all political feelings but itsl vested in manufacturing establishments, those for this one great object, as is now the or the skill and industry which had been rearedup under the protection which had been afforded them; but, at the same time, while he considered time as important to the manufacturing interest he considered it no less imed in the bill, of an average ad valorers duty, should be adopted, to give security and satisfaction to the south.

Entertaing these views, he could not but approve of the principle on which the Senator had based the proposition for an adjustment, but he was not prepared to say that the details would be equally satisfactory. The has-ty impression which the reading of the bill had made on his mind was, that though most session, the gentleman came forward with his had menaced the country with such imminent danger, might yet be determined by something

like an unimaninous vote of the Senate. [On the termination of Mr. Calhoun's rcmarks, there was a general burst of applause on the part of the spectators in the gallery and in the lobby, which the President pro tem. checked by ordering the galleries to be cleared; but which order was countermanded, on the expression of a desire of some of the Senttors, that, owing to the peculiarity of the occasion, it might be overlooked.]

Upon the immediate question before the Senate, said Mr. Webster, we cannot look farther, according to strict parliamentary rule, than the title of the bill. We cannot read the bill until it is introduced, and we must therebe made to the bill, but these could only proposed after the bill had undergone a second reading. The Senator from Kentucks said that the protective system was in danger, and could not stand in its present shape beyond the next session of Congress. For one he did not see the danger. He believed that the system, to a moderate extent, at least, must be kept up; but he was disposed to leave this matter to the good sense of the public.

After further debate the question was taken on granting leave to introduce the bill, and was carried without a division.

[The bill was referred to a Select Committee, Consisting of Messrs. Clay, Calhoun. Grundy, Webster, Clayton, Rives and Dallas.] Webnesday, Feb. 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Webster, in pursuance upon the subject of the Tariff policy-which were laid on the table, and, on motion of Mr.

Resolved, That the annual revenues of the country ought not to be allowed to exceed a just estimate of the wants of the Govduction, just regard should be had to the various interests and opinions of different parts promote the general welfare of the whole.

But whereas it is certain that the diminution of the rates of duties on some articles would increase, instead of reducing, the aggregate amount of revenue on such articles-and whereas in regard to such articles as it has been the policy of the country to protect, a slight reduction on one might produce essential injury and even distress to large classes of the community, while another might bear a larger reduction without any such consequencesand whereas also, there are many articles the duties on which might be reduced, or altogether abolished, without producing any other

effect than the reduction of revenue. Therefore, Resolved, That in reducing the rates of duties imposed on Imports by the Act of the 14th of July aforesaid, it is not wise or judicious to proceed by way of an equal reduction per centum, on all articles, but that as well the amount as the time of reduction ought to be fixed, in respect to the several articles distinctly, having due regard, in each case, to the questions whether the proposed reduction will affect revenue alone, or how far it will operate njuriously on those domestic manufac utherto protected; especially such as are essential in time of war, and such also as have been established on the faith of existing laws; and above all, how far such proposed reduc-tion will affect the rates of wages and the earnings of American manual labor.

Resolved, That it is unwise and injudicious

in regulating imposts, to adopt a plan, hitherto equally unknown in the history of this Government, and in the practice of all enlightened nations, which shall, either immediately or prospectively, reject all discrimination on ar-ticles to be taxed, whether they be articles of necessity, or of luxury, of general consump-tion, or of limited consumption; and whether they be, or be not, such as are manufactured and produced at home; and which shall confine all duties to one equal rate per centum ou

all articles.
Resolved, That since the people of the U States have deprived the State Governments of all power of fustering manufactures, howof all power of instering manufactures, or how-ever indispensable in peace or in war, or how-ever important to National Independence, by commercial regulations, or by laying duties on Imports, and have transferred the whole authority to make such regulations, and to lay such dutics to the Congress of the U. States, Congress cannot surrender or ubandon such power, compatibly with its constitutional du

ty; and therefore Resolved, That no law ought to be passed on the subject of imposts, containing any sti-pulation, express or implied, or giving any had, for so many years, been carried on be-tween the northern and southern sections of the Union, and which could only be termina ted by the adjustment of the tariff.

N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN.

DESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has re-

MILLINEBY AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T P. Smith E.q. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varicties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 50

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriadate of Potash Black Oxyde of Mer Water, Morphine, Emetine, cury, Strichnine, Cornine. P.pperine, Oil Cubebs Billified Copiva.

Phosphores, Prussic Acid, Quinine, Cinchonine Stratoga Powders, Oil of Cantharadin, Denarcotized Lauda Chloride Tooth Wash Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp, Ditto Opium, Do. Colycinth Comp Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the

modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES. and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12

12 by 16, &c.
Also-A quality of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH



SHE AN ALES

Denton, Maryland:-

Offers his services to his friends and old cus O tomers, 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

February 21, 1832.

100 NEGROES WANTED

WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dis pose of, will please give me a call, as I am deter mined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton, will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. THOMAS M JONES.

Easton, February 2, 1833. U

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti WW more city and county, on the 4th day of January, 1833, by Chas. Kernan, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of E timore, as a runaway, a coloured woman who calls herself SUSAN MYERS or TAG; says she belongs to Thomas Cockey, Esq living on the York road, 11 miles from the city Said coloured woman is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, scar on her breast occa sioned by a burn, scar on her right ear and scar on her left thumb. Had on when com suitted, blue calico frock, a pair of coarse shoes and black stockings, blue and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck, and red cotton handkerchief on her head.

The owner of the above described woman i requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise sh will be discharged according to law.

D W. HUDSON Warden Baltimore County Jail. jan 15-26

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR LOWE'S HOTEL.

TETHE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call At his store may now be had, among

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Grammar Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Rome Keith on the Globes Goldsmith's Greece Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures

Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogral'estament phy and Atlas Adams' do. do. Wilson's do. do. Greek Exercises Academic Reader Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. English Reader Horace Delphini Introduction to do. Sullust English Grammars Cassar Græca Minora Spelling Books Græca Majora Smart's Cicero Clarke's Homer

Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetie, &ce. &c. Also, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN.

\$50 NEGROES

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

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

more new goods.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of PALL AND WINTER GOODS

CONSISTING IN PART OF CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and

qualities.

CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

uch as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn. Sec. - Also A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD

WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c. All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c. dec 8

400 Acres of Land for Sale. will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly on posite Cambridge. The land is of good qual ty, with an abundance of timber; the Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair. - Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary .-Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the

PETER WEBB.

Dr. SCUDDER'S

CELEBRATED EYE WATER. For inflamation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant vade mecum to the raveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been th means of preserving sight to many of the af flicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been receiv ed by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye cen set forthas Wonderful beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a bis reputation and experience as an Oculist will neigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertise-ments of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER, Denlist and Inserter of Artifical Human Eyes City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.

Millinery and Mantua-making. MRS. GIBBS.

NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store. Washington Street, Easton, has just receiv ed in addition to her former stock, a large sup-

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles. which she will dispose of on moderate terms MRS. GIBBS, greatful for past favours, in-

rites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to please the public.

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fash

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets. BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues te manufacture, of superior materials and in tho best style of workmanship, -

all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable pat

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely pack d.) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. aug 28 lyear

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county depurchase the 50 in large lots, as they are ceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to' proceed in the execution of the said commission

JAMES PARROTT, WM. H GROOME, SAML T KENNARD, SAM'L. ROBERTS.

Feb. 9th, 1833-feb 12

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Great Primer, friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly cupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Double Great Primer, Washington street, opposite the Union Ta Canon, vern, where he is prepared to receive gentle men by the week, month or year, on reasonagle terms Being determined to devote par icular attention to this business, he hopes to

receive the patronage of the public.
CALEB BROWN. N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accom modated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.

MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.

jan 22

DURING the session of the Legislature of intending the Baltimore Foundry, and from Maryland, the mail will be transported his well known experience, will be enabled to from Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a attend to the orders of Printers in such a stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M. manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A M, on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. same evening Returning, will leave Annapolis at half pas 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, ar rive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'clock P. M

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapois four dollars, from Easton three dollars N. B. Persons wishing to go direct to Baltimore, will find comfortable accommodations on board the Queenstown mail packet, which leaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival of the mail from Easton.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore VV county, on the 13th day of January 1833, by Charles Kernan, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself JOSEPH HENRY THOMAS, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Robert Jamieson, in Alexandria, Baker by trade. Said coloured man is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 44 inches high, has a large scar on his right arm, occasioned by a barn. Had on when committed, a drab pea coat and pantaloons, check shirt, white fur hat and old pair of boots.

The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove pro perty, pay charges, and take him away, other will be discharged according to law D. W. HUDSON, Warden

of Baltimore city and cousty Jail. jan 28-feb 9 3w

MOR SALE

That very convenient and combretable dwel county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Noah Cahall, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having That very convenient and coinfortable dwel Richard C Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carrisafe and valuable remedy-and he trusts that age house, all of which are in excellent order. For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will show the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired. THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 1 G41

Coach, Gig, and Harness



THE Substituers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have t present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouche, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggee, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable

They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their strict attention and perse verance to merit a continuance of the patron ge of a generous public.

wish to take two apprentices, of good moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch of Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach

The public's ob't, serv'ts. JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO. N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessi ty of collecting close to meet our demands.

J. P A & Co. The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above six times. feb 12 6w

WAS committed to the jail of Bultimore city and county on the 10th day of January, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN KEYS, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Chas. Conaway, on the Hookstown road. Said co lored man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a small scar on his left middle finger occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed, muslin shirt, blue cassinet panta loons, white box coat, white fur hat and pair

coarse shoes. 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 City and county Jail.

TO PRINTERS. BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type L Foundry respectfully informs the Prin ters in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be ob tained at from other Foundrys-consisting

principally of the following sizes, viz. Nonpareil, Nonparcil, Brevier, Minion, Bourgeois, Brevier. Long Primer, Bourgeois, Long Primer, 4 Lines Pica, Small Pica. Six Lines Pica orna Pica, English,

Double Pica, tique, Eight Lines Pica Flu oc. Double English. ted. Five Lines Pica, Leaf, Eight Lines Pica orna-Seven Lines Pica,

mented,

mented, &c &c.

Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of lowers, Cuts-suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c. Orders for any of the above, as also for Pres ses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed

on terms as favorable as at any other estab

lishment of a similar kind in the U. States.

Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine ents per pound, delivered at the Foundry. Mr. EDWARD STARR, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is super-

ensure satisfaction. F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent

of the Baltimore Type Foundry. Printers of Newspapers who will pub ish this advertisement to the amount of two dollars, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent, will be allowed that sum in part payment of any bill they make with the Foundry for Type to the amount of ten dollars.

** A Book of Specimens can be seen at this

MARYLANDS

Office, or it can be had on application to the

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT 29th day of January, Anno Domini 1833.

ON application of Solomon R. Cahall, Exline county, deceased-It is ordered, tha he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the loregoing is truly co pied from the minutes of proceed county aforesaid. I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of January, Anno Dona ni eighteen hundred and thirty-three. Test,

WM. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county. In compliance with the above order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline

laims against the said deceased s estate, are the contents of "THE CUARDIAN" accept or hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the fith day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate .- Given under my hand this twenty ninth day of January, A. D eighteen hundred and thirty-three. SOLOMON R. CAHALL, Ex'r.

of Noah Cahall, deceased.

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

a General Agricultural Agency, and the of of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16. S. Cal nd Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, 1

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs to mer-gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute or ters in any or all of its departments; and he so icits those who feel interested in his plan to fur ish him with their address, (free of expense t him) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Bahi nore, with first rate seeds, prepared and label ed, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his xtensive establishment, there is not in the U ited States a more cligible place than this t pply for them, as it is a repository in which re concentrated, or may be procured in shor once, from all parts of o r country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of ee'ls, plants, trees, roots, vines, demestic and mals, books, to plements, and last, though not east, a constant fund of timely and impuriant nformation on almost every subject interesting o a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual con r.bouqu, through the columns of the America Farmer, in which are indicated also, by aniad vertisement and otherwise, the supplies of enoice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they re received at the establishmen er is agent also for the principal nurser es ar gardens in the Union; - and for several celebrd and breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other de mestic animals-atso for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y a full asso ment of whose celebrated garden seeds, tresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholessie and retail, on the best terms Address I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Baltimore, Md.

A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER WANTED

GOOD hand at the above business will A obtain employment and good wages, on application to

WILDIAM TURNER,
Greensborough, Caroline county.

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued ON SATURDAY, (at noon) IN EACH WEEK

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER. UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS HARTHORN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS. THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, FOLITE LIT ERATURE, &c. &c.

ONG established custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical authorston shall be ushered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the princi ples by which its conductors intend to be gov erned. In obedience to this custom, we now pre-Eight Lines Pica Ansent ourselves to the reading public, and ask of hem such patronage as their inculgent sense of mr merits may assign to us, and no more. As i is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the ob cts we have cliefly in view, believing it to be he wiser course not to excite over-great expec ations, lest any failure upon our port to satisfy hem, may draw upon us the ridicule which uni formly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to be public to decide, whether we shall have suc ceeded in our sim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been establish es under the immediate ampices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that great sure so essential to the permanence of our re publican institutions, and to domestic peace and adividual prosperity, the PRIMARY object o he paper will be to extend the influence of its salutary principles. In order to attain this de-Stable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every de cription of information relative to this most ineresting topic, and for this purpose to allot a tue portion of ear a number to communications or e-says on the subject, coming from any quar or where good wishes to the cause may give rise o them; to notices of all meetings held by the riends of the system; to the proceedings of societies throughout the country, and such statistical articles as may be collected, shewing the ad

ancement of the cause. In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a ware that a p-per devoted to one subject, hower er excellent, must become tiresome, and limited n its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry at the plan of a first rate family paper, in addi ion to the above, which, by the variety, taste and sound sense exhibted in its contents, selectd from the best literary sources, and mingling g.y with the serious, the useful with the pleas t will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vittated by the grossest self stuable as a medium of news, domestic and for eign, so for as a weekly publication can be, sum aries of passing events, at home and abroad will be given, with notes of all new publication f importance, and such descriptions of tashton and amuse ments as may be harmless, and accept ble to the scholar or men of lesure.

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will e, to refine the taste, enighten the understand ng, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. Be eving that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in band, and that in proportion as th ives of m n are virtuous, will be their increase ed love of information and ability, to enjoy the ings of the Orphans Court, of the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, numan intellect is constantly eliciting from th workings I nature an : of art, and so vice versa or capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that spring from a pure and elevated a andard of mor is, he expanded, the editor will direct any abit he may possess, to the advancement of the one

Having thus far hinted at what the edi or in ends to do, it may be proper for him to say ony plea whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION r PARTISAN FOLLITCS He will not ad nit, knowingly, any thing of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will be permit himself to be dictated to, as to what is acvisable, and what not, but will, so long as he is accountable to.

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE. IN TELLIGENCER, will be aublished every Sa orday, on paper of the best q stity, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio forned in order to bring it within the most moder te pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if pans the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the sub criptions of ten sub-cribers will be envitled to copy gratis .- Orders to be addressed, postage aid, to John Duer, Dsq. who is authorized to

The publication will be commenced as soon as sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtsined. . The undersigned respectfully recommend the

aper to the patronage of the friends of TEM-PERANCE in particular, throughout the Statand solicit their scrive exertions in obtaining sub-

STEVENSON ARCHER, President State Lempurance Society N BRIGE,

President Balt. Temperance Society "Subscription lists will be left at the Store Messre Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market treet; Coole & Lutell, Calvert street; Joseph

Offspers well affected to the cause will con r s favour by publishing he ab ve, and may assured of a return, should occasion offer.

Bank of Marytand,

Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and ates have been adopted for the government of he officers thereof in receiving deposites of mo y subject to interest, viz:-

For deposites payable ninety days af-ter demand, certificates shall be issued searing interest at the rate per an-For deposites payable thirty days af-

er demand, certificates shall be issu-ed beating interest at the rate per annum of On current accounts, or deposites subject to be chicked for at the piesure of the depositor, interest shall be

llowed at the rate of R. WILSON, Castner. By order,

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed fie a gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose on his LANDS in Florida, is ready it receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less than one see

General's Township of land, Abou 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Town-ing, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be carb, or one fourth in cash, and the resi-tue in annual instalments, satisfactorily accured. with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of safe. This Township of land ad oming the city of Tellahassee; and, in reference o locality, health fullness of climate, fertility and daption of and to the culture of sugar, and coton, is unequalled by any other Township of land

in he Territory of Florida.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.

Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832.

nov 27—dec 11

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable proper-ty in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

PHILIP MACKEY.

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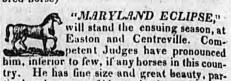
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Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

MOTICE.

A'T the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough bred horse)



A New, Cheap, and Popular Pe-

ticulars however of his stock, size and perfor-

mances will be hereafter given at full length.

riodical, ENTITLED THE SELECT

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollers

PROSPECTUS.

N presenting to the public a periodical enirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, nd the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary in-formation emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are chesp in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be proured as soon as published, nor without conside. rable expense. To supply this desideratom is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading chesper, and to put it in a form that will rng it to every man's door

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Seect Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fiftren to twenty five days after it is published, at he trifling expense of two and a ball cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To eluculate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other puble; the Chronicles of the Cannongare occupy wo volumes, which are sold at \$1,25 to \$1,50, he whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more ion three times the quantity of literary matter an be supplied for the same money by adopting he newspaper form - But we consider transmiscon by mail, and the arly receipt of a new mok, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to sweeks to accompash; for though not longer than ne week will eispie between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very inteesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals- fifty two numbers being the equivalent

to five dellars. Arrangements have been made to receive m London an early copy of every new book rinted either in that mart of talent, or in Edinorgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select e hest Navels, M. moirs, T les, Travels, Sketchs, Biography, &c. and publish them with as anch rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such liteery intelligence will occasionally be culled, as ill prove interesting and entertaining to the loer of knowledge, and science, literature, and mively. Good standard novels, and other works. ow out of print, may also occasionally he re-pro

duced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of smilies, that they need have no dread of introlucing the "Select Circulating Library" into heir domestic circle, as the gentleman who has indertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes. od hobits, adds a dne sense of the responsibiliy he assumes in carering for an extended and noral community, and of the consequences, de-rimental or otherwise, that will follow the disemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental liment. His situation and engagements affords um peculiar advantages and tacilities for the seection of books. These, with the additions hannels created by agencies at London, Livere pool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary lepartment

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & c. nventences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so ob-vious that the first glance cannot fail to fissh conviction of its eligibility.

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fine paper in octave form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

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1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopzlil page and Index. The price is Fire Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each, - a price at which it count be afforded unless extensively patronised.

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diffiment of our part of the contract.

Bubscribers' nages should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers, * Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be en-

ADAM WALDIE Corpenter Street, Near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the A case, where subscriptions will be gratefully receive l.

Philadelphi ., October, 1832. Subscriptions received at this Office.

July 10

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other w Has Supper tian C liams.

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GAND PEOPLE'S ADVOCAT

VOL. V .-- No. 36.

EASTON, MD.---SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1833.

WHOLE No. 244.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. (during the Session of Congress,)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the resdue of theyear -- Bf

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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School class Book. thoo; class Book.

The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant, a popular weekly Religious paper.

P. The third volume is now publishing.

This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and

other writers. JOHN J. HARROD, Has just published a 'I reatise on the Lord's

Supper—which contains many new, impor-tant and highly interesting views of the Chris-tian Church—by the Reversed James R. Wil-Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Fo-

ie Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quan-Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals

Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Leugars, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a great variety. Custom Blanks, in their variety. Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted. Penkinves, Razors, red Tape and Taste. Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine. English and American Lead Pencils. as-

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Allsizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, made to pattern. May of the land learn

AS committed to the Juil of Baltimore January, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Eaq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a coloured man, who calls himself CHARLES DUNALDSON, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Jacob Carris, Sweep Master, living the one disposed to awance the power governments.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Public No. 6.]

AN ACT to explain an act entitled An Act to

reduce the duties on Coffee. Tea, and Cocoa," passed the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America. in Congress assembled, That in all eases in which the importers of coffee, or, cocoa, which remained in the Custom House stores under the hand of the importers as the thirty-first of Debond of the importers, on the thirty-first of De-cember, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall have paid on the same a greater a mount of duty than is imposed by the act passed on the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, on coffee or cocce, imported after the thirty-first day of Decem

or cocon, which remained in the Custom Flouse, stores, on the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, under the control of the proper officer of the customs, shall have been compelled to pay on the same a greater amount of duty than is imposed by said act, on coffee, tea, or cocon. posed by said act, on coffee, tea, or cocoa, imported after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to refund; out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to such importers, the amount of such excess so collected.

A STEVENSON,

Society of the House of Propagations.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. HU. L. WHITE, President of the Senate pro tempore. APPROVED, February 9, 1888.
ANDREW JACKSON.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1833 SPEECH OF MR. TYLER, OF VA ON THE JUDICIARY BILL

Mr. Tyler, after a few preliminary remarks, said, that he should not, perhaps, pones of their ancestors were comminten have addressed the Senate but for gled. Neither, con inued Mr. T., were But the was not all. Congres was to the voice of some who might conceive these the only con-iderations which have a power of a veto on the laws of then have addressed the Senate but for the voice of some who might conceive these the only considerations which he was to remain silent.—
The knew the situation in which he was a formicable opposition arrayed against him. He knew that there was a formicable opposition arrayed against him. He knew that the slightest expression variant from the slightest expression variant from the control of the subject, could ascertain by referring to the journal of the proceeds.

But II. was for all. Congres was to be was to produce of the way that there was not must observe by the way that there was not must observe by the way that the subject on the laws of th feelings of some which he uttered trip operated with some.
pingly from the tongue, might subject. The British Govern considerations, and was prepared at every risk, to defend the great principles on which he had acted in the whole course tate, taking into view the circumstances had come into the Senate as the advocate to relinquish, and when it should be deif such should be the care—that he was had prevailed. no longer to be a member of that body,

he would, without further preface, go m-Datice of the frees in and for the city of Baltimore, as a reasway, a coloured man, who action the county of the first, which was decidedly monarcially an experiment of the first, which was decidedly monarcially and the first of the first, which was decidedly monarcially and the first of the first, which was in favor of a national space of the support of the first, which was in favor of a national space of the first, which was in favor of a national space of the first, which was in favor of a national space, we have been now made from the support of the first, which was decidedly monarcial manufactured to the first of the first, which is the county and the first of the first, which was in favor of a national space of the first, which was in favor of a national space of the first, which was in favor of a national space of the first, which was in favor of a national space of the forting with the first of the first, which was in favor of a national space of the forting with the first of the first, which was decidedly monarcial manufactured to the first of th

that the party which strives against those in possession of au nority, must necession of the States and being on authorised to vote for a monarchical government, or for a supreme national government, which would trample down and ride over the prostrate States? No, they had been sent necession of the States and being on authorised to vote for a monarchical government, or for a supreme national government, which would trample down and ride over the nority necession of the States and being on authorised to vote for a monarchical government, or for a supreme national government, which would trample down and ride over the prostrate States? No, they had been sent necession of the States and being on authorised to vote for a monarchical government, which would trampl men to the performance of their public He ha, then, no alternative but, of quitobligations, was attended with a faral de-lay—men might be shaken from their of his tiends who had united with him in stupor at an hour that is too late, and thus might awaken only to find them-selves in manacles and chains, with despotism waving its iron sceptre over them in unresisted and resistless sway.

It would be singular, indeed, Mr. Tyler went on to say, that the power and the mong he most prominent members, was

ler went on to say, that the power and the mong he most prominent members, was operation of that political influence, which has prevailed in all time and in all mations, should not also have visited us. It him me, in connexion with the hen state extended through all regions, however of parces, and the course of public policenlightened their inhabitants might be.—

It was felt, and extensively felt in our my implient, to speak of him with disimported after the thirty-first day of Decem own country, during the war of the revo-ter, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, lution. Who was there that had not have a ashes of the dead to repose in the Secretary of t o Treasury is directed to refund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to such importer, the amount of such excess so collected.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases in which the importers of coffee, tea, or cocon, which remained in the Custom House of their country? For his own part, he (Mr T.) had always thought neard of the distinction of whig and tory, the sleaver of the grave; and I can have heard of the distinction of whig and tory, the attender of the grave, and a continue and of the opprobrium heaped, even till no distribution either, to disturb the peace this day, mon the latter as traitors—as of the relatives of one who took charge hat the obloquy cast upon them, generally, was unjust. He considered that on the whole, injustice had been done to the great body of the tories of that day. He passed by few, and as a statesman he believed further, that in many instances stood ligh in the national councils. But, they had been as honest in their intentions, and as sincere in their opinions, as he whigs. It was due to them in his principles of government which that disjudgment, to say that they had been greatly misguided in their course by the influence of pre-existing circumstances. They lost sight of the great truth, that their allegiance was due to their country here. Their eyes were fixed on the Bris tish diadem, and their judgments were of Deliware—the smallest State in the blinded by the rays which emanated from Union, it is true, and yet this State was and sparkled around it. They probably one of the most signalized by talent, in had not forgotten, that the power of proportion to its representation of any of G eat Birain had, in former wars, been G eat Britain had, in former wars, been the States of the Union. The project of more than once put forth for the protect Mr. E brund Randolph was, that it was tion of the colonies in their infancy, and during their growth into stature and Gove strength. And to this consideration eram might be added the sacred recollection, that with the soil of that king dom, the tye There were to be supreme in the

him to animadversions which would pos-the most free in the world; and the tory terming the matter. Laying this aside, sibly prove faral in the result. Still be of the revolution, in his admiration of her he would ask then, what would have 101divested himself of the feelings to which greatness and her glory, had been too such circumstances might be supposed to apt to forget what he owed to the country of his birth or adoption. In the formadistinctly, that he had well weighed the tion of the State Governments, also, par- the national party, in whose first rank he matter-that he threw aside all personal ties existed, and had their influence; and stood? He, Mr. T., should hesitate to not only in this, but the same operation say that the design was to reduce the was observable in the revision of the articles of the old Confederation, and in the the effect would have been such. The of his political life. Such conduct on his debates in Convention on the adoption of States would have been, in their relations part might be deemed rash and precipi- the Constitution. They would find that to the General Government, mere coron all these occasions there had been a porations placed at the lees of those whom to which he had alluded; but be it so; he struggle of parties, a collision as he they had created; and there would have would say, of opposing influences. The been in this confederacy one consolida ed of those principles which neither his last of those influences which had the and united Government-a Government judgment nor his heart could permit him tendency, and the last of those parties in fact one and indivisible. which had the object of opposing the Kven after the project had been decided by those who had sent him there- strides of power, he was happy to think feated, and the ascendancy of the party in

In that Convention, Mr. Tyler said, obtained by a majority of the smaller he should depart thence without a teel there were three parties. At the head of States, the State of New York was diviing of regret; but for the abandonment of the first was Alexander Hamilton, at the ded, as indeed it almost invariably had principles, upon the preservation and ob-servance of which depend the perpetus-tion of the Constitution and the safety, with others of the larger States. The occasion. New York, in truth, was at the liberty and the happin as of the count third party, which proved the predomi- that time engaged in deliberating whethtry, it was indeed no time for the indulinant one, consisted of the middle sized or she should become a great State or gence of personal considerations, when and the smaller States. Mr. Tyler here not. Whether to her should apportain the battlements were rocking above our observed, that he could not, in connection the proud distinction of the empire the dependant on a suprimp set the dependant on t strife-at such a period he could not ab. the doctrines advanced yesterday by the before denied his vote to the third party, stain from private thoughts—to the lover Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes,) (the reporter understood Mr. Tyler to of his country, the dust of the meles which, if carried into effect, would, by say,) gave it on this occasion, and then

But to revert to his argument. How to the weighty and important question be-fore them. He must state, as a prelimi-speaking, been arrayed? Alexander Hamilton was at the head

of a firtum of my inlancy. Edmund Randobh, Mr. Tyler said, in those times, iccupied a large share of the pubtion. He was a prominent pub tic me. His eloquence was of the first order. As an advocate, he could be sur-Mr. Tasaid, he regretted that he was not prepared to sanction or approve of the ununished man avowed and advocated,

ing as the evidences of his dochead of the federal party, of that sich stood forth in favor of the federal constitution, was Mr. Dickerson Union, it is true, and yet this State was expedient and proper to have a National ment; a Supreme National Govpreme Legislature; a Supreme Judicia-

perated with some. referring to the journal of the proceeds to show that the Government emanated from States to the condition of provinces, but

favor of a Federal Government had been ought to be as the breath of his nostrils. consolidating the Government, inevitably the scale was turned. And so it was Mr. Tyler commenced by saying, that lead to the crushing of smaller S ates. routed, horse, foot and dragoons. It was Mr. Dickerson, of Delaware, who had fought the good fight, and who had mainly contributed to the achievement of mation which history afforded, that ... all of the first, which was decidedly monar- this great intellectual victory. To the

healthful action; if you want a Supreme Court, create one to carry every constitutional provision of law into effect; if the requisitions made upon the several States of the confederacy for their respective quota are—disregar ded apply a remedy to the evil; if you want money for the just expenses of the Govern meat, collect the taxes. Do all things necession of the confederation of these States, but go no further. Revise, but do not change the articles of our copartnership. Let us have no mon monwealth; Virginia did not.—The supposed amalgamation could not, then, have taken amalgamation could not, then, have taken

Such, said Mr. Tyler, were the views of Mr. Dickerson of the spirit and intent of the instructions given to the members who represented the states in convention. He Mr. (yler) would not now detain them by referring played in bold relief the principles held by the States, in regard to the adoption of the Con-

gotiate treaties—levy armies, and not to swell out the list of its powers, it could do almost one of the States.

every thing that the present Government can do under the existing Constitution. In fact, collated with the articles of the confederation, it will be found that many of the provisions of the Constitution—almost all the articles of it, are nearly totidem verbis. Mr. Tyler here quoted a variety of instances in which the sensibility of terms is very striking, extending in most of the cases to the very words. He for the states of the small amated into one body? He would not, however, push the argument farther. It was unnecessary to do so. sensibility of terms is very striking, extending in most of the cases to the very words. He asked, in continuation, why the change of one or two little words or phrases should be regarded as operating such a magical influence on the Constitution? He recommended gentiemen to compare the two instruments togeth or—to compare them with attention; and that being done, and the spirit of both properly regarded, we shall hear, he thought, no more of this Government not being a confederation of States—we shall hear no more of its being a national or consolidated Government—we shall hear so more of its not growing out of

ernment, but a consolidated one, or a Govern ment of general powers If such, said Mr. T. be the case, I will endeavor to show that it cannot continue, and that it is impossible for it to exist without degenerating into a monar-

He would not stop to battle with the dis-tinctions of the Senator from the New Jersey—he might have it as he pleased. It was rat-ified by the people—the, whole population or the people of the States. If, however, it were meant to express the collective opinion of the people, as individuals, it was the most unfor-tunate opinion which could have been devised. The little State of Delaware, and little Rhode sland, were as large in their influence, and sachusetts, or any of the larger States. And little Rhode Island could sit on her sovereignty as nobly as the best of them. Heaven forbid that he should touch it. So far from it, it thrilled his bosom with pleasure—it made his heart glad, when the Senator, who, in part, so ably represented that State, presented them the other day with a memorial, in which rial, designated as the "Governor and Com-munder in Chief of the land and naval forces of the State of Rhode Island and Providence of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." Such titles, Mr T said, he me a citizen of New York, de facto. wished to see perpetuated and honored. He cared not for empty titles of birth and aristocracy, which were so much honored in other countries; but such fitles as this he would preserve in our own. Let the "Governor and Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces of Rhode Island," still preserve both the power and the title given to him by a Sovereign State. wished to see perpetuated and honored. He cared not for empty titles of birth and aristocracy, which were so much honored in other

amalgamation could not, then, have taken place at that time. Was it then, in 1775, when Virginia adopted her constitution, with out the consent of the other commonwealths without even consulting with them-adopted it of her own free will, and in the exercise of Tyler) would not now detain them by referring to those instructions, as well on account of the exhaustion which he felt himself, as from the fact that they must be familiar to the Senators.

Such as they were, they, in his opinion, diswas then. Grant it to be so. But there was played in bold relief the principles held by the States, in regard to the adoption of the Constitution.

The Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes,) he said, had yesterday observed, that the old confederation was no Government. If it were not a Government he (Mr. T) should like to know what nondescript animal it was. The confederation possessed the powers of a Government—it could make war and peace—ne gottate treaties—levy armies, and not to swell be one of the amalgamated, as much as any out the list of its powers, it could do almost.

shall hear so more of its not growing out of the States—but we shall reflect upon it with admiration and love, as a system of Government, beautiful in its terms, its features and its proportions.

But alas, he must observe by the way that bassador won they make the states of the several States. It in that as a sovereign power. But the ambassador was bound by his instructions, and so were they, in that assembly. The very moment the ambassador won they make the states of the several States. It in that as overeign power. But the ambassador was a sovereign power was a sovereign power, and that an ambassador was a sovereign power. But the ambassador was a sovereign power, and that an ambassador was a sovereign power, and that an ambassador was a sovereign power. But the ambassador was because he represents a sovereign power. But the ambassador was because he represents a sovereign power. But the ambassador was because he represents a sovereign power, and that an ambassador was a sovereign power. But the ambassador was because he represents a sovereign power. But the ambassador was bound by his instructions, and so were they, in that assembly. The very moment the ambassador was a sovereign power. But the ambassador was because he represents a sovereign power. But the ambassador was a sovereign power. But the ambassador was a sovereign power.

as to enable them to take advantage of the argument of Hobbes and other early English writers, who established the right of crowned sovereignty, by deriving it from God, and declared that sovereigns were his earthly vicegorents. But what was their situation? They derived their power from the States, yet, they were sovereign, it was said! They held it at the will of the people, still they were sover-reign. He, (Mr. T.,) for his own part, re-nounced this doctrine; it was unjust; it was il-logical; it was an Auti-American doctrine.— The American doctrine was, that all power was derived from the people; and that the peo-

ple only were sovereign.

But, if the General Government was not sovereign, it was supposed that this difficulty would arise. How was allegiance due it from the several States? This was the difficulty which it was thought must arise from a denial of the sovereignty of the General Gevernment; and that, therefore, it was necessary to urge the doctrine of federal povereignity to drag along with it a permissions declared. ty to drag along with it a pernicious doctrine, which was without reality; which, if brought into existence, must destroy the Union.

The doctrine to which he alluded was this:

that the allegiance of a citizen was due to the that the allegiance of a citizen was due to the General Government, and not to the State of which he obtained his citizenship; that no allegiance whatever was due to the States. I, said Mr. T., should like to know how I am a citizen of the U. States? I have never yet seen a man who was a citizen of the United States, I am a citizen of Virginia. Should I wend my way to the State of New York, what do I find? Not that I am a citizen of the United States. No. But I find that I am a citizen of the United States. ted States. No. But I find that I am enti-

imparted to him the confidence he there felt:

No, sir, said Mr. T., the protection by which I am here surrounded—is that of the State of Virginia,—and though like the unseen sir, I know it, and I feel it to be a wall of adamant.

What protection could the General Govern—the United States—afford him? They ment—the United States—afford him? They ment—the United States—afford him? They Jackson & Co., and said that he had nothing could give him this protection: When he went to do with his Salanic majesty. He, Mr. T. upon the highway of all nations—the ocean— he United States could give protection. By

er maritime power she there surrounded him on tand, but on shipboard. He might have beside him, on the deck, a citizen of Rhode Island, or a citizen of New York; and the ship and its protection were common property of all the States. The protection there granted to him, as a citizen of Virginia, was in pursuance of an agreement entered into on the part of that State, which guaranteed to all her citzens such protection; and to which State, and all her agreements, he, as he had before, owed

But a wonderful discovery had been made in the Constitution. It was there found that the Government had a power given to it, to punish for treason against the United States. First, let them look to the definition of the offence. "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies," &c.
Now, he would put this case: Suppose this

feature had not been introduced into the Constitution, was it not evident that no one would have the power to punish the offence designa ed, and that therefore it must go unpunished? Who could penish it? Could Massachusetts? Could Virginia? Could any other State? No. It must have gone unpunished, unless an express provision for its punishment had been nserted in the Constitution. And, as it was necessary to strike at all enemies to the Constitution, both foreign and domestic, this provision was inserted.

But let them take a case of treason against a State. Could the General Government punish that under this provision? Suppose a case of treason against a State should on that the majority in one of the States should seek to overturn the minority-could the Gen eral Government punish this as treason against the State, affecting only the State, and not affecting the Constitution or stability of the Union, because it was a matter of no consequence to the U. States, what or which party was the ascendant in a particular State. And yet, by the laws of the States, treason was as punishable as it was if committed against the U. States.

He thought it would puzzle the powers of logic, (and he knew he should be followed by very able logicisns,) that he thought it would puzzle the powers of logic to show how a State could commit treason. Against whom could he commit it? Was it against the U. States? But it so happens that she was herself one of those States. And it was impossible, he took it for granted, that any State could commit treason against herself.

He feared, however, that he had detained the Senate too long on these points. He would now go to another.
It seemed to follow as a consequence of this

loctrine of amalgamation, that he was not on that floor as a representative of Virginia, but of the United States. Now this appeared to him to strike at the very root of that vital prin ciple—the right of instruction by the represen ted to their representatives. It he were not a representative of Virginia, what right had he listen to her instructions, any more than the instructions of Rhode Island or actts?—The argument that he was there as a representative of the whole United States,

was found to advance the interests of the Uwas found to advance the interests of the Union, inasmuch as, whatever advance the interests of all the States must advance the interests of Virginia; and therefore he was bound

trines, to which he had alluded, was, to convert the States into mere provinces, and to make the President the common arbiter over all claims of the States, and overall the rights of the States It would give him the power to veto all State laws—not merely by his word, or his pen—but by the sword and the bayonet. It would place him at the head of the regular It would place him at the head of the regular army, arrayed against the States, and would invest him with more than dictatorial powers.

He might punish when he pleased, and consign to the halter whom he thought proper, as transgressors on the rights of the great sovering power of the United States. In short, the consequence, would be that the country might at once be changed into an aggregate imps, living under one consolidated Govern-

independent communities.

int. before he vested the President with
ters like these, he should like to know if he
th do it with safety. He did not speak
a of A. Jackson. He was dealing in geneties. Could they cutrust a President with

powers, the case of Georgia were presented to resident, they might hear of "suspended tion." If to another, Georgia might, biy, be patted on the back, and smiled in the face, and told that her proceedings apt only just but meritorious. He did an to cast reproach on either President. ystem. It was irrational. These were mat red to think alike. I, said Mr. T., might be in danger of being hung up for treason, for defending certain doctrines, under one Presi-dent. Another might say, "Why, really you are a clever fellow; you have acted well, you Instead of hanging you here is a gold medal for you;" or something of Such a variable, uncertain state of the law us this, Mr T. said, was worse than to her as a sister, and respect her opinions

But how came those doctrines again chosen at the present time. They were overturned in eighteen hundred. He had regarded them as absolutely defunct; it appeared, however, they were only in a state of torpidity. In 1800 after a hard tought battle, the democracy was victorious, and had trampled in the dust the power and claims of their opponents. And now, after a lapse of thirty years, these doctrines had crawled forth again to bask in the

unshine of the President's Proclamation.

"The Senator from Maine had said, that he aid found a strange bed fellows; that he could not account how such a change as had hap-pened could have come to pass. Well, it was frue; there had been strange changes. He, Mr. T.; had a right to say so, when he found himself in opposition to the administration—of which he had once, as was known, been a vier, as far as any rational man could be; d, as having been fermed in times by

of the Windshift and the good the power of the Course Coverageon, which

imparted to him the confidence he there felt? ed that there had been a dissolution of the ble people on the face of the earth. wished to know what had be inent partner of the broken firm?

ith a bond of protection and security. But Tyler gave him the floor. Mr. H. said there et it be remarked, that he did not then stand was some mistake in the statement of the partners in the firm alluded to. The original con cern was James Madison, Felix Grundy, and the Devil. The Senator from Tennessee had inserted him (Mr. H.) into the copartnetship, by way of a set off to his Satanic Majesty. If the gentleman from-Virginia wished to what had become of his Satanic Majesty, he could merely state what was the general belief, and that was, that he had gone over to the nullifiers.

Mr. Tyler resumed. He had concluded before receiving the information just given him by the Senator from Maine, that this Satanie Majesty had allied himself with another party and was lending his potent aid in another quarter; for when he (Mr. T.) took up the bill before the House-when he looked into its contents, and contemplated its probable consequences, he could not help thinking that the eril spirit had had some influence in generating and maturing its provisions.

With regard to the idea which had entered into this discussion, of a joint stock company and the right of one of the company to with draw, he would at that time say nothing .-"Sufficient for the day is the evil day thereof."
If that question came up, he should express his opinion fearless, y upon it. But he would not then, even as an humble individual, express his opinion upon that point. He would rather follow the course which had been adopted by his own State, which, when it came to discuss its Presidential relations, left the point to

which he alluded untouched.

But this he would say: the President of the United States had declared that he did not recognise the right of sc. (ssion on the part of a State. He (Mr. T.) would not allow the President to decide for him, or for his State, this great question. Nor would be support him in acting upon this foregone conclu Should South Carolina secede, the President of the United States has already decided that he will control lier, and compel her to remain in the Union by force. When the question came up, whether it was proper to make war against S. Carolina, and to restrain her actions by military regulations, it would then be time for them to consider the subject and decide upon it. But he would, for the present, rest on the patriotism of South Carolina, that if she were not absolutely driven to it; she would not secede.

Mr. Tyler said, he would prefer referring to the little States of Rhode Island and Delaware, because they were not connected with the question. If Delaware secedes from the Union, can you not bring her into it again, by conciliatory measures, without resorting to military violence? Mr. T. said he should dissect this bill, and demonstrate its unconstitutional tendency in every particular. And first, he would insist in reference to the argu ment of the Senator from New Jersey, that this was not a question as to the powers of the Supreme Court, but it was emphatically a question of arbitrary power. Sir, I join, said Mr T., in the encomiums passed by the Sena tor on our venerable Chief Justice. Take him for the beauty and purity of his private life; for the moral force of consistency of his whole political career; for the purity of his beart, and

when it once bursts upon us; he cannot, when armies are marshalled in the field, stay the outset; for, when governments once come into nostile collision, there is but one ultimate argument, and that is the sword. Sir, the Ser ator quotes a resolution adopted in the Virgin ia Legislature in 1809, and I cannot conceiv ta Legislature in 1809, and I cannot conceive for what reason; for the resolution goes against this assumption of powers for the Supreme Court; but between the courts of Pennsylvania. But Virginia rejected, almost manimously, the recommendation of the State of Pennsylvania. But how, asked Air. T. will you get this common arbiter? If this Government appoints the arbiter, you might as well take the Supreme Court at once. If the States themselves appoints the arbiter, it must finally succomb to the power of the Federal Government; for it was idle to talk of common arbiters between Governments. It was cruel, however, in the Senator to make his State an swerable for a report that had been thrown swerable for a report that had been thrown on the table of her Legislature. In what con dition would even the Senate of the United States be placed, if made responsible for the mass of reports that had been thrown, without reading, on its table. The Senator, however, wanted to point out the sentiments of Virginia, might as well have referred to her celebrated resolutions of '99, and the repor Mr. Madison on them, which had lately een affirmed with so much quanimity in her Legislature. And while on this sub would make one single remark. He had fro quently heard Virginia commended on that oor, and yet gentlemen were unwilling to isten to her precepts. Instead of taking her advice, her doctrines were condemned, while she was plastered with flattering epithets.

Follow her advice, said Mr. Tyler, and will undertake to say, and will answer for it with my head, that you will avoid those col lisions which threaten the stability of the Union. If, instead of calling her to account, if she but slumbers on her post, you will follow her well known and settled doctrines-listen you will avoid those evils which have brought the country to the verge of a precipice. The Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wilkins, charge Virginia with an insurrectionary spir-it, and unfortunitely cites in support of the charge, the whiskey insurrection. Now, con tioned Mr. T., it is hard to cheat us in the first instance of our lands, and then charge us with having an insurrectionary spirit. The little strip of land where Pirtsburgh now stands and where the gentleman he believed resides, was once a part of Virginia, and was taken from her, as the gentleman had stated, b Pennsylvania. The courts of Virginia dec ded in our favor; and Pennsylvania nullified their decisions. For the sake of peace, Virginia, who had always made the greatest sacrifices for the preservation of the Union; surrendered this strip of land, which certainly gave no evidence of an insurrectionary spiri There were black eyes enough in the There were black eyes enough in the collisis far as any rational man could be;
is Scinator from Maine an advocate
ings. An association had been
as having been formed in times by
passisted, as far as he, Mr. T. unfJamas Madison, Felix Grundy,
nea, and, if he might mention the
is other party, the devill. It seembe other party, the devill. It seemto other party other party of the business of fighting was not contined to Kentucky.

Touch but what a Pennsylvinia farmer conceives to be his rights, and he understands the
game of rough roll and tumble, as well as a
bottlering of the State of Pennsylvania, there
were not a morely orderly, moral, and peacea

Sir, said Mr. 'Tyler, after reviewin the owers of the State and Federal Governments, it has struck me with asfenishment the any ortion of this Union should desire to consolidated Government established the mins of a Federal Republic; that beautiful em, which, if truly carried out, was led to render us the happiest and most over ul people on the face on the earth. compare it to nothing so properly as I system. It was the sun (the Federal C ment) giving light, heat, and attraction ment) giving light, heat, and attraction, the planets revolving round it, in their precedents. No two could come in contact wite each other; they rulled on in ceaseless spledour, so long as they preserve the course inted out by the constitution. It was impossible for them 1 = come into collision, either we the Government or with each other, so lag as the constitution with the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. they were confined within their proper The people of the States were attach State Governments to whom they look protection; and to the Federal Govern which guaranteed the safety of the wile Take, on the other hand, a consolida veriment, the States but mere petty epora tions, and what would be the consequees? Would such a Government secure and claim the confidence and affection of the people, or promote their interest? It would be a men vernment of parchasent, dependant on to will of an arbitrary majority and he would at care how it was disposed of. You may but it, if

Mr. T. said he thought he but lan tendency towards consolidation in the tion of Congress. He would show worked. First, the power was assum Union; next the power to regulate disestic industry; and last comes the right to carry on a system of general education. Propopular convulsions, are threatened, ally occur, and the powers as well as the terms of service of the President are enlarged. The next thing will be to appoint a President for life, and then the designation of the successor would naturally follow. Mr. President, the settlement of this momentous question powers of the Foderal Government, come; and that speedily. The banner of Rights is already affoat throughout the and the patriots who have hitherto be arated by interested collisions, are ban gether. State Rights will triumph they did in 1800, when they had greate culties to encounter. I trave no feet result. Many, it is true, may fall in the contest; I myself may be the first sacrific; but the principles for which I contend, which have been the guide of my political life, are destined to ultimate triumph.

ple or Virginia, or logislate poperly for their interior concerns? It was in rain to thek of

Mr. Tyler proceeded to say, that he did not argue the question, or support the grounds he had taken, with any reference to the individual case of South Carolina. Let her take care, said he, for herself. He (Mr. T.) disclaimed all connexion with her doctrines; his senti ments were not disguised, and it was already well known that he was opposed to her preant course; but still he would not deck discharge his duty, and avow what were his opinions on the subject. In the course of the proceedings which had already taken place on this revenue measure, the President had taken occasion to advance doctrines, to which that he would subject himself to be co-for the course he was about to pursue

He had opposed him when the appoint some-scores of editors were sought for opposed him when he assumed the appoint a minister to a foreign count appoint a minister to a foreign count appoint a minister to a foreign count consulting the Senate, or having out consulting the Senate, or having their ad-rice and consent; he had opposed the Execu-tive besides in other instances, where he (Mr. T.) thought there was a stretch of the constinal power. But in doing so, he was influthe President, but solely from a feeling of what he considered to be his duty. He cared not what sanction the doctrines promulgated by the President had received, he cared not for the triumplis they had given, or for the flattery they had called torth, he (Mr T) should ever be at his side to warn him, and to say, "Remember, Philip, that thou are mor

He would now come to what he considered the most important feature of the measure before. The bill in its commencement, be look ed upon as containing the gems, the first fruits of consolidation. He should proceed to dis sect it-to expose its deformities, with what abilities he possessed; for he believed it had not yet been sufficiently done. Part of the object of the first section of the bill went to confer power on the President to open new ports of entry where he pleased, and to close old ones. Let it be here observed, that the provision is general, and not confined to South Carolina. The President might, under this law, open new ports and close old ones, when ever he pleased, at his mere discretion; ther was no limit to the power under the vague contingencies set forth: Wherein did the Boston port bill, which snatched from that city its the era of the revolution, and which led to the revolution itself, differ from the power about to be conferred by the present bill? Was not one of the objects of the Constitution to guard would imbue the officers and marshals of igainst, and prevent the abuse of this very The framers of the Constitution gave ulate such matters. Now, he would ask, if the intention of the Senate to do so. Suppo-sing that a bill of such tendency were passed, thus has the power of transferring its rights, the President will in like manner by the judge of its disposition.

But, under the provisions of this section But, under the provisions of this section, what, he would ask, became of that part of the Constitution, which says, that "No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessets bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another." He would say nothing of the right to be conferred, of claiming cash duties in one place, while credits were given in another. It was unnecessary to descant on it; the advantages, "the preferences," were manifest to all Sir, said Mr. T., the right to close up a gustom-house in one city, and to transfer it to a Sir, said Mr. 1.. the right to close up a cus-tom-house in one city, and to transfer it to a nother, gives the power of destroying the trade and commerce of the former. Take the case of Boston already given; or say some of the ports of entry in his own State; for instance a transfer from Portsmouth, from Rappahan neck or other ports, to ports elsewhere, and

what would be the consequence? He would ask if the removal would not annihilate those cities, whence the removal had been made? Will you then invest the President or any individual with power thus to declare war a-gainst the trade and commerce of such towns and cities as he may please? Heretofore he had been opposed to the granting of discre-tionary, or unlimited powers to the officers of the Government, but to none was he more op

not this be destroying at one blow the employ-ment and comforts of every individual and every family in the country. Such is not only the power to be given as regards the removal of custom houses, when "unlawfol obstrucnue; but it goes farther, and extends to the case of "unlawful threats and menaces" against the officers of the Government. What were those, threats and menaces to be? He wished for something more definite on the subject. Was that to be construed into a threat under the act, which might be spoken you please at the point of the bayonet. Gould any man coming from Maine or Massac usetts understand the rights and interests of the peo understand the rights and interests of the peo drunken blackguard on the street? What is to be the difference? or who is to be the judge of what those unlawful threats are to consis in?-This would be sufficient to exhibit the objectionable features of the measure, but it was not all.-The President, under certain contingencies, is authorized to employ military force, not only against the principals, but also against all aiders and abettors of the

> same. Suppose, he would say that the legislature of South Carolina was in session; he only made the supposition to show what might be the practical effects which might result from it; ay they are passing laws in favor of nullification; they may then be held as "assisting and abetting;" and it is then under the bill in the power of the President and the agent of the Covernment to enter the state house and dis perse the legislature of the State. He need not make the repetition of the instance, so well known to have occurred in British history But it did not stop here. Every State Con vention might come under the same rule; every assemblage of the people, also, that met to remonstrate against any existing law. He himself had been prepared to speak against the tariff oppression, he did not know how far it might subject him to the new law; but this much he new, that there was a better mode. in case he was wrong, to punish him, than by nilitary force.

He had always felt a great abhorrence to any thing tending to military force—it was a and at the same time preserve the government; but it is far better to restore the peac power he would trust at the discretion of no one individual, even had he done the best serrices to his country, or had he originated the Constitution itself. Though the Romans had conferred this supreme power on a Cincinna-tus with safety, when they clothed with the same trappings of state a Sylla and a Marius, it was with a widely different result. He would confer this discretionary, undefined

power. Thus, in the words of the act, "if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damage therefor in the Circuit Court of the United States." And further, the States Courts are to be divested of their jurisdiction. for it is in the power of any offender, in case of any prosecution against him, even for cold d murder-for no exception is made, so it is connected with the execution of the ravenue laws, to stay the proceedings of the State Courts, and to remove his case to the Federal Courts. This section also conflicted with the amendments to the Constitution; for under it the citizens of one State might prosecute a suit against another State. The citizen was fur ther deprived of the right of replevin, and these various enactments were these various enactments were more full

confined to one section of the country, but ex-tended to all, apart from peculiar circumstan-ces. Could the Secute then agree to them? The provision made in the next section the 4th-was unparralleled. All cases prose cuted in the State Courts were to be removed without record of the proceedings, if necessary, You are to petition, according to the foregoing section, for the removal of the case; and while the record may still be in the hands of the elerk, the plaintiff is to commence his suit again in the Federal Court, de novo, thoug the defendant had consented up to this m ment to abide the trial in the State Court. He could not believe that the Senate of the U. States, when they would consider the pur port of entry to transfer it to Plymouth, at port of these laws deliberately, would ever anction them.

But, Sir, continued Mr. T., the 5th section does even more than the preceding ones. It U.S. with the spirit of prophecy. Heretofore, it was thought to be the highest attribute of Congress along the whole authority to reg divine inspiration given to a prophet to foretel they had the right to transfer this power so under the present act. For, in the language granted to them? He hoped it was far from of this section, "whenever the President shall coming events. But now it is to be acquired be officially informed by the authorities of any State, or by the Circuit or District Judges of the U.S., that within the limits of such State. the would not stop now to inquire into the re the U, S., that within the limits of such State sults, but simply to remark, that if Congress any law or laws, or the execution thereof, &c. rill in any event be obstructed," &cc., the when he is so informed of what is yet to come those projects are to be devised, the conse piences and results of which it was not for m to say. But how is this information to be equired? It may be, that some Judge or other officers picks up an aponymous paper such, said Mr. T., as was exhibited here some days ago, portending such a case: he to the president—devetails something to it, his own fears that the revenue laws are abo to be obstructed—and then is the President on such information, to issue his Preclamation to call out the inditary force as directed. Say that after all this has been enacted, the whole turns out to be groundless, to be a mere shad ow. But true it is, said Mr T. that shad

when Eathery gran

would not suffer a war, proclaimed and wa-ged at the pleasure of the Executive. An Ex swamps and forests-desolate and destroy the swamps and forests—desolate and destroy the country—and have you saved the Union. Is the union of twenty four States to be saved by the ruin of one?—by the ruin, too, of the old Thirteen? Now, Sir, the original flag of the Union, with its thirteen stars, and a corresponding number of stripes, is it not the flag inder which our fathers have fought? luce the number to twelve, and thus go on with this ruinous reduction—let the stars and stripes be obliterated, and what will you have left but this central sun, consuming every thing within the reach of its power? Sir, the old flag of our fathers of the Revolution—the Bag, with its thirteen stars-may retain its integrity forever. South Carolina is one of them. I hope and trust that she will obey the wishes of her friends, and abide by the returning sense of a great part of the American people; and that we shall not urge
her by force from her place in the Union.—
My mode of reconciling and retaining her, is
different from this. There is an excess of six millions of revenue heyond the wants of the

doing it in a burry. Two principles have been advanced relative to the tariff; one of which is, that it ought to be reduced in such a manavoid the ruinous effects of a sudden reduc tion. Sir, I would give them time to guard against the approach of ruin, in the reduction of the duty to its proper standard. Let them take time, and what more do they want? I brils and civil contention. Mr. President, bear in mind that there is a difference between preserving the government and the Union. You may destroy the Union,

which had fled from the country. But it is

said, it will not do to yield to the terms of S. Carolina while she is in her present condition. Sir; this doctrine is, altogether unsound.— There are other Southern States that partake in the burdens and discontents of South Caroline, and shall justice be refused to them, be-cause she assumes the lone of resistance? The principle is most destructive in counsel and power on no one he cared not who he might be, how valuable might have been his life, or how many splendid examples of devotion to his country's welfare or of patriotiam, he might have shown. He would not even entrust it, when it did not sult Great Britain to make terms with refractory colonies. Sir, you are the "Pater Patriot."

As regarded the 2d section, Mr. Tyler said, he would leave it to the sound sense of the Senate how far they could agree to it. It extended the criminal jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and abridged the State Courts of their courts, and abridged the State Courts of their country is the senate how far they could agree to it. It extended the criminal jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and abridged the State Courts of their country is the senate how far they could agree to it. It extended the criminal jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and abridged the State Courts of their country is the senate how far they could agree to it. It extended more to the disruption of empire, than any other. Let us adopt the suggestions of the spirit and genius of our constitution, and forbearance would have united forever vernment. The constitution commanded and forbearance would have united forever. and forbearance would have united forever vernment. The constitution commanded you bear her down to the dust, and proceed drive her citizens to swamps and morasses, level her towns and cities with the dust, cause her fair fields to be washed in blood and desolated, make her daughters miserable and disconsolate widows, and helpless orphans of her rising sons; you may execute your martial law, in protection of the Constitution and laws of the government; you may set up a military dicts in South Carolina, and where then is your glory? Why this thirst for blood? Where, n the name of Heaven, has the spirit of America fled? Why does such dismal darkness brood around us; and what is the cause of such difficulties in maintaining and administhose two sections, he could find nothing more detrimental; for the law was general, and not tering our government? I appeal to the a of America, which advocated and achieved Constitution and the revolutionary war, which erected our beautiful political fabric, and gave strength and harmony to all its departme Why this madness for governing by force?— Let us put away force, and settle by kindness and conciliation, the collisions and excitements of the country. Tell me, sir, can you satisfy discontents by force, or cement the Union by blood? No, Sir, it cannot be done; it is an idle tale. You can make slaves by force; you may make yourselves the masters of sub-dued and humiliated slaves; but after they are slaves, they will no longer possess the spirit of citizens. When South Carolina is subdued, and reduced to the state of a conquered province, humbled in spirit and crushed in the dust, will she love the powerthat has been the instrument of her degredation? No. Sir. she will hate and detest it. You may send her leaders to Kamschatka; you may strip her of every thing dear and valuable; you may send into exile her favorite sons, and she will only detest you the worse for it all. Poland Russia still; and so it would be with S. Carolina. Sir, on this subject I have no language for my thoughts. To save 'my country from the danger of so dreadful a result, I would per il every thing dear; my property, my earthly character, my quiet, my life. But I am man acted. I stand in a small and unavailable mi-You of the majority have the desti nies of the country in your hands. If wer, disunion, and ruin follow this attempt of the government to execute the laws, I must subait But I will not despair. There are men,

the country would have been settled. It is a synopsis of the make preparations to haug them as traitors.

The would be country would have been settled. It is a synopsis of them rebels—to beset them with soldiers and make preparations to haug them as traitors.

Mr. President, disguise it as you may, I consider the bill as a declaration of war upon south Carolina. You would not trust the principles of the bill of the occasion to state the heads of his objections to the principles of the bill of which we present a brief synopsis.

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6. Mr

1. He objects to the bill because it involved the innocent liable to be punished with the guilty?—Say there are some, or even but one, in the threatened city, ready to pay the duties—are you going to punish this one for the sake of the guilty? Again; let us say that the port of entry is removed and with it the trade and commerce of the place, can you restore these again at pleasure, when the mart has passed to unother direction? If you cannot, would not this be destroying at one blow the employment and comforts of every individual and every family in the country. Such is not only drive the sites of the object of the place, is that the object of the public lands. It was framed upon the basis that the protected of the sakes of the sakes of the sakes of the sakes of the tenor of the distribution bill, which had not yet passed the Senate, but had not yet passed the other House. True, it did not name that bill, but it was based upon it assumed it, and carried it along as completely as Jonas was carried it along as completely as Jonas was carried in the belly of the white. All the injuries to the new States,—all the violations of the Constitution—which the distribution which the distribution which the distribution bill, which had not yet passed the sake of the tenor of the distribution the tenor of the distribution bill, which had not yet passed the Senate, but had not yet passed the Senate, but had not yet passed the tenor of the tenor of the distribution the tenor of the distribution bill, which had not yet passed the Senate, but had not yet passed the Senate, but had not yet passed the tenor of the distribution the tenor of the distribution bill, which had not yet passed the Senate, but had not yet passed the tenor of the distribution the tenor of the distribution be distributed among the signed and property in the tenor of the distribution be distributed among the signed and property in the tenor of the distribution be distributed among the signed and property in the tenor of the distribution be distributed among the signed and property in the tenor of the t the whole question of the disposition of the framed and predicated upon the assumption that the distribution bill was to become a law and remain as a permanent part of this new ta-

2. He objected to it because it abofished dis criminating duties for protection, and pledged the federal legislature to bring down all duties, in ten years, to 20 per centum on the valae. This would be fatal to the lead mining business in Missouri, Illinois and the Upper Mississippi, which was nearly the whole di-rect interest which his constituents and neighbors had in the tariff. It would be nearly e-quivalent to permitting lead, and its immense manufactures of shot, sheet lead, white and red lead, from foreign countries, to come in free of duty, to the overthrow of the whole mining interest in Missouri, Illinois and the Upper Mississippi. It would be giving up the protection of an article, necessary in time of war; necessary so the whole Union; and which every principle of the protective policy should embrace and preserve. He was for discrimi-nation, and always had been, and always should be. He would discriminate in favor of lead, and also in favor of other articles, accurpors had in the tariff. It would be nearly elead, and also in favor of other articles, accurlet the revenue be restored to the standard of the wants of the government. I do not wish to lay unballowed hands upon the tariff, if I had the power to abolish it, while attempting to save the Union. There is no necessity for

3. He objected to the bill because there was not time to ascertain its practical operation, ner as to give time to the manufacturers to and to find out whether it was to produce a surplus of annual millions, or to leave annual deficits. The practice of Congress was fixed; never to puse a terril law in the dark; never to do their work by guess; but always to send the bill to the secretary of the treasury for his calculations and commutes, and comparison of am in favor of a compromise; but I desire calculations and estimates, and comparison of that the country may be safe from internal the amounts to be produced, and the amounts needed. In the present case three different estimates would be needed from the secretary, first, to ascertain the probable annual amount of revenue which would under this bill for ten years; secondly, the probable annual amount of revenue derivable from all other sources, so as to show the whole annual revenue of the Government; thirdly, the probable annual necessary amount of the expenditures of the go-vernment for the same time. Pless three estimates would have to be made before the bill could be considered, and then to be made over again in part, as often as the bill was al-tered in either House. It was certain the secretary could not make these estimates with instice to himself or the country, in the few

Poland to Russia, Ireland to England and enumeration of the people once in every ten South Carolina to the U. States. But, sir, if years, and a new apportionment of their repyou bear her down to the dust, and proceed resentation in congress according to the into lay desolate an independent State, and when conquered, what will she do? You may give this increased population the control and management of its own affairs; and to prevent small numbers from ruling great numbers. This was the theory of the constitution; what was the fact? The fact was that an enumeration had just been made; three millions of additional people were found, a new apportionment of Representatives had been made; above thirty additional members were added to the House of Representatives; mostly from the new States of the the west, now so thinly represented; many of the members of the new apportionment were already elected; and after the 3d of March—in eighteen brief days from this moment-the constitutional right of the new apportionment to legislate for the country, would accrue and the constitutional of he present congress to legislate further, would cease! These were the facts; and in this reality of a change of power—in this actual shift-ing of the scene—in the moment of the exits, and the entrances of the acting bodies—the expiring minority of Congress, proposes to enatch the greatest subject of legislation out of the hands of the new majority of Congress, and to tie it up, not for a year, but ten years! The whole period of the existence of the new ap-portionment! never to touch this great subject the whole time! Such an attempt had only to be stated to be appreciated. the stated to be appreciated. It was only to be known, to be reprobated as a flagrant attack upon the genius of the constitution the rights of the majority and upon the principles of rep-

Mr. B. objected to this attempt in bind the new representation, because it was futile in practice, nugatory in law, binding nobody in fact, and a mere stumbling block to the simple. It would be broke by either party that had the interest and the power to do it. It had been tried four times, in sixteen years, on this very subject, and broken every time. A law was made in 1818, and sanctioned by all possible protestations and pledges, to bring down ble protestations and pledges, to bring down the duties on woollens and cottons from 25 per cent. to 20, in three years from that date. Be-fore the three years were out, the time was extended to ten; before the ten was out, the time was made perpetual! and the duty was carried from 25 to near 40! and in four years more they were put to an average of 60 or 70! Such was the fruit of an attempt in 12816 to bring down duties to 20 per cent, by a pro-gressive law. Will this bill do better?—Nevand those within my view, who can give tran-quility to the country. The American Senate can produce men, who will rank, in all reserl The duties will never come flown under pects, with any others, not only of by gone

the president—diversals something to it, of the present. Whoseever among them may be the instrument of restoring peace and tranquility to our distracted country. I do not say the indicator of the may be the instrument of restoring peace and tranquility to our distracted country. I do not say the indicator of the may be the instrument of restoring peace and tranquility to our distracted country. I do not say that he will receive an earthly grown, but he will deck his brown with a wreath of aurels unfading and eternal.

But true it is, said Mr. T., that shad we now appear to "strike more terror," than ught.

The substance of ten thousand soldiers, Atmed in proof, and led by (sny) shallow. Atmed in proof, and led by (sny) shallow are and purioned, to the amount of some hundred dollars. An individual has been taken from letters and purioned, to the amount of some hundred dollars. An individual has been taken from letters and purioned, to the amount of some hundred dollars. An individual has been taken from letters and purioned, to the amount of some hundred dollars. An individual has been taken from letters and purioned. Court, for trial."

That party stands aloof from this preposed.

That party stands aloof from this preposed. The care among fought for before the ten years are out; and tranquility to our distracted country. I do not say that he will be preceded, as the last four elections have been, by tariff convections have been, by tariff convections, and tranquility to our distracted country. I do not have been, by tariff convections and tranquility to our distracted country. I do not have been by tariff convections and tranquility to our distracted country. I do not have been will be preceded, as the last four elections have been, by tariff convections and tranquility to our distracted country. I do not have been by tariff to president and tranquility to our distracted country. I

condensing this bill. It cannot stand if it pas-ses, It will be overthrown; the tariff states will be free from reproach. The southern members can only reproach themselves for their own self delusion.

tlemen should be willing to go into this bill at this session They are now in a minority; next year they will be in a majority. The bill, if passed, can have no practical operation till the next session. Are southern gentlemen afraid to trust themselves in an anti tariff ma-jority? The affair of South Carolina can now nger press, If she is willing to wait ten years for the accomplishment of her policy un-der this bill, with the moral certainty that it will not be accomplished at that time, certain-ly she can wait a few months for the assembling of the new Congress. The friends not of her abstract doctrines, but of the great practical doctrine of reducing the revenues to the necessary wants of the government, will then be in power—will then constitute the majority will give her and all the South, real, substantial relief—not the promise, but the thing itself—the real, visible, tangible, substantial relief, which their injured condition

7. Mr. B. objected to the attempt which was made foldarm the manufacturers with the threat of ruin from the next Congress. There would be no rain to any of them. The friends of fair, adequate, incidental protection, would hold the balance between the extrone parties. They would, do justice to every interest. Inridental protection had been granted from the foundation of the government; discrimination of objects is coval with the enactment of tariff laws. He, Mr. B. was for both. The high tariff party had gone in a body, and as a party for the distribution land bill; but he iddulged no resentments while discharging his legislative duties. He was for quieting the gitation duties of the country; and, therefore he was against this ten year's progressive bill; because, so far from quieting things, it was pregnant with the seeds of new contestations, pregnant with the seeds of new contestations, and would give birth to new convulsions greater than had gone frefore. He was for settling the tariff question, and to do that it was necessary to quiet that interest, and that was to be done by making it its interest to be quiet. He would not reduce woollens to 20 per centum, if his vote would do it, to-morrow; because it would commence a new struggle, and be at 50 in a few years. Twenty per cent might be an adequate duty, but he was willing to give 30. His mind had rested for years at of or woollens, some articles for the for trade excepted; he proposed 80, for the purpose of tranquilizing that interest, and with it, tranquilising the whole tariff question. He, Mr. B. did not wish to injure, much less to sacrifice, any interest; but he was for curtailing what was exhorbitant, and making it the in terest of both parties to have no more agitations. He was for greatly extending the list of free articles; and in that extension both manufactures and consumers would find ad vantages to compensate one for receiving s ittle less on his manufacture, and the other for paying a little more upon it.

Mr. B. concluded with saying that he could

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not see how it was possible for the bill to pass oven if the senate gave up its remaining time, to the exclusion of all other business, to its consideration. The tariff gentlemen were di vided, and the division for the bill could not ourry it through. The anti-tariff geatleman would find it difficult to vote for it; for it assumed that identical bill of July last which they opposed as unconstitutional, and carried it forward, with biennial diminutions, for ten years. But it sat out with the whole bill, d more; far certain articles were raised to rote for that bill, made worse, in two particulars. Southern gentlemen could hardly vote for it. It would be like voting for ten years violation of the constitution, with a dis tering. count of ten per centum for two years, of the quantum of violation. If southern gentlemen could not vote for it, there was an end of the game, and the senate had as well drop it; if they did vote for it, and put it on the tariff states, these states would cast it off long before the ten years were out; and in that event

The statement of the property of the first position of the property of the prope

is lature of their states, are here, by their case of great negligence or ignorance. That a mortale, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode for a mere mistake the defendants could not be liable, and that it was clear that they had transacce of the protective policy, and of course, acted bone fide, and with the best intentions.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said, that no imputation whatever rested on the characters of the defendants, for they had no doubt done what they conceived was the best. The chief question for the jury was, whether the custom on the trade was so noto-rious in making the communication adverted to, as to charge the defendants with greating

norance in not knowing it, and acting it.
The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs—
£4700 minus £560, being the extra risk, at the
rate of 12 per cent, which the plaintiff would have had to pay, if the property had been pro-perly insured.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb'ry. 23, 1833

Extreme illness in the Editor's family, it i hoped, will be received by our readers, as a sufficient apology for the barrenness of this day's paper, and for any omissions that may have occurred.

A Bill reported in the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, on Wednesday 1 3th, to authorize the sale of the stock held by the United States in the U. S. Bank, which bill, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe, was rejected without the usual examination into its details.

The President of the South Carolina Convention having given assurances that that body shall be convened as soon as practicable, to determine upon the proposition of Virginia, Mr. Leigh, the Commissioner from Virginia, has been directed by his Legislature, to prolong his stay in South Carolina, until the meeting of the Convention, or so long as he may deem it necessary.

The President's Instructions .- Agreeably to a resolution of the Senate, the President, on the 12th inst. communicated to that body the instructions he had given to the commanders of the military and naval forces in and neur Charleston .- The fears entertained by some that the President intended rashly to involve the United States in a conflict with South Carolina, are, by these documents, quieted. The President requires that the officers shall ab stain from all acts calculated to irritate the public feeling; to put the fortifications in pro per order; and to act on the defensive only, in case an attempt should be made to wrest the fortifications from the United States.

The Hon. Jone Types, was, on Friday 15th inst. re-elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. The joint vote of the two Houses of the Legislature, stood for John Tyler, 81; James McDowell, 62; B. W. Leigh, 8; H. St. John Tucker, 7; P. V. Daniel, 1; John Randolph, 1

The House of Representatives of the Uni ted States, on Friday, elected, on the 14th ballot. from 5 to 50 per cent; and to vote for it, was Gales & Scaton, as printers of the House, for the next Congress. The vote stood, for Gales & Seaton, 99; for F. P. Blair, 94, and 4 scal-

> Gen. Scott arrived at Charleston, in the Oregon, on Thursday 7th inst.

DIMENSIONS OF SHIP OF LINE PENN. SYLVANIA.

Length between the perpendiculars on 220 0

THE PROCESSION.

Benjamin F. Butler, Esq. in his admirable to re-commence about this time,) puts down the whole expense of ardent spirit to the United States at one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. It is presumed this is correct, and of dollars. It is presumed this is correct, and
I therefore shall make it the basis of a few remarks. We will suppose this sum to be in
specie—count it—counting 100 a minute, and
continuing at that rate uninterruptedly 12
hours each day? Ashe would count six thou sand an hour, it would take him 20,000 hours or 41 years and some days to count the whole. If each dollar weighs an ounce, then the whole 120 millions will weigh 37,500 tons.—
This would load 27,350 wagons, giving 1,500 tons to each county to each county. bounds to each wagon.

Place these wagons in a continued line, and allow 7 yards to each wagon and horses, and the whole would reach one hundred and nine

Sixty millions of gallons of ardent spirit are nnually consumed in the United States .-This, allowing 63 gallons to a hogshead, would require 952,390 hogsheads, and 60 gallons over. Allow one hogshead to a wagon, and 952,380 wagons will be required.

These wagons, allowing 7 yards to each, and 251 wagons to a mile, would reach 3,794

miles. There are 300,000 drunkards in the United States; three fourths of whom are heads of fa milies, and each of these families on an aver age embraces four individuals beside the drunkard himself. The aggregate number of these is 225,000 families, and 900,000 individ-uals, exclusive of the drunken head, who goes mong the 300,000 drunkards.

There are 150,000 paupers in the U. States, made so by ardent spirit, and 75,000 crim-

Now, disheliever in the temperate reform, and opposer of temperance societies, take your stand with are on some eminence and see this

stand with me on some eminence and see this procession move on.

1st. Comes the man spending 41 years counting the money paid as the expenses of using ardent spirit in the U. States.

2d. The 27,875 wagons loaded with specie and carrying 1,500 pounds to the wagon—these reach one handered and nine miles.

Negroes and Slaves.—The hill reported by

relating to free negroes and slaves, has passed both houses. It provides that nothing con-tained in the original act shall be construed in any manner to prohibit persons from bringing into this State, any negro or mulatto which shall have been or may bereafter be taken from this State, and hired to service in any djoining State, district, or territory, for a lim ited term, providing however that none such slave shall be so brought in, except by an ac-tual inhabitant of this State who shall allso be he owner of such slave, both at the time of hiring out and bringing in said slave, or in case of death, by the heirs, executors &c. of such

A bill for amending the act of last session A bill for amending the act of last session, relating to free negrons and slayes, reported by Mr. Harper, has accupied the House of Delegates during a considerable part of Tharsday, and on Friday gave rise to a debate which lasted from twelve until the house adjourned.

The bill finally passed. We have not been able to ascertain its provisions sufficiently to state them. The debate was principally upon the bill to modify the act of 14th bully, 1832, and all other have imposing duties on imports, reported the bill with sundry amendments—the most important of which, as slaves should be adhered to. The bill makes no material change in the system of last year.

Md. Repub.

New Assessment of Property.—Mr. Turner from the Committee on Ways and Means, has reported a bill to provide for the re-valuation and re-assessment of the real and personal

CAPT. PENMAN'S MINE.

This mine has lately been opened by Capt.
John Penman, on Twelve Mile Creek, 22 miles east of Charlotte, and the ore has proved very good. The vein is very different from any other in this county, being composed of blue state, about five feet wide, and regular and small strate of quartz running through it. We are informed that he ground in ten days, with horse and water power combined, in the Chilian Mill, 60 bushels of ore, which yielded 746 dats, 12 grs. valued at \$574 80, besides the residue of gravel and slop, which would make it more than equal to \$10 per bushel.—About its bushels, upon an average, is ground per day. Capt. Penman has obtained a set of the Tyrolese Mills; and he expects, as soon as they are put in operation, that the ore will yield about \$5 dwts. in amalga, which is equal to 17 dwts. pure gold per bushel. He says the ore appears to be inexhaustible.

Journal.

The U. S. sloop of war Vincennes; at Portsmouth, N. H. is fitting for sea with all possible expedition; and the Boston, Erie, and frigate Constitution, at the navy yard, Charlestown, are ordered to be put in readiness for sea; probable destination, the coast of Brazil.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

ANALYSIS OF PROCEEDINGS. In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill in amendment of the Act of 14th July, 1832, exsepting from the Act of 14th July, 1832, ex-septing from the operation of said act certain mainfactures of coppier. The resolution here-tofare submitted by Agr. Tyler calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the pro-ceedings relative to Lieutenant R. B. Randolph, was adopted. Mr. Chambers' moved to take up the resolution on the table respect ing the election of a Public Printer, on the part of the Senate. Mr. Benton said, when the subject should come up he should go into the consideration of the constitutional right of he election by one Congress of officers for another Congress. Mr. Chambers then with and carrying 1,500 pounds to the wagon—
these reach one hundred and nine miles.

3d. Come the 952,380 wagons having the 60,000,000 gallons of ardent spirit—one hogshead to a wagon, with a moderate drinker for a driver. These reach away back 3,794 miles, and they will be long passing by.

4th. Next come the 800,000 drunkards, a spectacle loathsome and children—paupers—followed by women and children—paupers—criminals—but enough—my soul revolts at the said, painful, shamieful sight—O when, when will our land be delivered from this worst of cursest—Temperance Recorder.

Megroes and Slaves.—The bill reported by

as were presented, and resolutions offered adopted. The House went into Commit se on various appropriation bills, and having good through with the same, they were report-d with as-mendments, which were concurred in, in part, and a portion of the bills were or-dered to be engrossed. At an early hour, the louse adjourned.

In the Senate on Monday, the bill further to rovide for the collection of duties on imports,

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell. Black, Buckner, Chambers, Glayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dud-ley, Ewlug, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grandy, Hendricks, Hill, Holmes, Johnston, Kane, Naudain, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, luggles, Sillsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, philipson, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright 32.

he the taking away the credit system, and making all duties payable in ready money—and stipulating that if the revenue, raised under the provisions of the bill, should prove to be insufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, that the amount should be raised upon unprotected articles, and not by

from the Pragmatic Sanction of March, 1830. relative to the succession of the throne. The old law of succession to the throne is therefore again the law of Spain; that is to say, females may again inherit the throne, as in former times, to the exclusion of males not in the direct line of succession. The effect of the presented in the direct line of succession. ent revocation is that of rendering heiress to the throne the present Infanta, to the exclusion of Don Carlos, the brother of Ferdinand

-an exclusion which there is every reason to believe, will not be tacitly assented to, either by Don Carlos or by the Apostolic party which owns him for its head but which is neverthe less in periect accordance with the former u sages of Spain; for, as has been justly observed by a contemporary, "it is a mistake to think that Ferdinand has made any innovation on the old custom of Spain by his revocation of

fectual. The only reply he makes is, "The Chambers do not wish it." It is stated that the Duke of Richmond has

declared that there are no grounds for enter-taining the expectation that he is to succeed the Marquis of Anglesca, in the Vice royalty of Ireland.
It is believed that a considerable body of

roops have been ordered to Ireland, as the country is represented to be in a most frightful state, many districts being involved in an universal storm of outrageous crime, all law being despised and laughed at. This, the Albion says, is attributable to the Whig Govern-

Admiral Sir George Cockburn was on the eve of sailing for the West Indies.

Messengers has been despatched to the
Northern courts, including an autograph letter to the King of Prussia.

If negotiations be resumed, Lord Palmer ston must withdraw his ultimatum, and nego

tiate on the King of Prussia, previous to the bombardment of Antwerp.

It is said that the Russian Loan is to be ne-gotiated by Hope and Co. to the amount of sixty millions of florins.

STATE BANK .- On Tuesday last, Mr. Teac kle called for a second reading of the resolu tions he submitted sometime since, designed as a test of the opinion of the legislature upon the expediency of establishing a State Bank Sometime was spent in arranging the prelimi-nary resolutions, all of which were adopted but upon arriving at the main point "that it is expedient to establish a State Bank"-the house divided equally—affirmative 30, negative 30. The year and pays being required, they stood ayes 32, nays 32—that resolution therefore failed. The defeat however though discouraging, was not deemed decisive. Mr. T. designs taking the sense of the house on the bill itself, as reported from the committee on ways and means.

Their Argument.-Our office was violently assailed, sometime in the night of Tuesday last, with brick buts, and the large sign which extended across the sideway, was torn down and carried away, and found a day or two afterwards, about half a mile distant. This is an apt illustration of the doctrines of those who advocate the establishment of a Military Despotism and Government of Force, under the much abused and insulted name of Union—and shews in what light they estimate the liberty of the Press, and freedom of opinion.

Augusto Chronicle, February 9.

on imports, reported the till with sandry amentiments—the most important of which, as
far as they could be heard, was understood to
be the taking away the credit system, and making all duties payable in ready money—and

of the British Island prior to the invasion of Julius Casar, has lately been discovered in the possession of the Brahmins of Benares. In this valuable treasure of antiquity, Britain is called by a name which signifies The Hoty

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale by way of auction, on TUESDAY, 19th March next, at the front door of the Court house, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of that day, all that Mill Seat or Farm of which Willam Scott, died neized, and which was sold and conveyed to him, by a deed of bargain and sale from Samuel Sin-clair and Mary his wife, of Chester county in clair and Mary his wife, of Chester county in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and one, being part of a tract of land called "Mill Land," situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of thirty acres of land more or less. By the terms the old cus.om of Spain by his revocation of the Salique law.

It was positively asserted in Paris, that since the fall of Antwerp, every effort was making by the French government to induce King Leopold to make every possible occasion in order to come to an arrangement with Holland, but thus far their efforts had been incigood bonds or hills obligatory, with such socurity as the Trustee shall approve. Upon
the ratification of the sale by the Court and
the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid and not before,
the Trustee is authorised by a good and sufficient deed, to be valid, executed and acknowledged according to law, to convey to the
purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs
or assigns, the land or property to him, her or
them, so sold as aforesaid, free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or
any of them or any person or persons, chaiming by, from, or under them or any of them.
PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,
feb 23

Trustee.

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued on SAFURDAY, (at BOOK) IN EACH WEEK,

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER. UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF PRANCIS

HARTHORN DAVINGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORAES, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT-

ERATURE, &c. &c.

ONG established custom requires, that the
commencement of every new periodical
publication shall be ushered to the world by
PROSPEGFUS, setting forth in due form, the
subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedicage to this custom, we now present ours lives to the reading public, and eak of
them such patronage as their indulgant sense of is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the ob-prets we have chiefly in siew, believing it to be the wiser course not to excite over-great expec-sations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which un-formly-attends arrogant pre-ensions; leaving it to the ; ublic to decide, whether we shall have suc-

in the committee of the eeded in our sim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been ex

Cmes-

an additional supply of PALL AND WINTER GOODS CONSISTING IN PART OF CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours.

CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities. CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, Sec. Sec.

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

uch as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yara, Sc. - Also

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.
All of which they will dispose of at most seduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

400 Acres of Land for Sale. will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNthe borders of Choptank river, nearly op site Cambridge. The land is of good qual

ty, with an ahundance of timber; the Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable pair. Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A urther description is deemed unnecessary. Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the PETER WEBB.

Dr. SCUDDER'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER. For inflanation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant rade-mecum to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Seudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afflicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been receivflattering remarks relative to this Eye others, Water-and the cures effected by it, have Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin been set forthas Wonderful beyond precedent. Tetler's History Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy-and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist, weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertise- Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures ments of different kinds of Eye Water, many Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Ger of which are unsufe to use.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER, Oculist and Inserter of Artifical Human Eyes, Huthin City of New York, and to be had wholesale Horace and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Vilgil Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.

Millinery and Mantua-making. MIRS. GIBBS.

NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store, Viri Romae Washington Street, Easton, has just receiv. Historia Sacra ed in addition to her former stock, a large sup-

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles, which she will dispose of on moderate terms.

MRS. GIBBS, greatful for past favours, in Store of SAMI EL W. SPENCER. and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs Latters herself that by her attention to her business in all the va-ricties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to please the public.

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep con-

stantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above thes. She also receives the latest fash-

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to munufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,

all descriptions of FANOY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable pat

terns.

*** Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels; agreeably to

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. aug 28 - year

350 NEGROES WANTED.

WISH to purchase three hundred NE-GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to so the 50 in large lots, as they are stended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Per some having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a osll, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other pur-

ser who is now, or may hereafter come in market. Il communications promptly attended to. All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of
ice, 38 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber,
it his residence, above the intersection of
liaquith at with the Harford Turngike Rout,
lear the Missionary Church. The house is
page, with trees in front

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

General Ogricultural & Horticul-... turut Establishment.

COMPILITACE a Seed and Impresent Store of the General Agricultural Agercy, and the Office of the American Farmen, at No. 16. S. Cal ert S. Baltimore; in connex . , with a Sinck and Experimental Parin, Guraca and Nursery, in

The miberiber, proprietor of the above nam ed establishmen , respectfully informs farmers, and the public penerally, and dealess particularly, that he is perpired to execute orders in any or all of its depertuents; and he so tents have wenter their address. (Free of express to have) on receipt of which he will too and to nem an extra comber of his paper the American. Fermer, containing a talt description of he establishment, and a priced estatogue of Seeds &c. for sile. Interety village in the Union a EKDs, would find a ready and profit is e sile. oil the advertiser to a prepared his Seed Store periodly with a view to supply dealers on very overal teams, for cost of acceptance in Baltimore, with first rive seeds, prepared and labeled, but up in boxes expressly for country realers. He ventures to affirm, that for those to desire any of the affectes comprised in his xtensive establishment, there is not in the U ited States a more eligible place than this t puly for them, as it is a repository in which re concentrated, or may be procured in short ouce, from all parts at o r country (and nor a fer rom temore par s of the earth) a vast variety many of which are very rare and radiable of reds, plants, trees, ruots, sines, dimestic and mils, books, in pleasents, and last, though no ast, a core ant fund of 1 mely and important or a cultivator of the soil. This isst is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual conbottom, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are imlicated also, by an ad ertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice mondities, both somet ad regulable, as the erceived at the establishment. The subserer is agent also for the principal nurseries or erdensin the Union and for several celebra hakers, at New Lebation, N. Y. a full assort neut of whose celebrated garden seeds, free end genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms

dec 11 BOOK AND STATIONERY STORES

I INVINE HITCHCOCK,

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR LOWE'S HOTEL.

ME subscriber has opened an assortment Long Primer, of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which Small Pica, he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and Pica, invites his friends and the public to give him a ed by Dr. S. within these few years, contain- call. At his store may now be had, among

Grammar Euclid's Elements coldsmith's Rome Galdsmith's Greece Ketth on the Globes Grinshaw's England Meintyre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Prendise Lost Grieslach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-

L'estament phy and Atlas Wilson's do. do. Adams do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Introduction to do. Sequel to do. Sullust English Grammars Cæsar Græca Minora Spelling Books Græca Majora

Gough, tike, Jess and Bernett's Arith-Clarke's Homer metie, &c. Se. Also, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN.

July 10

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS. &c. AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye ; Hydriodate of Potash Water, -Black Oxyde of Mer Morphine, Emetine, cury, P pperine, Oil Cubebe Solidified Copiva.

Oil of Cantharadin,

Phosphorus, Prussi Acide 3 Quinine; Cinchonine Chloride Tooth Wash Denarcotized Laude Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colveinth Comp

Ditto Onium, Cicura, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all-th modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES. and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12

-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakors of Massachu setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be sposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

PETER W. WILLIS. CLOCK AND WATCH



MAMER.

Denton, Maryland:-

Offers his services to his friends and old cus ds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform.

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

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti of January, 1833, by Chas. Kernan, Esq. justice of the peace, in and for the city of Bal timore, as a runaway, a coloured woman who calls herself SUSAN MYERS or TAG; says he belongs to Thomas Cockey, Esq living or the York road, 11 miles from the city coloured woman is about 22 years of age, 5 feet B inches high, scar on her breast occa sioned by a burn, scar on her right ear and a mitted, blue calico frock, a pair of coarse shoes and black stackings, blue and yellow striped handker hief on her neck, and red cotton handkerchief on her head.

The owner of the above described woman i processed to come forward, prove property processed according to law!

Warden Baltimore County Juli

MARYLANDS

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. 29th day of January, Anno Domini 1833. ON application of Solomon R. Cahnll, Exline county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for credi-tors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week

space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly co
pied from the minutes of proceed
ings of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of Junuary, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

> WM. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

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

That the subscriber of Caroline county hat blained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Noah Cahall, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. - Given under my hand this twenty ninth day of January, A. D. SOLOMON R. CAHALL, Extr.

of Noah Cahall; deceased.

TO PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY. THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully informs the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be ob tained at from other Foundrys—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz.

Nonpareil, Nonpareil,

Brevier. Minion, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Bourgeois, 4 Lines Pica. Six Lines Pica orna English. mented. Great Primer. Eight Lines Pica An tique, Eight Lines Pica Flu Double English. Double Great Primer Eight Lines Pica Oak Canon. Five Lines Pica.

Eight Lines Pica orna Seven Lines Pica, mented, &c &c. Together with Lends, Brass Rule. Dashes Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts-snimble for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c. Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Gal leys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in he completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other estab lishment of a similar kind in the U States. Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine

ents per pound, delivered at the Foundry, Mr. EDWARD STARR, who has been long ngaged in carrying on the husiness, is super intending the Baltimore Foundry, and from attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.

F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry.

dollars, and forward a paper containing it to vern, where he is prepared to receive gentle dollars, and forward a paper contaming it to the Agent, will be allowed that suin in part-payment of any bill they make with the Foundry for Type to the amount of ten dollars.

**A Book of Specimens can be seen at this Office, or it can be had on application to the Agent.

N. R. Parents or guardians of children who may wish to place

PRINTERS -E. WHITE & WM. of the United States, to whom they have been dividually known as LETTER FOUND. ERS; that they have now formed a copartner ship in said business, and hope from their unted skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favour them with their orders The introduction of machinery, in place of that tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully ecomplished. Extensive use of the machine east letter, has fully tested and established its superiority, in every particular, over that cast

by the old process.
The letter foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica; the book and news type being

in the most modern and light style.
White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the South and Rust Printing Presses, which they can lurnish to their customers at the ma-

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, fok, and moved her every article used in the Bristing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. tomers, and the public generally:—the kept for sale, and furnished on short notice.— N B Newspaper proprietors who give the

above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

Island a miliary WM ! HAGER: New York, Jan 3 66 9

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore oity and county on the 10th day of January, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Ear a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runsway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN KEYS, says he is free. calls himself JOMN KEYS; says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Chica Conaway, on the Hookstown road. Said co lored man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 11 meles high, has a small scar off his left middle finger occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed, muslin shirt, blue cassinet panta ones, white box coat, white fur hat and pair

man is equested to come forward, prove pro-perty, pay charges, and take him away, other-wise ho will be discharged according to law D. W. HUDSON, Warden

jan 23 feb 9 Sw

Coach, Gig, and Harness



MAKING.

THE Subsribers have the pleasure of infor I ming their friends and numerous patrons that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouches two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggee, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their strict attention and perseverance to merit a continuance of the patronge of a generous public.

The public's ob't, serv'ts.

JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessity of collecting close to meet our demands.

The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the a ove six times.

MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK

DURING the session of the Legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M., on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. same evening Returning, will leave Annapolis at half pas

7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, arrive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'clock P. M. Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapo-

is four dollars, from Easton three dollars N. B. Persons wishing to go direct to Bal imore, will find comfortable accommodation on board the Queenstown mail packet, which eaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival of the mail from Easton.

NOTICE

S HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of l'athot county de ceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house o said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission

JAMES PARROTT, WM. H GROOME, SAM'L T KENNARD, SAM'L ROBERTS. Feb. 9th, 1833-feb 12

Boarding.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Printers of Newspapers who will publish this advertisement to the amount of two Washington street, opposite the Union Ta

from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accom modated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.

jan 22

A CARD. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the As owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin-in, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Person having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and oct 9

RIMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. RESPECTIVLLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has re-

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, E. q. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment friends, to call and view net flatters herself fashions and goods, and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its vafieldes of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

AS committed to the Juit of Balunion to county, on the 13th day of January 1838, by Charles Kernan, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls firmself JOSEPH HENRY THOMAS, says he is res, was bound and served out his time with Robert Jamieson, in Alexandria, Baker by trade. Said coloured man is about 22 years of wgs, 5 feet 41 inches high, has a large scar-in his right arm, occasioned by a burn. Had on when committed, a drab pea coat and pantaloons, check shirt, white fur but and out

The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, other vise be will be discharged according to law D. W. HUDSON, Warden of Baltimore city and county Jail.

jan 28—feb 9 Sw

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day of February next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock of that day, all that FARM on which William Ray, in his lifetime, resided, and of which he died seized, situate in Miles River Neck, in Talbot county adjoining the lands of John W. Blake's heirs, Sami ing the lands of John W. Blake's heirs, Sam-uel Sneed, and of William G. Tilghman, Esq The farm is composed of part of a tract of land called "Bundee," and of part of a tract of land called "Bachelor's Branch Addition," and contains, by estimation, the quantity of eighty-seven and one half acres of land, more

By the terms of the decree, a credit of six and twelve menths will be given on the pur-chase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as the trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the principal, with interest from the day of sale; and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, They wish to take two apprentices of good her, or their heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed for the lands so sold to him, her, extern years, one to learn the branch of or them, as aforesaid, free, clear, and dischar-Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach | ged, from all claim of the defendant, or claim-

ant, or either of them.

The creditors of William Ray, late of Talbot county. deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office of Talbot county Court, within six menths from the day of said sale, WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.

Easton, Jan. 29, 1853. ts

Easton and Baltimore Packet. THE subscriber, grateful for the numer is and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally and his friends and customers in particular, that his

PACKET SCHOONER



Wrightson.

Thomas P. Townsend, Master, being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Ballimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 18th in stant; leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Bal-timore on the following SATURDAY, at the ame hour; and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this pack et, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point.

Passengers can be comfortably accommoda-The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber

are carnestly requested to call and settle, with out fail, on or before the first of March. Those who have had my boat bags in pos session since last fall, will please return them at once, as I wish to put them in order for public benefit. If they are not returned by the last of this month, they will be charged to those who have them, at the rate of 75 cents S. H. Benny. S. H. B. Easton, February 9, 1833.

100 NEGROES WANTED. WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age Persons having slaves to dis-pose of, will please give me a call, as I am deter-mined at all times to give higher cash prices friends and the public, that he has open- than any other purchaser in this market. All trem London an early copy of every new book communications directed to me, in Easton, will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOMAS M JONES. Easton, February 2, 1833. tf

POR SALE

That very convenient and comfortable dwel West streets, near the new Methodist Richard C Laue. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent orde For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq who, in my absence, will shew the property t

such further information as may be desired. THOS. S COOK. Easton, Jab. 1 G4r

SIO REWARD.

THE above reward will be given by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopa Church in this town, for any information which may lead to the detection and convic tion of the person or persons who broke the sash and glass over one of the front doors of said church, and the glass over the other.

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

The subscriber, having been appointed the a gent of Gen. Latayette, to dispose of his LaNDS in Plorida, is ready to receive proposals for the pareliase of any portion not less than one see. 5000 scream the south west quarter of the Town hip, a reserved from sale. The terms of sale due in annual instalments, satisfactorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land adming the city of Tullabassee; and, in reference to loc. by, nealth, follows of climate, fertility and on, is meetingled by any other Township of land

Talishas-gc, Oct, 19th, 1832,

Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1852.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the state death and rates has above dopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of more youngest to interest, vizz-

For deposites psychic nursely days af-er demand, certificates shall be issued to the period of the case per an-ounce of the case per an-ounce of the case per an-er demand, certificates shall be issued of the case of the case per an-er demand.

On current accounts, or deposites ories to be thecked for at the plea-are of the depositor, interest shall be flowed at the rate of By order, dec 11

R. WILSON, Cashier.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday. for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts. PHILIP MACKEY.

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

MOTIOE.

AT the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough

"MARYLAND ECLIPSE." will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centreville. Competent Judges have pronounced in, interior to few, if any horses in this coun-He has fine size and great beauty, particulars however of his stock, size and performances will be bereafter given at full length. jan 22

A New, Cheap, and Popular Pe. riodical, ENTITLED THE SELECT

CIRCULATING LIBRARY Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars

PROSPECTUS.

N presecting to the public a periodical en-tirely new in its character, it will be expect-it that the publisher should describe his plan,

nd the objects he hopes to accomply h.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary traits, who re-cattered over a large space, and who, distant rem the localities whence books and hierary inor the localities whence books and merary ac-ormation emanate, feel themselves at a great loss or that mental food which echication has fit ed ment to enjoy. Books are cheap in our princi-pal cities, but in the interior they cannot be proured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideration is the design of the present undertaking, the chief hject of which emphatically as, to make good

ring it to every man's door Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Senost distant past office in the Union in from fifren to twenty five days after it is published, at he trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in ther words, before a book could be bound in Profacelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont

may be perusing it in their parlours.
To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. The the Waverly novem for example; the Chronicles of the Camorigate occupy we volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. he whole would be readily a numbed in tumbers of this periodical, at an expense of thiry-reven cents, postinge included! So that more can be supplied for the same money by adopting he newspaper form —But we consider transmission by mail and the rarly receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the outliestion. Distant subarribers will be placed in a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to amout Fifty Fourier of the common Lindon novel an be supplied for the same money by adopting not Fifty Former of the common Lindon novel oze for Five Boilers. This may not take fix two weeks to accomplish for though not longer than one week will clapse between the reming of each sting matter, or when two or more numbers are quired to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himselt at liberty to publish at shorter otervals- fif y two numbers being the equivalent

rinted either in that mart of talent, or in Ed nargh, together with the petiodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select to best Novels, 40 moirs, T fee, Travels, Sketcha Bingraphy, &c. and publish them with su g office will atimit. From the latter, such litety intelligence will necesionally be cutled, as ill prove interesting and entertaining to the lo-er of knowledge, and spigner, literature, and overly. Good standard misels, and other works, now out of pent, may also occasionally be re-pro-

the publisher canfidently source the heads of smilies, that they need have no drend of introducing the ribelect Circulating Labrary? into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has invertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and hibits, adds a due sense of the responsibility and y he seames in directing for an extended and onrial community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the discemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental allowers. His situation and engagement allowers advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the add one hannels created by agencies at London, Liverood, and Edinburgh, waterant the propriety in

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the It would be supercrogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursues wherever located, but more particularly, to those wherever located, but more particularly, to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obstone that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

Taums.— The Select Circulating Library* will be printed we kly on a double medium wheel of fine paper in octavo forms, with three columns on the paper and matter with

speet, and matted with great care so as to carry siely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same

care and accuracy as book work. The abole fifty two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three valumes, of Ree's Cyclopmia.—Each volume will be accompanied with a

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xpense. Our arrangements are all made for the
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PRINTER AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. (during the Session of Congress,)

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the resdue of theyear -- br EDWARD MULLIKIN,

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This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and

other writers.
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All sizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS,

AS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of January, 1833, by Charles Kernan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a coloured man, who calls himself CHARLES DONALDSON, calls himself CHARLES DUNALDSON, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Jacob Carre, Sweep Master, living is Baltimore. Said coloured man is about 21 years of age, five feet five and a half inches high; has a sear on his right shoulder. Had on when committed, a pair of corduroy pantalons, white box coat, black fur hat, and a

The owner of the above described deloured man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to

D. W. HUDSON, Warden jan 28—feb 9 Sw

LOT FOR SALE. WILL be sold, at a low price, a LOT OF LAND, containing 91 acres, about one mile from the town of Easton. Apply to the editor of the Whig.

pose of, will please give me a call, as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton, will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOMAS M. JONES.

Easton, February 2, 1833. tf

POR SALE

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and West streets, near the new Methodist Meeting House, at preacht occupied by Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order. For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 1 G4t

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

PACKET SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON. Thomas P. Townsend, Master,

being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 18th instant; leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour; and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season. Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point.

Passengers can be comfortably accommoda-

Passengers can be comfortably accommoda The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Drs. Mosheim, Coyles and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.

Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Credences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.

The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of S. H. B. S. H. Benny. Easton, February 9, 1833.

CAO RIEWARID.

THE above reward will be given by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopa Church in this town, for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who broke the sash and glass over one of the front doors of said church, and the glass over the other. jan 22

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed the a gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose of this LANDS in Plorida, is ready to receive proposals for the purchase a say portion not less than one see General's Township of land. About 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Town hip, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be ca-h, or one fourth in cash, and the resi due in annual instalments, satisfactorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land adoming the city of Tallahassee; and, in reference to locality, health, fullness of climate, fertility and adoption of soil to the culture of sugar, and coton, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

KOBERT W. WILLIAMS.

Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832.

nov 27-dec 11

Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. bearing interest at the rate per an-

For deposites payable thirty days af-ter demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per an-

our of
On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be By order, R. WILSON, Cashier, dec 11

Temperance.

THE 26th of February (instant) having been set a part for a general meeting of Temperance Societies throughout the United States. Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Talbot County Temperance Society, on that day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. is the M. E. Church in the town of Easton, when an address will be delivered by the Revi. Thes. H. Stockton.

Per order of the President

Per order of the President, THOS. C. NICOLS,

Wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED IN THE SENATE, Ecb. 7.

years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will please give me a call, as 1 am determined at all times to give binham and

The Senate proceeded again to the Special Order of the Day, and the bill making further provision for the collec-

tion of the Revenue being announced: Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, rose. He said, that when the eloquent and able Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Tyler) rose yesterday to discuss the bill under consideration, he had expressed his apprehension that some loose remark which might fall from him in the ardor of debate, might prove fatal to him. Entersially the perspicuous and admirable speech of the gentleman, sustaining the doctrines of the proud State which he so honorably has ever represented on this floor, since his body, Mr. C., that my honorable friend will acquit me, in the outset, of any will design to misrepresent him; and he knows equally well that if, in the course of this heated debate, I should at any time, while referring to his opinions, fait to express my opinions as he did, it will give to the solution of the president, or because it is recommended by the President, or because such a reahension that some loose remark which while referring to his opinions, fait to express my opinions as he did, it will give by the President, or because such a reame pleasure to stand corrected by his explanations. While about to dissent from many of his opinions on this interesting subject, suffer me to add, said Mr. C. if any luckless expression of mine, delivered in the prospects of political advancement for orable pride, he will let me so far prevail in his most generous thoughts what I

isted in his judgment as to the course which it was his duty to pursue in referring to this most interesting measure, withdrawn by State nullification or secession: that the Supreme Court of the U-nited States is the only and proper tris sort of controversies arising under that constitution and laws of Congress—that in cases of gross and into erable oppression, for which the ordinary remedies to sion, for which the ordinary remedies to be found in the elective franchise and the responsibility of public officers are inadequate, the remedy is an extra constitutional resistance and revolution. The language of our People, (said Mr. C.) as expressed by their representatives, in reference to the recent ordinance and legislation of South Carolina, is, that, while they entertain the kindest feelings to-

ward the People of State, with whom they stood side by side in the war of the Revolution, and in whose defence their blood was freely spilt," they will not fal-ter in their allegiance, but will be found, now, as then, true to their country and its Government: and they pledge themselves to support that Government in the exercise of its constitutional rights and in the discharge of its constitutional duties .-These resolutions, proceeding as they do from gentlemen of all political parties, do not instruct me to adopt the principles embraced in them as my political faith and creeds they leave me untrammelled by any mandate, to follow the course which my own judgment may dictate in

reference to the whole subject.

But Mr. C. said, his sentiments were But Mr. C. said, his sentiments were no secret to the People of the State he had the honor to represent, or to their the officers thereof in receiving deposites of money subject to interest, vizitive demand, certificates shall be issued to the reterminant of the walls of this chamber, though the reterminant of the state of the secret of these were first advocated within the walls of this chamber, though the reterminant of the state of the secret fresh in his seat here, his voice had been raised against them. The very first effort, said Mr. C. that was over made here in favor of the real Carolina doctrines, of Nullification by a State Convention, urged by a gentleman now a happy convert to much of my political catechism, and urged then with a degree of ability which has not been surpassed in this debatewas replied to by me while feebly sup-porting the very doctrines contained in the resolutions of Delaware, so far as I have referred to them. I assure that honorable member there is now no other

mode known among men, whereby he can be politically saved
Sir, (said Mr. C.) the principles with which I entered public life, and with which by the blessing of God I intend to live and die—the same principles for which I and my political friends have been contending during the whole period of my service in this Senate, have been dis-

out the aid of myself and my political force, when concession can prevent it—
friends, in a very small and hopeless minotity, in the Senate. It is under those of all the passage he has cited. I am

"A foreign or locatentive, reader unaciriends, in a very small and hopeless minority, in the Senate. It is under those of all the passage he has cited. I am increase, sir, that the Chairman of the Committee assigns a reason for supporting this bill so directly opposite to mine—so repugnant to all my notions of wright and wrong—that I deem it my duty in limite to enter my protest against it. He supports the bill, if I understand him rightly, because it confers power on one who (tell it not in Gath!) "never ably be extended without injury to the care. It is under those of all the passage he has cited. I am willing to adopt the recommendation of that eminent stateams in the present that emine the states at that the present that emine the present that emine the present that emine the present that emine the present that bused power!" He goes for the man-bly be extended without injury to the eahe sustains the principles for the sake of sential manufactures of the country. But "compact. In common parlance, and to the man. There may be others, sir, who, it ought never to be hoped for, that the "avoid circumlocution, it may be admised on as for our transgression, we will though she refuses to share in any of its rights of independent sovereignty to each, at least perish, hoping nothing from the burthens.

when they were awakened by the trumtheir behalf. In the debate on the Judiciary of 1802, Mr. Giles, of Virginia, baring barely so far alluded to the subject as to mention the determination by the Courts, that they are judges in the last resort of the constitutionality of your laws, to prove what he called their unlimited claims to power, was promptly met in reply, on this whole question, by Mr. Baynard, who triumphantly vindicated the true principles of the constitution, against the then recent and arrogant preensions of State usurpation, State veto, State interposition, and State tyranny .-Standing on the very principles we now advocate, he threw the guantlet to any champion on the other side, to come forward in defence of the principles in those resolutions. Sir, no such champion then appeared. The resolutions, which covered the whole ground of this part of the

defended or held up as authority, by any

the aid of the most marvelous powers of struction of our manufacturers and me- duty on imports or exports, except w combination and deduction, the pullifica-tion resolutions of Kentucky and Virgin, this state of things, I ask what have we ting its inspection laws, subjection,

consider the time of their adoption or the mere object for which they were drawn, They were written by a candidate for of- for their produce, when we should be no 1788, in vain solemnly declared to us. fice, in a period of high party excitement, longer able to buy them? On the other and to the whole world, that they assent for the very purpose of effecting his own election. They were well calculated to of South Carolina from the Union, though intimidate political opponents by the that is an event deeply to be deplored to discover that they had not the power threat of ultimate disunion in the event while the memory of our national glery to make a valid contract-that their soveof his defeat, and as such they were de-nounced by the co States at the time, in the atrongest language. They slept on fairs. We should, in the event of her the atrongest language. They slept on successfully maintaining her separate in-quence of it is, that there can be but two without an effort on the part of any man dependence, subject all her products and forms of government known among men to vindicate the principles contained in all her exchanges for them, when introto vindicate the principles contained in all her exchanges for them, when introthem, until after the lapse of thirty years, duced among us, to our own Tariff; and despotism. If the people cannot alien when they were awakened by the trumpet of discord resounding again throughout this happy country. I say, sir, that no
effort was made to defend them from 1800 independence of all foreign nations. I by the very act of attempting to legislate till after the passage of the tariff act of tell the honorable members from Caroli- for their benefit. 1824—yet they were assailed & denounce of the very men who ought to have been first to stand forth in still greater evils in prospective; and that terms the democratic doctrines of 1798, I cannot be deterred from the support of assured us that our Government co this bill, whose only object is to counters not be sovereign in any sense of that vail the effects of their ordinance and le- word; that it was but an emanation from gislation, by the threats of disunion as a the States, and held its existence but at

> South Carolina consonant with the Con-stitution of the United States? ... swer. If repugnant to the provisions of this ancred instrument, has the State a right to describing this Government as it actually secede from the Union? Have we the exists. power to coerce obedience to our reve-

as are proper to secure that obedience?

There never was a question more involved in metaphysical subtleties than those have been by gentlemen holding the negative of each of them. They invariably seek out the most refined and indefinable distinctions. It would with them be evidence of gross obtuseness of inteldebate, were not even named, much less one who ventured into the lists. They be evidence of gross obtuseness of intel- was first directed to be submitted to the had served their purposes, sir. The lect to fail always to discriminate between United States in Congress assembled, party that framed them was seated in a State between sovereignly and sover-Secretary.

A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER WANTED

A GOOD hand at the above business will constitution. As one of those who have application to will in my conscience I believe to have been Executive usurpations of power application to grant the present results—true to the same distinguished reporting its very stronges measures. At the same time I find thy President, with-marked and the same time I find thy President, with-marked to use the same time I find thy President, with-marked to use the same time I find thy President, with-marked to use the same time I find thy President, with-marked to use the same time I find thy President, with-marked to use the same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of find the same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time I find thy President, with-marked to use of same time the recommendation of the case of the sources from which the sources for the voundarion of the powers are dead of the sources from which the sources f power, and it was their interest to forget eign power, and to determine with pre-

"commence, foreign negotiation, and In"dian trade; and upon all other subjects
of civil government, they were to exer-"cise their sovereignty separately. This Sovereighty is by this authority "a unit"

have shot my arrow o'er the house and hust my brother."

If, Mr. C. said, a doubt, had ever existed in his judgment as to the course which it was his duty to pursue in refer.

In the sudden revolutions in Executive or inclusion of the sudden revolutions in Executive or inclusion, said the framers of our glorious Constitution, in their circular of the 17th Septiment of the sudden revolutions in Executive or inclusion of the sudden revolutions in the sudden which it was his duty to pursue in eferring to this most inveresting measure,
that doubt would have been dispelled by
certain resolutions which he held in his
hand, proceeding from the Legislature
of the State of whose interests and wishes he was a Representative on this floor.
Those resolutions, in substance, declare
that the Constitution of the United States
is not a treaty or mere compact between
Sovereign States, but a form of government emanating from and established by
the authority of the People of the United
States; that this Government, although
one of limited powers, is supreme within
its sphere of action, and that the People
of we it to an allegiance which cannot, in
established by
the authority of the People of the United
States; that this Government, although
to exchanged for foreign manufactures
and foreign produce; and by virtue of
this ordinance of utilification the exchanges may, through these free ports, be
defect of this must be desolation and ruin so certain and
so speedy that our Southern exports,
its sphere of action, and that the People
of we it to an allegiance which cannot, in
established by
the authority of the People of the United
States; that this Government, although
to all our transgression, we will
though she refuses to shere in any of its
at east perish, hoping nothing from the
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at east perish, hoping nothing from the
that the Constitution.

The whole amount of Southernexports,
and yet provide for the interest and safethat the Constitution.

The whole amount of Southernexports,
and of the whole amount of the whole of foreign ma tion resolutions of Kentucky and Virginin in 1798, to the federal party! An ingenious modern writer has shown how
the word "cucumber" may be derived
from "Jeremiah King," but even his
praises must remain unsung, while the
gared by the operation of this system,
of war in time of peace, enter into any s-

necessary consequence of its passage.

I come then, sir, to the discussion of the main questions now before us.

the pleasure of the States. He puts the significant interrogatory, to sustain himter the main questions now before us. Are this ordinance and legislation of such a thing as a citizen of the United

I will give him that answer, air, by

The radical and fatal error toto which nue laws? And, lastly, if we have such he has failen consists in the omission to power, are the provisions of this bill such discriminate between a federal govern. There never was a question more in-

and then to a "Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the People there-of, under the recommendation of its Legislature for their assent and ratification."

mix ure of both.

The House of Representatives is a body i which the People alone are represented. In without reference to the number of the People contained within their limits. The Executive, exercising its unqualified veto on the laws, is he Representative of the People and the States combined. These co-ordinate branches of the legislative power are checks on each other, as the Senator from Maine has describ ed them. It is indeed, sir, literally true, that less than one fifth of the People of the States by their Representatives in this Senate, could low defeat any law proposed by the immedi ate delegates of the people in the other branch of Congress. That branch is national or popular—this federative—and the Executive is cleeted by the power which creates them both. Well may it be said that there never was a ent before it in which the rights of a ority were so completely protected. But this protection does not stop here. Should all these branches of the government trample on a minority by the enactment of an unconsti tutional law, it may appenl with safety to the udiciary, another branch of the Government he members of which are nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Representa lives of the States in this body. And, finally should the Judiciary decide in favor of an op-pressive law, there lies an appeal to the Peole to remove the agents who have been guil ly of the oppression. The fate of the alie and sedition laws would furnish the honorable member from Virginia with an apt illustration

This government possesses the right of sell preservation. As a necessary incident to this mportant right, the Judicial Department possesses the power to settle, in the emphatic lan guage of a resolution of the Logislature of my native State, which I received but yesterday and I this day support, "all controversies be tween the United States and the respective States, and all controversies arising under the Constitution itself." On this most important question, if I understand the honorable Senator from Virginia, he holds the doctrine that when Governments come into collision, the Supreme Court cannot decide." The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Bibb) holds that the Court cannot exercise political power, and he avers that the question now agitating the state of S Carolina cannot be decided by the Court, because they are all cases of the exercise of

of the effective operation of this last and most

important check on the exercise of power.

Wis n Mr. Marshall, the present illustrious President of the Court, in his place as a mem ber of the House of Representatives took the inction relied upon between judicial and itical power, he clearly explained and de The Court can decide only in a case which can be brought before it. It can do othing of its mere motion. It has no Legis-Enecutive power, but in every case in law or equity which could arise before the Court under the Constitution or Laws, it s. as the Courts of the United States are now organized, the sole arbiter; and nothing has ever fallen from Mr. Marshall to contradict this principle. On the contrary the whole current of authorities in the Court sustains

Can then the question as to the validity of the South Carolina Ordinance and legislation. made as they are in opposition to our revenue laws, prise before the Court? Why not? If it be not presented for determination there, it must be owing to no other cause which I can understand than the refusal of her citizens to bring up the point. In an action for a breach of our revenue laws, the citizens of Carolina who may claim the benefit of this State interposition can surely plead the special matter in bar of the action, setting forth the O'd nage-and laws under which he demands protection The Attorney for the Government must de to the plea, because the facts contained in it are not treasonable. The judgment of the court below and of the court in appeal must be on the very question whether this ordinance and these taws are constitutional Will any professional gentleman here deny difficulty in regard to the propriety of this mode of presenting the whole question in issue between us to this tribunal? Sir, I defy their scrutiny. They know as I do, that the rase is one which can be easily submitted to the Court

if they dare to do it.
The President in his late message in refer ence to this most interesti g subject, bas bro'l back the Government to its true principles and maintained the authority of the Court as I

The sentiments of the Vice President elect coincide with these on this subject, at least there has been no "non committal." Mr. Van Buren, in his speech on the Judiciary, in 1826,

sit has been justly abserved that there exists "not upon this earth, and there never did exvarious, and so important, as the Supremo

Court."
"By it treaties and laws made pursuant to "the Constitution, are declared to be the su"preme law of the land. So far at least as the
"acts of Congress depend upon the Courts for their execution, the Supreme Court is the judge whether or no such acts are pursuant there is no appeal. Its veto therefore, may absolutely suspend nine tenths of the acts of

"the National legislation."
"Not only are the acts of the National legislation subject to its review, but it stands as the umpire between the conflicting powers of the General and State Governments. But "this is not all. It not only sits in final judgement upon our acts as the highest legislative whole known to the country—it not only "craims to be the absolute arbiter between the "Federal and State Governments-but it ex "creises the same great power between the "respective States, forming this great confed.

"respective States, forming this great confed"cracy and their own cinizens."

"There are few States in, the Union, upon
"whose acts the seal of condemnation has not."
"Tourn time to time, been placed by the Su
"preme Court. The sovereign authorities of
"Vermont New Hampshire, New York, New
"Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia,
"North Carolina, Missouri, Keatucky, and
"Onto, have, in turn, been rebuked and silen"ced by the overruling authority of this court."
I must not be understood, sir, as complaining
"of the exercise of this jurisdiction by the

man to sique's will be parginative and add the

"ness of their decisions. The authority has "been given to them, and this is not the place to "question its exercise".

Mr. C. here spoke of the attempts made to exonerate Virginia from the imputation of in-

consistency, between the principles of her resolutions of '98 and those adopted unani the people, I proceed to describe mously in answer to Peansylvania. The Sen briefly, sir, the nature of this Government after from Virginia says that, because they were unanimous, they could not have been well considered. Though the Senator had urged the same argument on a former occasion, Mr. U. said he could not deem it sound. A unanimous vote, in his opinion, implied a well considered and well settled decision. The argument raised upon the distinction between a proposition for an arbiter to decide contro ersies between a State and the Federal Gov ernment, and a proposition for an arbiter between the States themselves, he rejected as metaphysical refinement. Mr. C. then refer red to the S. Carolina Address, from which he

cited the following passage:
"It is fortunate for the view which we have just taken, that the history of the Constitution, as tocced through the journals of the Convention which framed that instrument, places the right contemled for upon the same sure foundation. These journals furnish a bundant proof that 'no line of jurisdiction be tween the States and Federal Government in doubtful cases,' could be agreed on. It was conceded by Mr. Madison and Mr. Randolph, the most prominent advocates for a Supreme Government, that it was imposible to draw this line, because no tribunal sufficiently impartial, as they conceived, could be found, and that there was no alternative but to make the Federal Government supreme by giving it, in all such cases, a negative on the acts of the State Legislature. The pertimacity with which this negative power was insisted on by the advocates of a national government, even after all the important provisions of the judiciary or third article of the Constitution were arranged and agreed to, proves be and doubt, that the Supreme Court was never contemplated by either party in that Convention as an arbiter to deside conflicting claims of sovereignty between the States and Congress; and the repeated rejection of all proposals to take from the states the pow-r of placing their own construction upon the articles of union, evinces that the States were resolved never to part with the right to judge whether the acts of the Federal Legislature were of were not an infringement of those articles."

The facts upon which those conclusions were based, were, he said, erroneously stated. There was in the Convention a member from the State of Maryland, who was a nullifier at that day. He was a man of distinguished ability and legal attainments; he referred to Luther Martin. He opposed the Constitution and refused his signature to it. He represent ed one or those small States, the safety of which he believed to depend on the establishment o a purely federal government. The House of Delegates of Maryland demanded of him his reasons for refusing to sign the Constitution. Those reasons he gave, in a very able view o the Constitution, embracing all the objections o that instrument which have since been urged. He objected especially to the powers giv en to the Supreme Court, and to the clause providing for the punishment of treason.

These powers, Mr. Martin contended conso'idated the government. Arbitrary power, he says, may and ought to be resisted, by arms, if necessary. The time might come when the denity and safety of a State might render ne cessary a resort to the sword, in which case the Constitution provided that every one of her citizens, so resisting the laws of the Federeral Government, shall be dealt with as train tors. Mr. C. went on to read certain passa-

"By the third section of this article, it is declared that treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort."

"By the principles of the American revolution arbitrary power may and ought to be resisted even by arms if necessary. The time may come when it shall be the duty of a State, in order to preserve itself from the oppression of the general government, to have recourse to the sword; in which case the proposed form of government declares that the State and every one of its citizens who act under its au thority, are guilty of a direct act of trea son."

. To save the citizens of the respective States from this disagreeable dilemma, and to secure there from being punishable as traitors to the United States, when acting expressly in obedience to the authority of their own State, I wished to have obtained as an amendment to the third section of this article the following clause: "Provided, that no act or acts done by one or more of the States against the United States, or by any citizen of one of the U mited States under the authority of one or more of the said States, shall be deemed trea son or punished as such; but in case of war be ing levicit by one or more of the States a 'gainst the United States, the conduct of each party towards the other, and their adherents respectively, shall be regulated by the laws of war and of nations."

"But this provision was not adopted, being too much opposed to the great object of ma 'ny of the leading members of the convention; which was by all means to leave the States 'at the mercy of the general government, since they could not succeed in their immediate and entire abolition."

Now, continued Mr. Clayton, if the doctrine be true that a State may nullify the laws of the Union, and still remain in the Union, there must be some clause of the Constitution au thorizing resistance to the laws of the Federal Government by the States. Mr. Martin, it appears, offered an amendment giving this au-State Maryland that the consequence of that rejection is, that she, so the State of Maryland, cannot resist a law of the General Govern ment without incurring for all her citizens em ployed in such resistance, the pains and pen-

alties of treason.
[Mr. Calhoun here interposed some tion to Mr. Martin s statement, but added that, if his authority was good, it ought to be taken on both sides. If the senator from Delaware would read a little farther on, he would find that a proposition to enable the General Gov. ment to protect manufactures was voted down, Sce. If it were good on one side, it was good

Mr. Clayton proceeded, he said, to follow his argument on the single question before him. The other, suggested by the senator from South Carolina, he might meet at a proper time. Upon the question whether the United States Court was supreme in its supers, he

magistrates, are rendered incompetent. To so confined all cases in law or equity, arisi under the proposed constitution, and treaties made under the authority of the United States -all cases affecting ambassadors, other pub-lic ministers, and consuls—all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction-all controversies to which the United States are a par-

y-all controversies between two or more States-between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens, or subjects .-Whether, therefore, any laws or regulations of the Congress, or any acts of its President or other officers, are contrary to, or not warranted other officers, are contrary to, or not the judges by the constitution, rests only with the judges who are appointed by Congress to determ by whose determinations every State must be bound. Should any question arise between a foreign consul and any of the citizens of the U. States, however remote from the seat of empire it is to be heard before the Judiciary of the General Government, and in the first instance to be heard in the Supreme however inconvenient to the parties, and how

Now sir, said Mr. C. here is historical authority from the highest source. It was not oined for the occasion. The views of Mr. Martin were known all over the Union, and were proclaimed to the world. Could the State of Maryland, having knowledge of these lacts, with any propriety stand before the U nion as a nullifier? If she could not, neither could South Carolina.

ever trifling the subject of dispute."

Mr. C. then referred to the journals of the Convention of 1787; to show what was the opinion in that body, in respect to the expediency of giving paramount authority to the acts of Congress, when those of the States came in conflict with them. Mr. C. then quoted in succession, (commenting upon them he went along) the following passages.

"It was then moved and seconded to proceed to the consideration of the following resolution, being the sixth submitted by Mr. Ran

"Resolved, That each branch ought to posess the "right of originating acts: -That the 'national legislature, ought to be endowed to enjoy the legislative rights vested in Con "gress by the confederation-And moreover "to legislate in all cases, to which the sepa "parate States are incompetent, or in which "the harmony of the United States may be "interrupted, by the exercise of individual le "gislation:—To negative all laws, passed by "the several States, contravening, in the opin ions of the national legislature, the article of the Union."-The following words were added to this clause on motion of Mr. Frank fin,-"or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the Union."

"Questions being taken separately on the foregoing clauses of the sixth resolution, they were agreed to." Again—
"In Committee of the whole House, Mr.

Gorham in the Chair-It was moved by Mr Pinckney, seconded by Mr. Madison, to strike out the following words in the sixth resolution dop ed by the committee, viz.

"To negative all laws passed by the several "States contravening, in the opinion of the na "tional legislature, the articles of Union, or "any treaties subsisting under the authority "of the Union." And to insert the following words in their place, viz.

"To negative all laws which to them shall appear improper." And on the question to strike out, it passes

na, Georgia, 7. Divided, Delaware!"

hirteenth resolution, so as to read as follows,

"That the jurisdiction of the national judi ciary shall extend to cases arising under and Milledge,) voted for this bill. In the laws passed by the general legislature, and to House, the whole delegations from Virginia and Milledge, such other questions as involves the national peace and harm my"-Which passed unanionely in the affirmative

ion tenth, clause second, and substitute "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, ay any imposts, or duties, on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely neces sary for executing its inspection laws; nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the U. States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress."

It was moved to strike out the words "and ill such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress"-Which passed n the negative.

It was moved and seconded to strike out and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress" —which pass-ed in the neg tive. Yeas—Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia,

3. Nays-New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, 7. Divided, Pennsyl-

The substitute was then agreed to." [Mr. C. also quoted a number of other passages from the history of the Proceedings in the Convention, going to sustain the views which he had taken, in regard to some of which Mr. Calhoun threw in an explanatory

remark or two.] The honorable gentleman from Virginia, if he entertains the same notions of government preme Court of the United States. But that I do, must agree with me that our form of government is not federal exactly, nor exactly ege, because it was an expensive Court. national, but a mixture of both; that it has Then be (Mr. C.) had said that accord power to continue its own existence and provide for its preservation; and that the Supreme Court is the arbiter. Will any citizen doubt that he is a citizen of the U. States? -

Can the gentleman from Virginia doubt that he is a citizen of the U. States? [Mr. Tyler—I denied not that I was a citizen of the U. States, but that I was a citizen of the Gavernment of the U. States] Mr. Clayton would not, he continued, bandy metaphysical distinc tinctions with the gentleman. But he would say that the obligations which he and the gentleman from Virginia owed to the federal government were higher than those he owed to Delaware, or the gentleman to Virginia. Will be contend that his most valuable rights ere better secured to him by the State tiran by

to carry those laws into execution: to which it is only because he is the courts, both superior and inferior, of the that he yields obedience to the Constitution. respective States, and their judges and other [, said Mr. C. obey because I have sworn, in conformity with the Constitution, to act as a Senator of the United States; and I hold myself bound to act for the welfare of one as well as for another State.
The gentlemen on the other side had indul-

ged in some extreme cases They had sup-posed that all parts of the system would be corrupt—the People, Congress, the Executive, the Judiciary. He would admit that when the people have lost their virtue, the basis of a resublican government must fall; but while hey retain it, such extreme cases cannot occur. But it was not fair to argue from such extreme cases. The honorable gentleman from Kentucky was full of supposed cases of the abuse of federal power; but his imaginaouse of those powers which he claimed for the lates. He would help the gentleman to a case of this sort, but not so extravagant as schoring of the United States shall be the hose which the gentleman had put. The State of Delaware has about ten thousand voles; suppose some ten or twelve thousand aforeign nation, become naturalized, and suppose they elect a convention of nullifiers, proceed, in the form, to nullify the acts of Congress, and pass laws for giving their ordinance effect. Would not this be the most effectual and the easiest mode by which we could be subdued and our Union and prasper ity destroyed? The state would be the recepacle of all foreign goods imported for the pur pose, to defeat the revenue, and brake down the protected interests; and Delaware would still enjoy all the benefits without sharing in any of the burthens of the Union. Could a doctrine be sound which led to such extremity The State of Delaware, duting the Reolution, nullified an embargo act, when

t was thought to be the only means by which the army could be saved. Mr. Midison urged this instance in favor of rendering the laws of the General Government supreme. The question is, have we a right to use force to collect the revenue? He did not consider this a question of war with a State, as some gentlemen had stated it to be. He did not recognize South Carolina as a beligerent na ion: on the contrary, he adhered to the doct ine of Martin, that if she secreded she was not entitled to be considered a nation, but that her citizens who resisted the laws of the General Government, were liable to all the pains and penalties of reason. The question was not, whether the Tariff should be modified, but whether the laws should be enforced. If gentlemen choose to examine the history of General Government must necessarily be exercised by it, for they are essential to say that this is a simple confederacy. For are one single nation.

contained in the bill, and says they, are unconstitutional. Its provisions were very light, and were almost similar to those in the act of 1809 for enforcing the embargo law, THere Mr. C. read the act o show that it employed the very words

Senators from South Carolina, (Sumpler It was moved and seconded to alter the and Gaillard,) from Virginia (Messra. Giles and Moore,) from North Carelina, Messrs. F. anklin and Turner) and from Georgia, (Messrs. Wm. H. Crawford ginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, voted for the bill. Yet, sir, the same provisions which were then approved of are denounced. The shoe then pinched in another quarter of the country, and as strong appeals were then made to us from that quarter, as are now made from Sou h Carolina. It was, that the bill was unconstitutional, because it delegated power to the President. Mr. Tyler here said his argument was, that the Constitu tion devolves on Congress no right to depu ize their authority] Still the gen-tleman, continued Mr. C. prevents u from delegating power to the Presiden and other agents to shut up ports, &c .-Half of our laws were unconstitutional, if his was so. The second and third sec ions of the bill he did not like. He thought it was uscless to extend the provisions to all the Sta es. He wished them to be restricted to those States which nul

lify the laws. Every professional man knew that this was a practice in the present organiza ion of the Courts. According to his understanding of the third section of the bill, either party setting up a claim to the privilege, might take the case out of the State Court and carry it up to the Su suitors do not generally want this priviling to his judgment, the Constitution provided that esses of this description must be tried before the Sate Courts .-Let Sanators look at the 25 h section of the Judiciary act. It expressly recog nized the power of a State Court to decide

on such questions. The language of it was thus: "That a final judgment or degree in suit in the highest court of law.or equi ty of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question he validity of a treaty or statut of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and he decision is against Mr. Claylon proceeded, he sais, to follow his argument on the single question before him. The other, suggested by the senator from South Carelina, he might need at a proper time. Upon the question whether the United States Court was supreme in its sphere, he read the following passage from the same paper:

By the third article, the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme 'Court, and in such inferior courts and in such inferior courts, and in such inferior courts, and these courts are the constitution recognition. The other actions as the constitution recognition to follow his the federal government?

The fighty as he estimated the State of Virgin and statute ologic and statute ologic and such a trong demunciation, he [Mr. C.] and their validity; or, where is drawn in such a trong demunciation, he [Mr. C.] and the validity of a statute ologic and such a trong demunciation, he [Mr. C.] and the validity; or a statute ologic and such a trong demunciation, he [Mr. C.] and the act at a proper time. Upon the estimated the State of Virgin and statute ologic and statute ologic and statute ologic and such a trong demunciation, he [Mr. C.] and such a trong demunciation, he [Mr. C.] and the act at a proper time. United States and statute ologic and statute ol

may be re-examined, and reversed, or affirmed by the supreme Court of the U-

The Constitution of the United States expressly enjoined it upon the judges of the several States to take the oath to support that Constitution. The Judges of the State Courts taking that oath, were consequently bound to support it. Why, ne would ask, did they take this oath?-Because it was contemplated by those who framed the Constitution, that they would have to decide a question growing out of controversies concerning the construction of the constitution of the Uni-

ted States. Mr. C. then read as follows: "It is provided, that all treaties made, or which shall be made under the ausupreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, tany thing in the Constitution or laws of

The State judges, therefore, were bound by this provision. He did not, lowever, hold it to be good policy to confer too much power on any paity. He was desirous, by the adoption of a slight modification, to impose a limitation on the powers granted by this section, and if it should be so modified as to obviate the slight objection he felt to a part of its provisions, he should give his vote for it. He came now to the consideration, for

one moment, of what had been said by the honorable gentleman from Virginia with regard to the 6th section of the bill The 6th section reads as follows:

Sec 6. "And be it further enacted. That in any State where the jails are no allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons, arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, or where houses are not allowed to be so used, it shall be lawful for any Marshal, under

That gendeman, [Mr. Tyler,] had denounced this as a Botany Bay law. This was the very phrase he had used. A Botany Bay law! And he went on to denounce it as worse than that act, so called in England. Why the Botany Bay the Confederation, they would give their law there was a good law. He [Mr. C] opinion that the powers claimed for the could not denounce it as a bad one, for when People are guilty of gross crimes, Botany Bay might be as good place for the existence of the Government. No them, But this was not a law of that deman can look into the Constitution, and scription. Did the honorable member not know that long ago, and at a time all the purposes of the Constitution, we when the States had not provided fails under the authority of the laws of the The gen teman from Virginia (Mr. United States, a resolution precisely sim-Tyler) complained bitterly of the clauses ilar to this, denounced a Botany Bay law, was passed. He referred to the second volume of the Laws, page 286, where the

ollowing resolutions was adopted. "Whereas Congress did, by a resolution of the : wenty-third day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty. and safe keep therein, all prisoners com-

administration of justice,
Resolved, &c. That in case any State shall not have complied with the said recommendation, the Marshal in such State, under the direction of the Judge of the District, be authorized to hire a convenint place to serve as a temporary gaol, and to make the necessary provision for he safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States. antil permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said Marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purposes. o be paid out of the Treasury of the U nited States."

Now, he would ask, if there was any hing in the provisions of this bill which was not to be found in that resolution?

Mr. Tyler said it was ultogether a disinct matter. By that resolution the prisoner was not to be taken out of the State. By this bill he may be carried to any convenient place, and that at the discretion of the Judge By the resolution he place was pointed out. So the English bill designates Botany Bay. The place specifically named. But he would ask the gentleman from Delaware, whe ther by this bill there was any limitation whatever imposed upon the Judge of Marshal. They might carry the prison er wherever they thought proper.

Mr. Clayton resumed. He denied that he resolution which he had read, specified any particular place. The Marshall was not required to confine his prisone: within the limits of the S ate. He would read the resolution again. There was A debate of some warmth, and of a discurno provision in it that a prisoner should not be taken out of the limits of the State. But, even if such a distinction existed, it was not material. If the Government of the United States should find it necessative, which he trusted in God it might never do; in the case of South Carolina. ver do; in the case of South Carolina, he most ardently hoped the time would never arrive; but if it should be ever found necessary to carry a citizen of S. Carolina to prison in a ship-a prison ship, like the New Jersey prison-hip to which the gentleman from Kentucky. Mr. Bibb.] had referred in terms of such arrong denunciation, he [Mr. C.]

Supreme Court, of to pass upon the correctthave a right to decide upon the laws of the linking the Senators from Delaware or Virginal
Supreme Court, of to pass upon the correctthave a right to decide upon the laws of the linking the Senators from Delaware or Virginal
Supreme Court, of to pass upon the correctthe united States, and all questions arising upon the united States, and all questions arising upon the united States, and all questions arising upon the united States is alone spoken of the united States is alone stitution, treaty, statute, or commission, ments of their own destruction, and that our own Government is now exhibiting their operation. To the general philo-sophic remark I would not have objected but for its application. All the works of man are destined to decay, but while the great body of the people shall remain true to themselves, our Government never can be destroyed; for it contains within itself endless and ever renascent energies which must bring it out in triumph against every effort to destroy it. From foreign force it can have nothing to fear. It dreads nothing now from any section of this Union which shall ever seek to protect itself from the just oper. ation of our laws by foreign intervention. Yes, sir, a foreign alliance, sought by any member of this Confederacy, for the purpose of making war upon us, would be the means, under Heaven, of immediate. ly rallying every patriot, of every political party, under the broad banner of the Reany State to the contrary notwithstand- public. I agree, however, sir, that the by a hand which has been indebted to us for existence. The shaft which shall stretch the American Eagle bleeding and lifeless in the dust, must be feathered only from his own pinions; and oh! how bitter will be the curses of men, in all ages to come, against the traitorous heart and the parricidal hand of him who shall loose that fatal arrow from the string!

"Remember him, the villain, righteous Heaven, "In thy great day of vengeanes! Blast the train

tor,
"And his pernicious counsels, who for wealth,
"For power, the pride of greatness, or scourge,
"Would plunge his native land in civil wars;"

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

> FRIDAY, Feb. 22. ANALYSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.

During the evening session on Wednesday, the direction of the Judge of the United hours in support of the provisions and general states for the proper district, to use other principles of the hill further to provide for the for convenient places, and to make such collection of duties on imports. Mr. Ewing other provisions as he may deem expether followed in support of the bill in a speech of about an hour and a half. When Mr. E. had concluded, Mr. Tyler moved the Senate

adjourn, which was negatived, Yeas 5. Nays 27. The question was then taken on the fi-nal passage of the bill—which was carried by the following vote: YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clayton,

Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, For-syth, Frelingbuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Holmes, Johnston, Kane, Knight, Nau-dain, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Silsbee, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggamau, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright - 52.

NAYS.—Mr. Tyler—1. The Senate then adjourned.

Yesterday, the vote by which the Senate heretofore agreed to take a recess daily from 3 to 5 o'clock, was, on motion of Mr. Kane, rescinded. On motion of Mr. Clay, the bill modifying the several Tariff laws, was taken up as in Committee of the Whole. The several amendments reported by the Select Committee, to which the bill had been referred, were adopted, after some discussion, in which several members parlicipated. Mr. Clay movin the negative.

Yeas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, 3. Nays, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, S. by adding at the end of the third section as mitted under the authority of the United amended, a provision that the permanent duty S ates; in order, therefore, to ensure the of 20 per cent to be assessed after 1842, should be calculated upon the market value of the merchandize at the port where it may be entered, and not upon its foreign value. Upon this amendment a prolonged debate took place, in which Messra Clay, Smith, Forsyth, Holmes, Calbonn, Clayton, Dallas, Kane, Silsbee, Poindexter and Tyler, took part; when Mr. Moore moved to amend the amendment by adding a provision that the valuation should be uniform at all the ports of the U. States. This provisio was discussed by Messrs. Black, Ciay, Calhoun, Holmes, Moore, Forsyth, Smith and Miller; when, before the question was taken, Mr. Holmes moved an adjournment, which was carried—Ayes 22, Noes 19.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis, of South Carolins, submitted a resolution calling on the President of the U. States for any evidence in his possession, of a determination on the part of the authorities of South Carolina, to seize and occupy the Forts and proper-

hes one day for consideration.

A bill from the Senate authorizing the President to cause the line between the States of Illinois and Indiana to be run and durably marked, was passed with an amendment.

A bill extending the provisions of an act passed March 3d, 1807, for preventing unauthorized settlements upon the public domain

Mr. Bell moved to take up the bill from the Senate further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. (with a view principally, as he stated, of ordering it to be printed.) The motion was objected to. Mr. Bell moved to suspend the rule requiring the unanimous consuspend the rule requiring the unanimous consent of the House, which was negatived—year 115, nays 63—two thirds being requisite.

Mr. Speight their moved to postpone the Special Order, for the purpose of enabling the gentleman from Tennessee to submit a motion to print the bill from the Senate.

A debate of some warmth, and of a discursive submit a motion to print the bill from the Senate.

motion to print was carried without a count.

The Special Order, (the Tariff Bill,) was then called, when Mr. Dickson, moved to postpone it until Saturday, this day bring specially set apart for the business of the District,) for the purpose of making some disposition of the bill from the Senate, above referred to—
The motion was advocated by Messrs. Dickson, Irvia, Ellsworth and Sutherland, and opposed by Messrs. Cambreleng, Clay, Bouldin,
Thompson of Georgia, Archer, Clayton and

The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill. The amendment of the Committee of the Whole, which proposed to strike from the bill the clause fixing a duty of 15 cents until 1834, and afterwards a duty of 10 cents per gallon on olive oil, was disagreed to; year 50, nays 85. The amendment fixing

ed in-yeas striking out The House D. TUESD.

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb'ey. 26, 1833.

We have again resumed our seat at the edi torial table; but our feelings have been too much subdued by the afflictions we have just witnessed and the bereavement we have sus tained, for us to give that interest to our columns, which the means we have by us, would have enabled us to do, under different circumstances.

We are indebted to John Stevens, E-q. our delegate in the State Legislature, for severel interesting public documents.

The Queenstown mail packet, which left on Sunday about noon for Baltimore, was met by the severe squall of Sunday afternoon, and compelled to return. When the Broad Greek mail passed Queenstown yesterday, the packet was fast aground-consequently the Baltimore and Washington mail, due last night, need not be expected to day.

Lower Canada - Cholera - We published an extract from a Quebec paper stating that several cases of malignant Cholera had recently occurred at Montreal, and in some instances proved fatal. The Montreal Gazette of the 7th, after alluding to the report, and expressing great surprise that such information should first be communicated to the citizens of that place via Quebec, says that the alarm was created in consequence of a letter from Dr. Nelson, Health Commissioner of Montreal to the Governor's Secretary, announcing on the authority of Drs. Beaubien and Arnoldi the resident physicians, that several cases had occurred. This information produced considerable excitement, and by some, it is hinted that the report was calculated for sinister ob-jects. The following letter from Dr. Stephen-son will allay the fears of the citizens of that

To the Editor of the Canadian Courant. Sir. -1 was not a little surprised to find by a Sir.—I was not a little surprised to find by a notice in the Quebec Gazette, and the Gazette of this city, that Asiatic Cholera had been reported to the Commander in Chief as existing in Montreal. I believe, I can say, without any exaggeration, that I have a private practice as extensive as any Practioner in the city; and that, therefore, I should have heard or and that, therefore, I should have heard or known of the reported cases of Asiatic Chole-ra, as it is called, and have visited some of them to satisfy myself of the reality of the ex-istence of the dreadful disease which made such ravages last season. I'do hereby declare, that I have neither seen nor heard of a single case of Asiatic Cholera since the beginning of November last. I have seen on this subject

November last. I have seen on this subject Drs. Robertson, Holmes, Vallee, Broussoau, Munro, and M'Dougal, and from all of them have received for answer, "they have not seen a single case since that time."

Hoping the above may be of use in preventing the alarm which might otherwise be created, I subscribe, your obedient servant,

J. STEPHENSON, M. D. Member of the Board of Health, and one of

Montreal, 8th February, 1833.

The lowest degree of cold at Montreal from the 4d to the 10th inst. was eight degrees below zero; the high a degree, within the same period was 22 above.

The Quebec Mercury of the 9th contains a certificate from twenty six medical practioners, concurring in the above, and declaring that not a single case of Asiatic Cholera had occurred in their practice since last fall.

RE ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUB-LICAN PARTY. A distinguished gentlemen says in a private

letter,time will startly come, if it has not already come, when it will be absolutely necessary to the preservation of the simplest principles of liberty, that the real friends of State Rights. whenever the attempt shall be made, I pledge an annual contribution of one tenth of my en-tire income, until its objects shall be achiev-

Let us hope that money will not be necessary as a means to accomplish, or assist in accomplishing the most desirable object to which the letter alludes. The old Democratic Party must however raily around their old principles, and resolutely determine to sustain them, as the only possible means of preserving liberty. They ought to reorganize without delay—to declare the true principles of the Constitution—to invite Republicans to come back into the fold from which many have straved.—Rich. Whig. strayed.-Rich. Whig.

OFFICIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Translation of a letter from the Secretary o the Interior and Foreign Relations of Cen-REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Department of Foreign Relations,
in Guatemala, 7th Aug. 1852.

The undersigned, has the honor of expressing to the Secretary of State of the United States, the deep regret felt by this government, on receiving news of the death of Mr. Shan non, the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, which took place at leabel. By this unfortunate event a valuable citizen was lost to his country, and the arrangement of business of ulmost importance to both nations was interrupted.

rupted.
The government is the more deeply affected by the death of Mr. Shannon, inasmuch as it coccurred within the Territory of the Republic, and at a place where he was left without that assistance which would have been afforded with the greatest satisfaction, had notice been ceized in time of the arrival of the unfortu nate gentleman: but as that was not given, the modesty of Mr. Shannon, probably preventing him, the government can only express its sorrow for the event, and its ferrent hope that the United States will not be thereby deperced from prosecuting their original inten-

"Argument has been exhursted—two more and the fatal blow is to he struck against the glorious Union of our beloved country which was comented together by the blood o our fathers-Nullification is unmasked-the olive robe has dropped off-the peaceful smile has fled; the monsterappears in its true shape Revolution, Civil War, bloodshed, anarchy and lyrenny are the true features and real character of Nullification. The soil of South Carolina is to be drenched with the blood of carolina is to be drenched with the blood of her sons;—her glorious star, that has shone with so much brilliancy to the eyes of the world, is to be veiled with rebellion and treason, interwoven into a web of dishonor, and sunk into a state of degration.

Resolved, That we will use every power that we possess to preserve the Union, which

protects us in the enjoyment of so many bles

sings, civil and religious.

Resolved, That the Union Party of this Dis trict will sustain their officers in their offices from the wretched indignity proposed by the tyranical Test Oath at any and every hazard

Resolved, That we will resist, by all the means that "Gon and nature has put in our power," any attempt to draft us in the field to light against our country—Nevertheless, we will not hinder the progress of any safe, peaceable and constitutional means that the Nullifiers may use to reduce the Tariff-and if they obtain honors, we are willing for them to wear the laurels.
Itesolved, That we form ourselves into a U

nion Society, the object of which shall be to preserve peace, defend our liberties, and op pose Nullification.

Resolved That we pledge ourselves to each

we pledge our fortunes, our sacred honors, and our lives to support these our Resolu-

At a meeting in Pickens District, on the 1st February, Jus. Hendricks, Esq., Chairman, and Garter Clayton, Secretary, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, from which the following are extracted, viz:

"No terms can express the perfect abhorrence we feel at the attempt to enslave free-

rence we feel at the attempt to enslave free-men. The Report, Ordinance, and Address-es of the Convention, we despise! The tyran-ny, if attempted upon the Union Party, we will resist! Is it not enough to drive all from office who believe the Federal Government a Government? Can it be possible that attempts will be made to force men to commit Treason, confiscate property, or take the lives of the citizens to carry on this peaceable, constitu-

citizens to carry on this peaceable, constitu-tional Nullification? Is this liberty? Resolved, That we are opposed to the Tar-iff, and hope soon to see a reduction to the wants of the Government upon an economical

Resolved, That we never will submit to secession or disunion, as long as the Government

cession or disunion, as long as the Government shall be worth preserving.

Resolved, That we never will take up arms or fight against the United States, or under any other flag than the star spangled banner, be the consequences what they may.

At a meeting at Cashville. Spartansburgh District, on the 19th January: Dr John P Evans, Chairman, and John M. Crooke, Esq. Score tary, the following resolutions among others were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we will not be forced to raise a paricidal arm against our sister States, let

Resolved, That we will not be lorged to raise a paricidal arm against our sister States, let the order come from what source soaver.

Resolved, That it is our intention to remain,

from it by intolerable oppression. But should we be forced to take up arms, we will rally a-round the standard of the Union, and that we will not fight unless its star spangled banner

will not light unless its star spangled banner waves over our heads.

Resolved, That we never will consent to be disfranchised in the land of our nativity, nor proscribed from office for opinion sake, while we have the powers and means of resistance.

Resolved, That we do heartly approve of the President's Proclamation, and that we will approve its recommendations.

Resolved That we bail with satisfaction the President's Message, the Treasury Report and Mr. Verplanck's Bill to reduce the tariff to the wants of Government, that our confidence in our institutions is unimpaired and we feel assured that Congress will redress

we feel assured that Congress will redress all our grievances.

Resolved. In reply to certain abusive terms as frequently and unjustly applied to the Union Party, such us tories, cowards, traitors, &co. that when they attempt to enforce their wick ad legislation upon us, they will find, to their cost, their suggestions and epithets untrue.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Spartansburgh, held at the Court House, on the 4th of February, when lists of signers to the Uniop Society were returned to the number of one thousand five hundred, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, of which the following are extracts, viz:

following are extracts, viz:

We protest against the attempt to exercise such a power, and trusting to the goodness of our cause, having full confidence in our opin

such a power, and trusting to the goodness of our cause, having full confidence in our opin ions, and relying on the firmness of our hearts, we declare, and are prepared to make good our declaration, that we will never submit to be driven from the Union by any usurpation of power, come from what quarter it may.

Resolved, That our Delegation in the State Convention be instructed to oppose any attempt by that body to declare a accession from the Union, on the part of the State of S. Carolina. And if the said Convention shall by a majority of its members, declare this Union dissolved, by the escession of the State of S. Carolina; they are instructed and required to file, on the part of the people of Spartansburgh, their solemn protest against the same, denying the right, power and authority of said Convention to exercise such high sovereign prerogative—giving to the said Convention a fair and friendly warning, that the people of this district will not hold themselves bound by such declaration; but that they will proceed forthwith to take such measures at will continue to them the right of American citizens, and members of the Federal Union.

At a meeting held at the Head of Tyer Riversion the said Fahrment of the Pederal Union.

At a meeting held at the Head of Tyer River, on the 2d February, Col Wilson Barton Chairman, and Maj. Robert P. Goodlet Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted,

Therefore Resolved. That should the Governor, in exercise of the authority given him by the Legislature of South Carolina, call on the militia to enforce the Ordinance, or to light any of the battles of Nullification, we will not obey, and will only light in the cause of the Union.

the State of S. Carolina.
"Union Societies" are forming in all direca third of the arms-bearing men in South Carolina will soon be members of them. They are pledged to support the Union at every ha-

zard.

This is the most effectual means of putting down Nullification. The leaders will scarcely dare to advance, when they perceive so resolute a determination among their own people to resist their criminal designs. We trust the Union men will proceed with their organization, and prepare at every point, to defend themselves against the tyranny and violence of their oppressors. They are cheered on, and will be supported by almost the entire population of other States.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA CONCLUDED Mr. J. R. CLAY, Secretary to the Legation of the United States at St. Petersburg, has arrived in this city, bearing a treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between the United States and the Emperor of Russia, which, as we understand, will be immediately sub-

mitted to the Senate for ratification.

The accomplishment of this object, so long one of solicitude to our Government, is another evidence of the efficient attention paid by the present administration, to the interests of our ommerce, whilst at the same time, it reflects the utmost credit on the Minister, by whose ability the views of the President have been carried into execution. It is a matter of great satisfaction, to find that the amicable disposi-tion which the Emperor, like his immediate predecessor, has always evinced towards the United States, has, together with a regard to the true interests of his subjects, induced him to perceive the advantages of a more intimate commercial intercourse between the two nations, and to place it on the sure basis of equality and reciprocity. - Globe.

From the New London Monthly Magazine, for CATHEDRAL HYMN. -By Mrs. HEMANS. "They dreamt not of a perishable home, Who thus could build. Be mine, in hours of

fear Or grovelling thought, to seek a refuge here." WORDSWORTH. Rise like an altar fire! _

In solemn joy aspire, ening thy passion still, O Choral strain! On thy strong-rushing wind Bear up from Human kind Thanks and emplorings-be they not in vain!

Father, which art on high! Weak is the melody
Of Harp or Song to reach Thine awful ear;
Unless the heart be there,
Wringing the words of Prayer With its own ferrent faith, or suppliant fear.

Let then thy Spirit broad Qver the multitude— Be Thou amidst them through that Heavenly

So shall their cry have power
To win from Thee a shower
Of healing gifts for every wounded breast. What Griefs, that make no sign,

That ask no aid but thine, Father of Mercies bere before Thee swell! As to the open sky, To Thee revealed, in each close bosom cell.

The sorrow of the Dead, Mantling its lowly head
From the world's glare, is in Thy sight set free;
And the fond, aching Love,
Thy Minister to move
All the wrung spirit, softening it for Thee.

And doth not Thy dread eye Behold the agony at most hidden chamber of the heart, Where darkly sits Remorse, Beside the secret source

Of fearful Visions, keeping watch apart? Yes!-here before Thy throne To Thee that terrible unveiling make;
And still small whispers clear,
And startling many an ear,
As if a trumpet bade the Dead awake.

How dreadful in this place! The glory of thy face Fills it too searching for moral sight: Where shall the guilty floo? Over what far off Sea? What Hills, what Woods, may shroud him

from that light? Not to the Cedar shade Let his vain flight be made; Nor the old mountains, nor the Desert Sea; What, but the Cross, can yield

The Hope—the Stay—the Shield? nee may the Atoner lead him up to Thee! Be Thou, be Thou his Aid! Oh! let thy Love pervade aunted Caves of self-accusing Thought There let the living stone Be cleft—the seed be sown—

The song of Fountains from the ellence bro'l So shall thy breath once more Within the soul restore
Thy own first image—Holiest and most High!
As a clear Lake is filled

. With bues of Heaven, instilled, Down to the depths of its calm Purity. And if, amidst the throng
Linked by the ascending song.
There are, whose thoughts in trembling rap

ture soar; Thanks, Father! that the power Of joy, man's early dower Thus, even midst tears, can fervently adore!

Thanks for each gift divine! Eternal Praise be Thine, Blessing and Love, O Thou that bearest Pray

Let the Hymn pierce the sky,
And let the Tombs reply!

For seed, that awaits thy Harvest time, is

NAVY DEPARTMENT. Extract of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by James M. McIntosh, Lieut. Commanding U.S. schooner Porpoise, and

Union.

Resolved. That we disapprove of the electorial vote of the Legislature against our President—being contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the people, were their op more fairly expressed.

Resolved. That the Mountain Yeomanry of the Capes of Virginia. I have filled my

Read, lifteen years ago.
"From information received from Mr. Debroin information received from Mr. Debner, I shall proceed to day towards Madeira,
and the Cape de Verds; he thinks it possible
I may find the object of my search among
those Islands, and nothing has occurred recently to require my remaining among the
Western Islands longer.

"There is a considerable American com-

merce to this Island; something like 70 whale ships have touched here during the last season, on their outward voyage. They frequently meet with the sperm whale among the Isl mand having left the United States too early in the season to procure necessary vegetables, they are supplied with any quantity, and every variety.

and every variety.
"My crew are generally in good health."

Expedition.—We learn from unquestiona-ble authority, that the Government Express, going South, which passed through Peters-burg on January 18th, ran over the Line owned by Col. Avery, the mail contractor from this place to Lawrenceville, in 3 hours, a dislance of 49 miles, and over one of the worst roads at this season of the year in this county; and on its return it came from Lawrenceville to this town in 2 hours and 40 minutes; and from this town to Richmond in 1 hour and 10 minutes; thus performing a distance of 71 miles in 3 hours and fifty minutes. Probably his expedition, considering the state of the roads, has never been surpassed, in any coun-try.—Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

By the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered yesterday by Mr. Justice Story, the discharge of Tobias kins from imprisonment was decreed. The grounds of the decision, we believe, are error or informality in the proceedings in the Court below, we shall be careful hereafter to state more particularly than we now can. Mr. Walkins was brought into court and discharged. On leaving the court, he had not passed the threshold of the Capitol, before he was arrested by the Marshal, at the suit of the U-nited States, on three Ca. Sa's, issued under nited States, on three Ca. Sa's, issued under the judgments upon which he was originally confined, and carried again to prison. This proceeding created as might have been expec-ted in such a case, great sensation in different parts of the building. A motion for another writ of habeas corpus was immediately made by Mr. W. L. Brent und is to be argued on Sat-



urday next .- Nat. Intel.

BY AUTHORITY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and seldiers of the revolution," approved the seventh day of June, one thousand eight undred and thirty two, shall not be construed to embrace invalid pensioners; and that the pensions of invalid solders shall not be deduct ed from the amount receivable by them under the said act.

A. STEVENSON. Speaker of the House of Representatives. HU. L. WHITE, President of the Senate pro tempore.

Arenough, February 19, 1838.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 8]. NACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act to set apart and dis pose of certain public lands for the encou-ragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive;" approved ninetcenth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

in Congress assembled, That all persons who became entitled to an allotment of land under he contract recited in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, their beirs act to which this is an amendment, their heirs, devices or assigns, who, on or before the thirty-first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty two, were in the actual occupancy and cultivation of the same, or any part thereof, shall, on paying into the Treasury one dollar and twenty five cents the acre previous to the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, receive a patent for his or her allotment or purchase: Provided, The Register of the Land Office for the District in which the tands lie, shall be satisfied of the validity of the purchase.

he validity of the purchase. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons in actual settlement and cultivation, before or on the thirty first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, upon any of the lands referred to by the act to which this is an amendment, and not distance of the lands of the land posed of by the first section of this act, or any former act of Congress, shall, on proof of such settlement and cultivation, and on paying into the Treasury of the United States, within six months after the passage of this act, one do lar and twenty-five cents per acre, receive a patent for one hundred and sixty acres: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so constructed as to after or repeal the third section of the above recited act.

of the above recited act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, so much of the act of which this is an amendment as requires that payment shall be made pre-vious to the third of March, eighteen hundred not there three, be and the same is hereby, extended to the fifteenth of May, one thousand ght hundred and thirty four.
Approved, February 19, 1833.

[Public, No. 9.]

AN ACT for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Be it encoled by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be, and he is hereby,

meed, and rape seed oil, was amonded by inserting a duty of 20 cents per gallon on olive serting a duty of 20 cents per gallon on olive oil, and concurred in: yeas 86, nays 75. The amendment of the Committee striking out the section imposing a duty of one cent per pounded in year 117, nays 57. The amendment of green, after September 1833, was concurred in years 117, nays 57. The amendment of the committee striking out the section imposing a duty on striking out the section imposing a duty on the transfer of 9th instant, being different the plan for officers in their officers in the indignity proposed to the twenty fish the transition of our readers.

The Greenville Mountaineer of 9th instant, brings the proceeding the section of the twenty fish the transition of the transition of the transition of our readers.

The Greenville Mountaineer of 9th instant, brings the proceed the twenty fish the input of the transition of one on the transition of the provided to me in unfortunate in lossing one, which, be a unfortunate in losing one, which, however, on a survey, proved defective.

Every facility has been extended to me in procuring the necessary articles for my vessel, by Mr. Dehney, the American Consul here, Macadamized and the side pavements to be the two. side, and forming side drains, not less than four and a half feet wide, and further, by setting a line of curbs of granite, eight inches thick, on each side of that part of the avenue between the Capitol square and the President' square, with suitable returns at the cross streets, and Macadimizing the cross streets if ty feet on each side of the Macadamized cor-

ner of the avenue.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That, to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of sixty nine thousand six hundred and thirty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved, Feb. 19, 1933.

[Puntic, No. 10.]
AN AT for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the United States against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and the Michigan Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any mounted mili-tiaman or volunteer whilst in the service of the United States, in the late expeditions a gainst the Indians, on the frontiers of Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan, who sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or died in consequence of a wound received therein, or in consequence of a failure on the part of the United States, to furnish such horse with sufficient forage whilst in the service, or in consequence of the owner being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse, at the time of going into service; Pravided, such loss was not the result of negligence on the part of the owner; the time employed in going to the place of rendezvoue; and returning home after being discharged, to be taken and considered as ac

tual service.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person in the aforesald service of the United who furnishes [2] himself with arms and mili-tary accourrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of the same, without fault or negligence on his part, shall be allow-ed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, 'That all claims arising under this act shall be examined, allowed, and paid in the same manner by the Third Auditor, that similar claims were under "an act to authorize the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the my, while in the military service of the U nited States, and for other purposes," passed the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and the act in amendment thereof, passed the third of March, one thou-sand eight hundred and seventeen: this act to be and remain in force three years from and Approved, Feb. 19, 1833.

AN AC'T for the purchase of certain copies of

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE 2ND. SESSION 22ND. CONGRESS

[Public Na 7.]

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revision."

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the gress assembled. That the Librarian of Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress assembled is authorized to purchase for the Library of Congress. The remains hase for the Library of Congress, the remain ing copies, not exceeding two hundred in num ber, of Watterston and Vanzandt's Statistica Pables, at the subscription price, of two do lars and fifty cents per copy: Provided, The supplementary tables marked page ninety-four," be furnished for the said copies, and for the copies now on hand in the Library; and that the Librarian be further authorized to subscribe for seven hundred and fifty copies for the continuation of the said tables propo-sed to be published by Watterston and Vansed to be published by Watterston and Van-zandt, at three dollars per copy; the said co-pies to be distributed as provided for by the first section of a joint resolution, approved twenty-fourth May, one thousand eight hun-dred and twenty eight, for the distribution of certain public documents, the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not other-wise appropriated. Approved, Fab. 19th, 1853.

[RESOLUTION, No. 1.] RESOLUTION authorizing the delivery of certain papers in the Department of State to the Commissioners for settling claims under the Treaty with France, of the second of February, one thousand eight hundred

and thirty-two.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to deliver to the Commissioners for the settlement of Claims under the treaty with France, ral fied and confirmed on the second day of ruary, one thousand eight hundred and thirty wo, the evidences of any claim submitted to and rejected by the commissioners for the set-tlement of claims under the treaty with Spain which was made on the twenty second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and finally ratified and confirmed on the twenty second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, which evidences shall be returned to the Department. of State when the Commission shall expire. APPROVED, Feb. 19, 1833.

An ACT to explain an Act of Assembly passed at December Session, eighteen hi

An ACT to explain an Act of Assembly passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter three hundred and twenty three, entitled "An act relating to Free Negroes and Slaves."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. That nothing contained in the net of Assembly, passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and thirty one, chepter three hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act relating to free negroes and slaves," shall be taken or construed in any manner to apply 10, or to prohibit any person or persons from importing, removing, or again bringing into this State, any negro, mulatto, or other slave, which shall have been, or may hereafter be taken from this State, and hired to service, in any adjoining State, District, or Territory, for a limited time: Provided, no such negro, mulatto, or other slave, shull under any prefext whatever, be introduced or brought into this State by any other person than an act tal in hititant of this State, who shall also be the owner and proprietor of such slave, both it to the fame time of the hiring or letting to service aforesuit, and at the same time of bringing ing back or returning said slave into this State, or in case of the death of the original owner.

Wel certify the foregoing to be a true copy from an original Law which passed both branches of the Logislature of Maryland, at December session, eighteen hundred and thir-

Given under my hand this 14th Feb. 1838...
GEORGE G. BREWER.
Clerk of the House of Delegates, Md.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk of the Scoate, Md.

DIED In this county on Tuesday eight last, 19th instant, after a livgertog illness, Mrs. Sanan, relict of the late Captain Clement Vickers, of

this county.

In this town on Sunday morning last, at 5 o'clock, after a protracted and painful illness. which was borne with great patience, Maar Ann, second daughter of Edward Mullikin, aged 9 years and 7 months.

This is the third similar dispensation of Pro-

vidence we have been called to endure, in less than 18 months. That it may have its sale. tary effect upon our heart, in wearing our af-fections from earth, and fixing them unalterably upon Heaven, is our sincere, fervent and

submissive prayer.

Departed this life on the 26th ultimo, Mrs.

Mary Gore Ingraham, Philadelphia, wife of
Edward D. Jugraham, of that city, and daughter of E. K. Wilson, Esq of Snow Hill, Ma-

BALTIMORE PRICES, Feb. 22.

A Saddle, Bridle and Martingale WERE lost on the 27th of January, be-tween Easton and Perry Hall. A suitable reward will be given for their return to at Perry Hall.

WANTED, AN APPRENTICE to the Saddlery and Harness making business—a youth between the age of 14 and 16 would be preferred—be must be of good character, steady and industrious. Apply to

WM. W. HIGGINS.

REMOVAL.

B. J. & E. J. SANDERS, B. J. S. E. J. Solve Information Considers RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors they will continporth of Pratt Street) where they will continue the GROCERY and COUNTRY PRO-DUCE BUSINESS, wholesale and retail.
They invite dealers generally to call and give

Flour, and other qualities. The highest price given for muskrat and other furs.

Baltimore, 20th Feb. 1833—feb 26 6t

For Annapolis and Easton.

The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND will leave Bal-timore on Friday morning the 1st March, at seven o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's w for Annapolis and Easton, by Gastle He and return next day, leaving Easton at a o'clock, for Castle Haven and Annapolis.

She will make a trip once a week to the Eastern Shore, until further notice.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR. P. S. Monday at seven o'clock for Annapo, feb 26

JOHN MECONEMIN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacturat the shortest notice, into furniture of all de at the shottest notice, into turniture of an accriptions, which he will warrant will be an good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of

He carnesily requests those of his friends whose accounts have been of long standing; to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a

little Cash
J. M. would also acquaint the Public that
he has in his employ a lirst rate Turner, who
will execute any business in his line with neatness and despatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.

Two apprentices of good moral habits from

14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business. feb 26 1

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on The day 27th December, 1832, a negronamed ENNALLS, but has since change named ENNALLS, but has since changed his name to HARRISON,—about 18 years pit, five feet four or five inches high, of somewhat yellow complexion, and rather a rolling well.—his eye lashes curl very much. Ennall-went by water out of Choptank this year. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro so that I gethim agasin.

HENRIETTA RICHARDSON. Near New Market, Dorchester County, Md.

suggesrawing ; but it pension ben the spuot. specialition of ton and eration

ON application of Solomon R. Cahall, Executor of Noah Cahall, late of Caroline county, deceased-It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for credi-tors to exhibit their claims against the said seed's estate, and that he cause the same dished once in each week for the pace of three successive weeks, in one of the in testimony that the foregoing is truly co

pied from the minutes of proceedcounty aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of January, Anno Donaini eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Test, WM. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

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

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphaus' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Noah Cahall, late of e county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper souchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.— Given under my hand this twenty ninth day of January, A. D.

sighteen hundred and thirty-three.
SOLUMON R. CAHALL, Ex'r. of Noah Cahali, deceased

TO PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY. THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully informs the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be ob tained at from other Foundrys-consisting

Principally of the following sizes, viz. Brevier, Brevier, Long Primer, Bourgeois Long Primer, 4 Lines Pica, Small Pica. Six Lines Pica orns Great Primer, Eight Lines Pica An Double Pica, Double English Eight Lines Pica Flu

Double Great Primer, Eight Lines Pica Oak Five Lines Pica. Eight Lines Pica orna Seven Linea Pica, mented: &c &c Together with Leads, Bruss Rule, Dashes-

Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspars, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c &c. Orders for any of the above, as also for Pres ees, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Gal leys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in ction of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other estab-lishment of a similar kind in the U. States.

Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine ente per pound, delivered at the Foundry. Mr EDWARD STARR, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is super-intending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabled to his well known experience, will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a mauner, for promptness and accuracy, as to

F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent , of the Baltimore Type Foundry.

Printers of Newspapers who will pub-h this advertisement to the amount of two dollars, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent, will be allowed that sum in part payment of any bill they make with the Foun

dry for Type to the amount of ten dollars.

A Book of Specimens can be seen at this Office, or it can be had on application to the

TO PRINTERS -E. WHITE & WM. A HAGER respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as LETTER FOUND. Eits, that they have now formed a copartner ship in said business, and hope from their uni ted skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favour them with their orders. The introduction of machinery, in place of that tedious and un healthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfull: accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its

superiority, in every particular, over that east by the old process.

The letter foundry business will hereafter he carried on by the before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen whibits a complete series from Diamond to
14 lines Pica; the book and hews type being
in the most modern and light style.
White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale
of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which

they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers

Libages, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and wery article used in the Printing Business, cept for sale, and furnished on short notice.—

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our spetimen.

E. WHITE, WM. HAGER.

New York, Jan 3-feb 9

WAS committed to the jail of Bultimore city and sounty on the 10th day of January, 1833, by David B: Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bultimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls bimself JOHN KEYS, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Chas. Conaway, on the Hookstown road. Said colored man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high has a small scar on his left middle finger occursed by a cut. Had on when committed, muslin shirt, blue cassinet pants upon, white box cost, white fur hat and pair coarse shees.

un is requested to come forward, prove pro-try, pay charges, and take him away, other-tes he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and county for

Baltimore City and county Jail.

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes' to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore and where immediate attention will be paid

N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has re-

MULLINEBY AND FANCY STORE

o the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith Esq. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varictics of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore VV county, on the 13th day of January, 1833, by Charles Kernan, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself JOSEPH HENRY THOMAS, says he is free, was bound and served out his time with Robert Jamieson, in Alexandria, Baker by trade. Said coloured man is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 44 inches high, has a large scar on his right arm, occasioned by a burn. Had on when committed, a drab pea coat and pantaloous, check shirt, white fur hat and old pair of boots.

The owner of the above described colore man is requested to come forward, prove pro-perty, pay charges, and take him away, other D. W. HUDSON, Warden

of Baltimore city and county Jail. jan 28—feb 9 Sw

NOTICE

S HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of l'albot county de-ceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commiss

JAMES PARROTT, WM. H GROOME, SAM'L T. KENNARD, SAM'L. ROBERTS. Feb. 9th, 1833-feb 12

MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.

URING the session of the Legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. same evening Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, ar rive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at oon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'-

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapo-is four dollars, from Easton three dollars N. B. Persons wishing to go direct to Bal-timore, will find comfortable accommodations on board the Queenstown mail packet, which leaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival of the mail from Easton.

jau 5 Coach, Gig, and Harness



MARING

THE Subsribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have t present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouche, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggee, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Casb.

They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their strict attention and perseverance to merit a continuance of the patron age of a generous public.

They wish to take two apprentices of good

moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch o Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach

The public's ob't, serv'ts. JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO. N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessity of collecting close to meet our demands,

J. P. A. & Co. The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the boye six times.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly oced a boarding house in the house formerly oc-cupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Ta-vern, where he is prepared to receive gentle-men by the week, month or year, on reasona-ole terms. Being determined to devote par-ticular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

CALES BROWN.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in fown, can have them accomthem at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and City of New York, and to be had wholesale the strictest attention paid to their morals and and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole

Millinery and Mantua-making. Mirs. Gibbs.

NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large sup-

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles, thich she will dispose of on moderate terms MRS. GIBBS, greatful for past favours, in-rites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the va-rielies of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep con stantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fash

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave nform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship, all descriptions of

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable pat

POrders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality-and the furniture, (securely pack ed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions.

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted aug 28 1year

\$350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NE-GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently set-tled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other pur-chaser 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 Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house i

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

More new Goods.

PALL AND WINTER GOODS, Goldsmith's Greece

CONSISTING IN PART OF

CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and

qualities.
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

uch as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn.

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.
All of which they will dispose of at most
reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c. dec 8

400 Acres of Land for Sale. will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly op-posite Cambridge. The land is of good qual-

ty, with an abundance of timber, the court of the Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair.—Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A urther description is deemed unnecessary .-Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber. PETER WEBB.

Dr. SCUDDER'S CELEBRATED EVE WATER.

For information and weakness of the Eyes. THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant cade mecum to the traveller. This Kye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fait in effecting a speedy and safe Restora attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense
sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye
Water, being the fairest proof of its utility
and beneficial tendency. It has been the
means of preserving sight to many of the afflieted, from the helpless infant to the aged
parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye
Water—and the cures effected by it, have
been set forthas Wonderful beyond precedent.
Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a attach any certificates by way of praise or re been set forthas Wonderful beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently, recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public hy advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsufe to use.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c. dec 22

175 - 13 + 1975

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-V more city and county, on the 4th day of January, 1833, by Chas. Kernan, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Bal timore, as a runaway, a coloured woman who calls herself SUSAN MYERS or TAG; says she belongs to Thomas Cockey, Esq living on the York road, 11 miles from the city. Said coloured woman is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, scar on her breast occasioned by a burn, scar on her right ear and a sear on her left thumb. Had on when committed, blue calico frock, a pair of coarse shoes and black stockings, blue and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck, and red cotton

The owner of the above described woman i requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she ill be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON.

Warden Baltimore County Jail. jan 15-26 PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH



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. Charge

February 21, 1882.

TUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS

GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash Black Oxyde of Mer Water, Morphine, Emetine, cury, Strichnine, Cornine, Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva. Quinine, Cinchonine Saratoga Powders, Oil of Cantharadin, Chloride Tooth Wash Denarcotized Lauda-Extract of Bark,

Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp Ditto Opium, odyne, Do. Conyciam Comp. modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES,

and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE T THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin ROSE & SPENCER, have just received Blair's Antient History Ruddings Grammar Tytler's History Grammar Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Eleme Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Pooke's Pantheon
Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures
Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures
Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geography and Atlas
Wilson's do. do.
Adams' do. do.
Academical-Reader

English Reader Introduction to do. Horaco Delphini Vilgit Sequel to do.
English Grammars
Spelling Books
Gough, Pike, Jess and
Bennett's Arith-Græca Minora Iraca Majora mart's Cicero Clarke's Homer

metic, &c. &c.,
Also, Slates, Pencils,
Paper, Blank Books,
Lead Pencils, &c.
EDWARD MULLIKIN. Muir's Syntax

July 10

General Agricultural & Horticul tural Establishment. OMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store

General Agricultural Agency, and the off fice of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16, 5, Col ert St. Baltimore; in connex on with a Stock d Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he so licits those who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (tree of expense to him) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Sceda, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARBEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply desiers on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and labels ed, put up in boxes expressly, for country ed, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his atensive establishment, there is not in the U nited States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short source, from all parts of or country (and not a few from remore par's of the earth) a vast veriety, many of which are very rare and valuable of sectis, plants, trees, roots, tines, domestic and mala, though not east, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annow, congribation, through the columns of the American Parmer, in which are indicated also, by an'edvertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animals and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal nurseries an gardens in the Union;—and for several colebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other damestic animals—also for the principal nurseries an gardens in the Union;—and for several colebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other damestic animals—also for the United Society of Snakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assort ment of whose celebrated garden aceds, fresh and gennine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address I. Revine Historical Ma. ed, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued ON SATURDAY, (at noon) IN EACH WELK, Eastern Sno

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER, UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS HARTHORN DAVIDGE, TO HE BEFORED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS. THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT-ERATURE, &c. &c.

ERATURE, &c. &c.

ONG established custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication shall be ushered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be governed. In abedience to this custom, we now present ourselves to the reading public, and eask of them such patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As it is much more easy to promise, than to perform, is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the objects we have chiefly in view, believing it to be the wiser course not to excite over-great expectation, lest any faiture upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which uniform! allends arranged preferance less into the for I altends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have suc ceeded in our sim or notes

es under the immediate suspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE wide a view to the advancement of that great cause, so essential to the permanence of our republican institutions, and to domestic peace at he paper will be to extend the influence salu ary principles. In order to attain this desirable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every de ecription of information relative to this me teresting topic, and for this purpose to allot due portion of each number to communications or e-says on the subject, coming from any quar-ter where good wishes to the cause may give rise to them; to notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; to the proceedings of so cieties throughout the country, and such statistical entitles as may be collected, shewing the ad-

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully ware that a paper devoted to one subject, howev er excellent, must become tiresome, and limite or excellent, must become treasure, and instruc-tin its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addi-tion to the above, which, by the variety, laste, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingling gay with the serious, the useful with the pleasant, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitiated by the grosest selfsbandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and for-eign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sum maries of passing events, at home and abroad, will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of fashion and amusements as may be harmless, and accept able to the acholar or man of lessure.

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will be, to refine the taste, enlighten the onderstanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. Believing that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the lives of men are virtuous, will be their increased love of information and ability to define the lves of men are virtuous, will be their increased love of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so viet versu that as our fund of information is enlarged, will our cap city for the exquisite enjoyments that apring trom a pure and elevated atandard of morals, be expanded, the efficient will direct any ability he may possess, to the atvancement of the one and the other.

be diciated to, as to what is advesslye, and what is not, but will, so long as he is accountable for the contents of "THE GUARDIAN." accept or reject, vecording to his own pleasure.

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IN

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IN TELLIGENCER, will be published every 8a torday, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form, and in order to bring it within the most moder, see pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance or \$3 if paul at the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the subscriptions of ten subscribers will be entitled to copy gratia.—Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Deq. who is authorized to receive the same.

The publication will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall here

The undersigned respectfully recommend this caper to the patronage of the friends of TESS-PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining sub-

STAVENSON ARCHER President State Temperance Society.

President Balt. Temperance Society.

(TSubscription hats will be left at the Stores of Messer Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market street; Coole & Littell, Calvert street; Juseph

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a dearce of Taltot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public and by way of auction, on TUESDAY, 19th March next, at the front door of the Court house, in the town of Easton, between the hours of Earn of which was sold and conveyed to him, by a deed of bargain and sale from Samuel Sinclar and Mary his wise, of Chester county is the Stee of Fonne, with interest and called and one, being part of a tract of itself canded and one, being part of a tract of itself canded and one, being part of a tract of itself canded and one, being part of a tract of itself canded and one, being part of a tract of itself canded on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, will be given on the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, will be given on the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by good bonds or bills obligatory, with such as curity as the Trustee shall approve. Upon the ratification of the alle by the Court and the proposed of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by good bonds or bills obligatory, with such as curity as the Trustee shall approve. Upon the ratification of the alle by the Court and the payment of the wholes of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by good bonds or bills obligatory, with such as curity as the Trustee shall approve. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the wholes of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be seased associated and action to the proposed of the purchase when the proposed of the purchase who was yet provided in early proposed to the purchase who we say to prove the control.

Subscriber's arrangements are who give the showed the proposed of the purchase of the purchase of the purchase of the purchase of from the day of sale, will be given on the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by good bonds or bills obligatory, with such security as the Trustee shall approve. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid and not before, the Trustee is authorised by a good and sufficient deed, to be sealed ascented and acknowledged, according to law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the land or property to him, her or them, so sold as aforesaid, free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or any of them or any person or persons, claiming by, from, or under them or any of them.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,

NOTICE.

AT the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough

"MARYLAND ECLIPSE" will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centreville. Competent Judges have pronounced him, inferior to few, if any horses in this countries. try. He has fine size and great beauty, par-ticulars however of his stock, size and perfor-mances will be hereafter given at full length.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

1 HE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

A New, Cheap, and Popular Pe. riodical. ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

PROSPECTUS.

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars

In presenting to the public a periodical entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects be bopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localines whence books and Literary information emanate, feel the meeticant a great loss for that mental food which education has fixed them to enjoy. Books are cheep in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be provided as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideration is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading chesper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Se-

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Se-lect Circulating Dibrory" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fif-teen intwenty five days after it is published, at

teen in twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, oursubscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucioste the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Cannongate occupy two voluntes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The winds would be resulty contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more ed love of information and shifty to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so else versa that as our fund of information is enlarged, will our cap city for the exquisite enjoyments that appring from a pure and elevated standard of more also, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability he may possess, to the advancement of the one and the other.

Having thus far binted at what the editor in tends to do, it may be proper for him to asy what he will not do. He will not admit, knowingly, anything of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will he permit himself to be diciated to, as to what is advanble, and what y-seven cents, postage included! So that more

intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book princed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinfurgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novela, Membirs, Tiles, Travels, Sketchen, Biography, &c. and pushish them with as much rapidity and scouraby as on extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such history intelligence will occasionally he culled, the will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and mavelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally he respondenced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heada of tamilies, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic critic, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and hiolis, adds a due some of the responsibility he estumes to catering for an extended and moral community, and in the consequences, detrimented or otherwise; that will follow the dissemination of observine; that the propriety in gustamateing a faithful execution of the hierary department.

It would be supercrogatory to dilate on the

* Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insections, will be et-titled to an exchange of \$2 Numbers. ADAM WALDIE,

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