

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 re-
sult of the year—
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 ar-
rages 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 inser-
tion—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. Tylman, Esq.,
The farm is composed of part of a tract of
land called "Dundee," and of part of a tract
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
heir, 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 disch-
arged, 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 Talbot county Court,
within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.
Easton, Jan. 29, 1833. Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court
of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale
on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of February,
if it is not the next fair day, at the high-
est price, the estate of Robert Bartlett, deceased, all the
personal estate of said deceased, consisting of



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP
and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture,
also about eighty barrels of Corn, Pot fodder,
Corn-cobs, Blades, &c. with sundry other ar-
ticles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will
be given on all sums over five dollars, the
purchaser or purchasers giving note with ap-
proved 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 8w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of venditioni expo-
na issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to 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 T. Simpson, 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
Camper, in the town of Easton, on TUES-
DAY, the 13th 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 re-
sidue of his household and kitchen furniture—
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 acre
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, Sheriff.
Jan 19

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
Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Corrine,
Piperine, Oil Cubeb,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Camphor,
D-narcotized Landa-
num,
Ditto Opium,
Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, 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 Massachu-
setts; 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 heart-
ed,
To let sad thoughts within thy bosom stay,
Thou'lt 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 starlit heaven the moon shines
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-
eth,
Who lovest all so well thy spirit sharest—
Should'st more than all love me!

Thou'lt not remember me when gaily dancing,
Thou'lt pass thy days through the lighted hall;
Nor when a thousand merry eyes are glancing,
Bright with the laughter of their festival,
But when the sweet and silent evening bring-
eth,
A holy quiet over land and sea,
When the young violet in the darkness spring-
eth,
Then thou wilt think of me!

Thou'lt not remember me when, crowding round
thee,
The heartless flatterers bid thee touch thy lute,
And those red restless lips whose promise bound
thee,
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-
eth,
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
pine,
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-
ing—
wert weeping;
And ever sighs for thee!

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLON- IZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this institution
was held in the Hall of the House of
Representatives at Washington, on Mon-
day evening last, at 6 o'clock. A very
large and crowded assembly of our citi-
zens, and of distinguished strangers from
every part of the United States, conven-
ed at an early hour, when the Hon. C.
F. Mancken, one of the Vice Presidents,
was called to the chair. After Prayer by
the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, the names of the
gentlemen were read by the Secretary as
Delegates from the various Auxiliary
Societies throughout the Union.

The report of the Managers was read
by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Gun-
ter, and gave a cheering view of the
progress of the institution during the year.
During this period the Society has aided
seven hundred and ninety colored per-
sons, two hundred and forty-seven of
whom were slaves manumitted, for the
special purpose of colonization. The
income of this institution has exceeded
by about ten thousand dollars, the receipts
of last year. The managers, however,
have gone beyond the sum in their ex-
penditures, and look to the public lib-
erality to sustain them in their enlarged
operations. They avow the opinion that
\$200,000 might now be annually expen-
ded with advantage, in the great expe-
dient of African Colonization.

The report spoke most encouragingly
of the state of the Colony, and in high
praise of the conduct of the Colonial A-
gent, and other officers generally.

The following resolutions were then
offered, many of them sustained by elo-
quent addresses, and adopted by the So-
ciety.

By the Rev. Mr. Hammet,
Resolved, That the report just read be
adopted, and that copies be printed
under the direction of the Managers.

A motion was made and carried to fill
the 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-
iliary Societies, for the efficient aid af-
forded 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, de-
mand the expression of our warmest
thanks; and that they be assured of the
sentiments of esteem cherished towards
them by all the members of this insti-
tution.

On motion of T. C. Lee, Esq. second-
ed by Hon. J. W. Taylor.

Resolved, That this meeting rejoice
to know the cause of African improve-
ment generally, has made large advances
during the year, and to believe that Chris-
tian nations are disposed to redress the
wrongs they have inflicted upon Africa,
and to assist her in rising from her dark-
ness and misery to honor and happiness
before the world.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cham-
bers,
Resolved, That the Society view with
the highest gratification the continued
efforts of the State of Maryland to ac-
complish her patriotic and benevolent
system in regard to her colored population,
and that the late appropriation in
that State of two hundred thousand dol-
lars in aid of African colonization is hailed
by the friends of the system as a bright
example to other States.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. William,
Resolved, That the reverend Clergy
who have taken up collections in their
churches for the benefit of this Society,
merit its warmest gratitude; and that they
be invited to bring the claims of it an-
nually before their people, and solicit their
contributions for the advancement of it.

On motion of Mr. R. S. Finley,
Resolved, That the free people of col-
or throughout the United States be as-
sured that this Society had its origin in
the most benevolent desires towards them,
that its object is to promote their happi-
ness and usefulness, and that it believes
this can best be done by gradually sepa-
rating them, with their own consent, from
the white race, and establishing them in
a situation where they may enjoy those
privileges to which they are entitled by
Nature and their Creator's will.

On motion of G. W. P. Custer, Esq.,
Resolved, That this Society are deeply
sensible of the loss sustained by the de-
cease of B. L. L. Esq. a member of
the Board of Managers, whose private
virtues and public usefulness will long
be treasured up in the memory of his
friends and the community.

On motion of Gen. Walter Jones,
Resolved, That this Society receive
with heartfelt sympathy and approbation,
the very appropriate and well merited
notice contained in the report of the Board of
Managers, of the Society's late venerable
President, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton;
and that, whilst as patriots we cherish
the memory of one whose name stands so
conspicuous in the early annals of the
Republic, and a support of the views and ob-
jects of this Society, will enlarge his
claims 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-
ful, and gratuitous services.

On motion of Rev. O. B. Brown,
Resolved, That the thanks of this meet-
ing be given to the Hon. C. F. Mercer,
for the able and dignified manner in which
he has presided on this occasion.

The Society then proceeded, on mo-
tion of Col. Birch, to the election of offi-
cers, when the following were unanim-
ously chosen

Hon. James Madison, President
Hon. John Marshall, of Virginia
General Lafayette, of France
Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia
Hon. Henry Clay, of Lexington, Ken-
tucky.

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

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

Rev. Bishop White, of Penn.
Hon. Daniel Webster, of Bos-
ton.
Hon. Chas. F. Mercer, of Virginia
Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Yale College.
Hon. Richard Rush, of Penn.

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

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New
Jersey.

Hon. Louis McLane, of Washington
City.

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 Gates, Jr. Esq.

Managers.
Rev. J. Laurie, D. D. of Mathew St. C.
Rev. S. B. Baich, of Clarke, Esq.
D. D.
Rev. O. B. Brown, Rev. R. Post,
Rev. Wm. Hawley, Hugh Smith, Esq.,
Rev. W. Seaton, 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
Maryland State Temperance Society held
in the House of Delegates, on Thursday

evening the 15th January 1833, Alex-
ander C. MAGRUDER, one of the Vice
Presidents, presided, and Secretary Al-
exander Randall, acted as such, the fol-
lowing proceedings took place.

On suggestion of the President, the
Delegates from the Auxiliary Societies
gave in their names to the Society.

The proceedings of the last meeting
were then read, and afterwards the Sec-
ond Annual Report.

On motion of I. D. Jones, Esq. of Som-
erset, the report was adopted.

The Society adjourned till the next
evening.

The honorable Charles F. Mayer deliv-
ered 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 inter-
esting address which he has just deliv-
ered, and request of him a copy thereof for
publication.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary be au-
thorized to have the Annual Report, and
the Address, printed and circulated, and
that the Auxiliary Societies, and all per-
sons interested, be requested to contrib-
ute to the payment of that and the other
expenses 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
the formation of Auxiliary Societies, and
to promote generally the objects of this
association, do therefore

Resolve, That the president be re-
quested 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.
Whereas a Convention of the friends
of Temperance in the U. States, to be
held 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-
fore

Resolved, That Charles F. Mayer,
Esq. John C. Herbert, Esq. William
Hughes, Esq. Franklin Anderson, Esq.,
Hon. John B. Eccleston, Christian
Kearney, Esq. Rev. Nicholas J. Watkins,
Kinsey Harrison, Esq. Alexander Ran-
dell, Esquire, and Thomas Archer, Es-
quire, be and they are hereby appointed
delegates to the Convention on the part
of this Society.

Resolved, That the several County
Temperance Societies in the state of Ma-
ryland, be requested to send one or more
delegates to the said Convention.

On motion of B. O. Lowndes, Esq.
Resolved, That this Society approve
the establishment of "The Guardian and
Temperance Intelligencer," and "The
Temperance Herald," two newspapers
about to be published in the city of Bal-
timore, for the promotion of the cause in
which we are engaged, and earnestly re-
commend them to the patronage of all
their friends of temperance in this state.

On motion of J. Hughes, Esq.
Whereas it has been proposed by the
American Temperance Society, that si-
multaneous meetings of the friends of
the temperance reformation be held on
the 26th day of February next; therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to
all the county, city, district, and other
temperance Associations in the state of
Maryland, to hold meetings of their sev-
eral Societies on Tuesday, the 26th day
of February next.

Resolved, That the said Societies be
requested to have a collection taken up
on that day to aid in defraying the ex-
penses of the State Society, and in for-
warding to the Secretary a copy of their
proceedings, and the state of their
respective Societies.

On motion of I. D. Jones, Esquire.
1. Resolved, That the ability of our
republican institutions, and the continu-
ance of civil liberty among us, depend
upon the morals and intelligence of the
people.

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

3. Resolved, That the principle of the
temperance cause interpose the only ef-
fectual barrier to the inroads of intem-
perate habits.

4. Resolved, That it is therefore, a
moral obligation upon the PATRIOT and
STATSMAN, as well as upon the 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 officers, when the
following were elected for the ensu-
ing year.

PRESIDENT—Hon. Stevenson Archer,
Vice-Presidents for the Counties.

Allegany, Wm. M'Mahon,
Washington, Nathan Mines,
Frederick, Richard Potts,
Montgomery, Rev. W. Minck;
Prince George's, John C. Herbert,
Charles, George D. Parham,
St. Mary's, Gen. James Thomas,
Calvert, Alex. Somerville,
Anne-Arundel, Daniel Murray,
Annapolis, Alex. C. Magruder,
Baltimore, Rev. Geo. Morrison,
Dr. Thos. E. Bond,

Harford, H. G. Watters,
Cecil, Frisby Henderson,
Keat, John B. Eccleston,
Caroline, Dr. Wm. Whiteley,
Talbot, Wm. Hughlett,
Dorchester, James B. Steele,
Somerset, Dr. Samuel Kerr,
Worcester, Dr. John T. Martin,
Queen-Ann's, Kinsey Harrison,

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

Managers.
U. S. Heath, Jeremiah Hughes,
Chas. F. Mayer, Samuel Ridout,
William Gill, Louis Gassaway,
Archibald Stirling, John Sellman,
Wm. H. Murray, Geo. L. Magruder,
Christian Keener, John Ridout.

Chaplains.
J. G. Blanchard, Job Guest,
N. J. Watkins, John Decker.

Treasurer.
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
for; and that the Society was then in debt
for printing and circulating its Address-
es, Reports, and Temperance Tracts,
\$123 35.

On motion, Resolved, That the edi-
tors of all newspapers in this state be re-
quested to publish the proceedings of this
meeting as early as practicable.

A. C. MAGRUDER, Pres. pro tem.
A. Randall, Sec'y.

IN SENATE, U. S. JAN. 23, 1833.
Mr. Grundy made the following re-
port:

The Committee on the Post Office and
Post Roads, to whom was referred the
resolutions of the Senate of the 2d in-
stant—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 considera-
tion, and report:

That a majority of the Committee,
after the resolution was referred to them,
and discussed at their first meeting, that

to be made a charge upon the public
Treasury, and that the Department should
rely exclusively upon its own resources,
except the expenditures in the General
Post Office. They accordingly directed
the Chairman to address a letter to the
Post-Master-General, asking his opinion
and views, as to what could be done, con-
sistently with the principle laid down by
the Committee; a copy of that letter and
the answer of the Post-Master-General,
accompany this Report—and from the
facts disclosed in the letter, the Commit-
tee 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
them; especially when it is ascertained,
that such reduction, would diminish mail
accommodations, and thereby impair the
usefulness of the Department.

The Committee, therefore, recommend
the adoption of the following resolutions:
Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this
time, to pass any act reducing or chang-
ing 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 sev-
eral subjects embraced in said resolution.

The Committee have decided that the
Post Office Department should rely ex-
clusively 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 deficien-
cy 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 Senate:

SIR: In answer to your enquiry con-
cerning 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 pos-
tage, as will appear from the following
statements. The law of February, 1792

fixed the rates thus:
Postage on a single letter, for any distance
not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cts.
Exceeding 30 miles and not exceeding 60 miles, 8 "

" 80 " " 100 " 10 "
" 100 " " 150 " 12 "
" 150 " " 200 " 15 "
" 200 " " 250 " 17 "

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 pos-
tages 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 wit:
Single letter postage for any distance not
exceeding 30 miles, 6 cts.
Exceeding 30 miles & not exceeding 60 miles, 8 "

" 80 " " 100 " 10 "
" 100 " " 150 " 12 "
" 150 " " 200 " 15 "
" 200 " " 250 " 17 "

Newspaper postage continued as be-
fore, except that the postage was reduced
to one cent, though conveyed more than
100 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
in 1816.

Under these circumstances, I was war-
ranted 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 produc-
ing an opposite conviction in the pub-
lic mind, was deemed sufficient to justify
the conclusion that the principle was set-
tled. 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
country.

In relation to postage on newspapers,
the consequence will be no less embar-
rassing. The expense of their transporta-
tion 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.

to upwards of a hundred miles a day; and
if the postage on them shall be abolished,
the number will be multiplied and the
expense of their transportation increased.
It will probably be the means of sup-
plying many of our village newspa-
pers by supplying their place with pa-
pers from the cities, which will render it
difficult to provide for their rapid trans-
portation at any expense.

The postage returned on newspapers
for the year ending the 30th of June last,
amounted to \$254,796 64. If this sum
shall be abstracted from the revenue of
the Department, and the same, or increas-
ed services still performed, it must be
obvious that its present operation cannot
be continued upon its own resources.

The conveyance of letters by mail af-
fords a considerable revenue, with but
little weight to transport. That revenue
is the principal support of the Depart-
ment. The conveyance of newspapers
by mail, gives a heavy weight to trans-
port; with but a light revenue compar-
ed with their weight. If the revenue aris-
ing from the letter postage shall be
materially diminished, or if that arising
from newspapers shall be abolished, it
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 sea-
board—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—
Such will be the inevitable consequences,
unless provision shall be made to defray
the expense from the Treasury; a resource
never solicited, never desired, and never
given.

With these views, which are the result
of certain calculation, 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. serv't.
W. T. BARRY.

" 250 " " 350 " 20 "
" 350 " " 450 " 22 "
" 450 " " 550 " 25 "

Newspaper postage not exceeding 100 " 1 "
exceeding 100 " 11 "

John Catnach, Jr. 2

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—No. 32.

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

WHOLE No. 240.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue 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 ar-
rises 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 inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.



BY AUTHORITY.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE 22D. SESSION 22ND. CONGRESS.

[PREFACE No. 4]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That all the part of the
Territory of Michigan, which is compris-
ed within the following boundaries, shall, from
and after the passage of this act, consti-
tute 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 meridian,
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 meridian. 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, an-
der the existing laws, a Register and Receiver
in and for said district, whose compensation
shall be the same as provided for other Regis-
ters and Receivers.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, January 30, 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[FOR THE WHIG]

At a very large and respectable meeting of
the citizens of Denton and its vicinity, con-
vened at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on
Monday evening the 28th inst. pursuant to pre-
vious arrangements, for the purpose of consid-
ering the propriety of forming a Temperance
Society, James Sangston, Esq. was called to
the chair and William T. Farnell, appointed
secretary. The object of the meeting being
announced by the chairman, the Rev. William
D. Burnham, Rev. John L. Leabart and Dr.
William T. Farnell, several addresses were
made in a very eloquent and appropriate man-
ner, with regard to the multitude of evils at-
tending the habitual use of ardent spirits and
strenuously advocated the formation of a Tem-
perance Society, upon the plan of entire ab-
stinence. On motion of the Rev. John L.
Leabart 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
Denton Temperance Society.

Art. 2nd. Any person subscribing this con-
stitution shall be a member of this society.

Art. 3rd. We the members of this society do
pledge ourselves not to make, sell, give away
or drink alcoholic liquors of any kind, except
in case of sickness, and furthermore we do
pledge ourselves to discountenance the use of
it in our families and wherever we may have
influence.

Art. 4th. The officers of this society shall
consist of a President, Vice President, Treas-
urer, Secretary and four Directors, to be cho-
sen annually by ballot or otherwise, and to re-
main in office until others are elected who
shall have the management of the society.

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

Art. 6th. Any member withdrawing from
the society by giving intimation of his inten-
tion 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 expelled by the
President, and upon the second, expelled.

On motion, Resolved, that this meeting now
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 meet-
ing be signed by the Chairman and attested
by the Secretary, and published in the Easton
Whig and Eastern Shore Whig.

WILLIAM T. FARNELL, Secy.

Denton, 29th Jan. 1833.

BEWARE!

We earnestly beseech our fellow citizens of
the North not to delude themselves. It is
true, that the South is generally opposed to
nullification. We are sure that Virginia,
North Carolina and Georgia are dissatisfied
not only with this mode, but with the propo-
sition of South Carolina in rushing at once to
such extremities. But we charge our North-
ern brethren not to believe for one moment that
the South will acquiesce in the present Tariff
system, or that the public sentiment among
us will much longer remain subdued and tran-
quil. We do not wish to play the dragoo-
n—but we warn them, to beware! They
know how deeply we are attached to this li-
beral and manly way of settling the
duty of nullification. But it is impos-
sible not to see the dangers which surround us
if we do not see the opposition to which we
are subjected by the monopolists of the North.

We have strong interests, and some strong
feelings too, in common with the citizens of
South Carolina. Suppose there was to be a
war in this quarter, (we can conceive of many
ways in which it may be brought about either
by accident or by design,) and who can say
how long it will be before the flame would
spread through the whole South? Suppose
also, that we perceive the intention of fasten-
ing this 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 treasury, and to
give rise to wild and mischievous and uncon-
stitutional expenditures, does the North think
that we can quietly submit to this state of
things? that there is no danger of the discon-
tent 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-
tents?

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 volun-
teers at this moment? Why have the agents
of the South Carolina? Why does the U. S. Gazette
of Philadelphia, taunt South Carolina with
threatening and blustering? Why is the Legisla-
ture of Massachusetts made enough to bring in resolutions to
instruct her Senators against reducing the Tar-
iff? This Union was made in the spirit of con-
fusion—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 Cassar?

"Is madness to rule the present hour?" All
parties have duties to discharge—but will they
discharge them? Will the North do as the
South? Will the South avoid the use of
force? And will the United States? Or
will each, madly press upon the other until
blood is put in jeopardy? The Union may be
lost by coquetry—Self interest and violence
may destroy it. At this crisis, Virginia may
do much—but she has talked too much—
Now or never, may be the time for her to act—
Richmond Enq.

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, having never before
witnessed in a parliamentary body. His
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 con-
versation, and has thus been accumulating
energy, to which, yesterday, he for the first
time had an opportunity to give birth in pub-
lic. The very warmest oratory you ever wit-
nessed in Baltimore, will give you but a faint
idea of the manner in which words were utter-
ed, that seemed to come from the very bowels
of the 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 unmanned in pub-
lic. True greatness often seems most cool
when most excited—and the will of such men
usually gets the command of their passions.—
On the contrary, in the House of Representa-
tives, Mr. McDuffie arose as if from a slumber.
He spoke as coolly as if speaking on the
most indifferent subject in the world. He re-
buked the excitement, and said that was no
time to indulge it. His manner was a perfect
contrast to Mr. Calhoun's."

The Globe quotes from Gov. Hamilton's
Message to the Legislature, to show that Mr.
Calhoun is mistaken in attributing the propo-
sition about the 19,000 State Guards to a pre-
text "concentration of U. S. Troops." The
Governor does not even refer to any such
concentration, as a matter of fact—but alludes
to rumors that the President had threatened
the use of force, and he dwells on the necessity
of adequate military preparation.

In the H. of R., the Message called up sev-
eral members, but the Speaker steadily re-
fused them to the point of order. Still, there
were some very emphatic, premonitory ex-
pressions dropped by some of the members.—
Four examples.

Mr. White.—We had arrived at a solemn
crisis—a crisis of the most extraordinary char-
acter. It had, for the first time since the in-
stitution of the government, been announced
to Congress by the Chief Magistrate of the U. S.
States, that one of the sovereign States of the
Union, had denied the power of our Laws. If
we persevere in enforcing these Laws, we
claim the right of withdrawing from the Union.
This right she has announced that she will
exercise, 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 execu-
tion of the laws upon private individuals.

"The Speaker said, if the gentleman pro-
posed 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 con-
siderable time.

Mr. Carson said, he should vote in favor of
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 pas-
sion. He was not conscious of any—nor had he
perceived any in other members.

Mr. McDuffie must ask for the postpone-
ment as a matter of personal favor to himself.
He had not heard the message read. He
came into the Hall about two thirds of it
had been gone through. His reference to this
time was persisted in, he must ask that the
message be again read for his information.
For himself he must confess his astonishment at
witnessing so much apparent excitement—par-
ticularly among gentlemen who so strongly
deprecate all excitement. He regarded the
subject as too deep and solemn for excitement,
in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

Mr. Archer was as willing and perhaps as
desirous to express his views at length upon
this great subject as any member in the House,
but he could not act with precipitation in such
a crisis. He was not one of those who could
find matter for excitement in such an occasion.
In his opinion, the Message thus had been read
was as much calculated to allay excitement, as
any that had been ever promulgated.

Mr. Canby begged gentlemen to re-
spect, that if the Message was sent to the Com-
mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union,
probably three weeks would be spent in de-
bate upon it. But that was desired, was that a
Committee should report the necessary amend-
ments to the present laws relative to the collection
of the revenue. The whole subject was of a
judicial nature. One great object was to ob-
viate the repeal law of South Carolina, and
provide for enforcing the laws of the United
States.

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
time was of the greatest importance. Gentle-
men had disclaimed the influence of excite-
ment. Whenever specific measures should be
proposed, he had no doubt, but a scene of ex-
citement would be seen such as had never
been before witnessed in Congress. If excite-
ment could not be avoided, it should at least
come at a time when it would preclude the
adoption of necessary measures. It had been
of late a question of the necessity to obviate the
operation of the Repeal law. He regarded
such a subject as altogether inappropriate to the
subject submitted to Congress and to the peo-
ple to be devised means to prevent collision
between the powers of a Sovereign State, and
the General Government—to settle whether a
State shall prescribe what laws shall be exe-
cuted within its territory, or whether the Gen-
eral Government shall carry its laws into exe-
cution. No question was so important as this.

The House again resolved itself into Com-
mittee upon the Tariff bill, Mr. Wayne in the
Chair.

Mr. Vinton again resumed his speech, in
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 consequent
to the system of slave labor—the relief from
both which he said was to be found in the con-
stitutional power of the State Legislatures. Mr.
V. concluded his speech at about half past six
o'clock, with an animated appeal to the Com-
mittee upon the necessity of protecting the
Constitution of the United States, against every
forcible invasion, even at the hazard of
shedding blood.

At the close of this appeal Mr. McDuffie
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 be-
tween Messrs. Carson and Walmouth, upon
this occurrence, both of whom were called to
order.

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

Mr. McDuffie rose and said he was sorry to
be under the necessity, in consequence of
what had just occurred, of addressing the
House on a point which he had never before
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. Vinton) he could not repress the
involuntary exclamation he had made. In
strictness it was perhaps disorderly—though
such had been permitted in other similar
assemblies. 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 to
strike out the 36th and 37th sections
of the bill to reduce and otherwise al-
ter the duties on imports, Jan. 28th,
1833.

I have hitherto been, Mr. Chairman, a
patient auditor of this debate, and would
have been content to remain so, if it had
been confined to what I conceive to be the
fair and legitimate question before the
House. But the excursions which gentle-
men have made into the almost intermi-
nable 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
under the rules of the House, a motion to
amend any part of the bill, opens the con-
sideration of the whole subject in the
form of a discussion of the general prin-
ciples of the bill; and I am not disposed to
complain either of the existence or appli-
cation 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 par-
ticular examination of its clauses; in or-
der that the House, having settled the
main point, may be better able to adjust
the details. If the debate, to which we
have listened for so long a time, had con-
formed to the spirit of this rule, I should
not have troubled the committee with the
few remarks that I propose to submit.—
But it has not; and this deviation explains
the singular and one-sided condition of
the debate, presenting to the view of the
nation a series of attacks upon this bill
from every quarter, assailing it wherever
a breach was thought to be practicable,
while the Garrison within preserved a
suborn and ominous silence. That the
bill may have suffered in the estimation of
the people, and even of the members of
this committee, by the fact of its friends,
(with the exception of the committee who
reported it,) refraining from stepping for-
ward in its defence, is not improbable;
but if the debate had been confined to
what is properly the general principle of
the bill, it would not have been difficult
to muster a force sufficient to establish
that general principle triumphantly. It
purports to be a bill to reduce the revenue
to the wants of the Government.—
This is its main object. A secondary one

is to "otherwise alter the duties upon im-
ports," so as to make our Tariff more
conformable to the present condition of
things. But this last object can only be
enquired into by adjusting an immense
mass of details, and it is in this confused
heap of yards and pounds, and per cent-
ages, that gentlemen have been searching
for some general principle, when no such
thing can be found, as the subject is now
placed before the House. If the ques-
tion were "Shall this bill pass?" and the
committee had previously determined that
all these details stand, then indeed it
would be easy to extract the essential
spirit of the bill, and examine it by any
alcantara that might be thought applica-
ble. But the committee have yet to pass
through the investigation of all these im-
portant details. If a child were learning A,
it would be thought strange to thrust upon
him the acquisition of all the other letters
of the alphabet at once. Whilst the in-
vestigation of the details of the bill is in
progress, we find our attention constantly
drawn to every part of it in succession,
at the imminent hazard of this accumu-
lated information 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 insufficient 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 added to give further protection to
this or that species of manufacture, the
amount of money that would flow into the
Treasury would not fall short of 18 mil-
lions of dollars from imports alone, and the
general principle of this bill is, "Shall
the revenue be reduced to a sum propor-
tioned to the expenses of the Govern-
ment?" the affirmative of which propo-
sition would deny. A few years ago,
a theory was partially broached, that the
Federal Government should intentionally
raise more money than its ordinary ex-
penditures require, that it might have a
fund upon which to draw for donations
for various purposes. But the opinion of
the people was soon found to be unfavora-
ble to this doctrine; and now no party
maintains it. From the moment, there-
fore, of passing the act of 1832 it became
apparent that it must be reviewed; and
the precise point of time when this re-
view should take place, could be a matter
of small moment, except that the perma-
nent adjustment of the Tariff is so desir-
able, that every consideration of justice
and policy concurs in recommending its
speedy accomplishment. The proper ques-
tion now before us, is merely—"Shall we
now undertake this review?" after decid-
ing upon this in the affirmative, every sec-
tion, line and letter of the bill be brought
under our view, and will of course be
open to amendment. If these amendments
are rejected when offered, or are not
satisfactory 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
strenuous opposition to reviewing the
Tariff is made by those members of the
House whose votes are recorded against
the act of the last session. One would
have thought that a law which was so ob-
jectionable as to receive the hearty con-
demnation of these gentlemen both by
voice and vote, would have been repealed
by them at the earliest opportunity, and
yet, when a proposition is made to recon-
sider and review it, they instantly take
shelter under its protection, and insist
upon its remaining the permanent law of
the land. Have they changed their opin-
ions with regard to it? Or, if not, how
can they reconcile what appears to me
an irreconcilable inconsistency of desir-
ing a bad law to remain upon the Statute
book? No interests have been built
up, no capital invested, no durable ar-
rangement of labor taken place as yet un-
der the act of 1832, and it may, therefore,
be reviewed without meeting with those
serious difficulties that oppose us when
about to change a law which has been in
force for years. But it is said, that it
would be better to suffer this bad law to
remain than to incur the hazard of having
a worse one. Are we not, Sir, the same
members, identically, who enacted the
other law? and what reason can be given
for the apprehension that a worse law will
be the result of our deliberations, any
more than the existence of a hope, that
we shall pass a better one? The mem-
bers of this Congress studied the subject
of the tariff for nearly six months last
winter, and have renewed their attention
now. How unreasonable is it to expect
that a body of men will ever assemble
here, who have devoted more time to the
investigation of this complicated subject,
than the members from Mass. [Mr. Choate]
One of the gentlemen from Mass. [Mr. Choate]
assumed the position that an ex-
quisite Tariff might possibly be made,
which would satisfy the reasonable men
of all parties, and contended that this re-
sult could only be the work of patient re-
search, laborious investigation and cool
judgment; and yet, protest against this
Congress, undertaking it, who have be-
sieved more time and attention upon the
subject than any future Congress can be
expected to give. I dissent from the op-
inion expressed by that gentleman, that
such a Tariff could be produced by a sin-
gle effort, however much preparatory la-
bor had been expended upon it. I think

that it can only be the result of repeated
efforts; and therefore, it is, that I am
willing to try again. Gentlemen object
to this bill, but do they forget the course
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 a-
gainst many of the amendments as they
were successfully engrafted upon it in its
passage through the committee of the
whole, but was in a minority. But I can-
not see how those who were the most
zealous supporters of those amendments,
with them, should now be afraid to trust
that majority. There is, indeed, one con-
sideration which was rather hinted at than
argued, by the gentleman from Connecti-
cut, who opened this debate, [Mr. Hunt-
ington] who said that "he was not insen-
sible of the weight of the Executive re-
commendations in this House." If he
means to say that the President is exert-
ing the influence of his station to concili-
ate the jarring and sectional divisions
that now unhappily 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 may
not respond to his sentiments; but the ir-
resistible 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
councils," and compel its decision to be
respected. But in the meantime, differ-
ences of opinion 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
final adjustment of this fiercely contested
question is enhanced as each Congress
leaves it as a legacy to its successor.

I am disposed to review our legisla-
tion. Those who think that the act of
1832 is the last effort that ought to be
made on the part of the Federal Govern-
ment, who are content to see a surplus
revenue of six millions of dollars flow in
to the Treasury forever, or who anticipate
more knowledge, better feeling, and great-
er tranquility in legislation, on the part
of the succeeding Congress with less
acerbity in the public mind to be encoun-
tered, do well to postpone the present
consideration of the subject. What as-
pect this bill will wear when it issues
from the Committee of the Whole, whe-
ther it will experience the fate of its pre-
decessor of last year, and be so altered,
that like Aesop's ship, after her voyage
original timber remained in consequence
of its repeated patchings; or whether it
will wear the appearance that the Com-
mittee of Ways and Means have given
it, no one can foresee. The gentleman
from Connecticut (Mr. Young) who has
just taken his seat has expatiated upon
the destruction it would bring upon the
woollen and cotton factories, and has ar-
gued arithmetically upon the condition
of those establishments. I think there is
a vicious principle in the whole of our
legislation upon the subject of woollens;
I say vicious because it does not accom-
plish the end in view. In the discussion
of the last Tariff, we first fixed upon a
duty to be put upon raw wool, for the
purpose of protecting the wool grower;
and then proceeded to assess the duty
upon the manufactured article by the ar-
gument and calculation of the gentleman
from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis), rais-
ing it so as to correspond exactly with
the duty upon wool; for, said he, "the
manufacturer will have to pay an en-
hanced price on his raw material, and must
therefore have additional protection."—
So that, after having protected the wool
grower, we next proceeded to render the
manufacturer entirely independent of
him, by putting it in his power to import
his wool; and regulated the duty for the
express purpose of enabling him to im-
port. We place the grower of wool
entirely at the mercy of the manufacturer
(an antagonist interest) and then tell him
that he is well protected. Sir, is there any
philosophy in this legislation? In prac-
tice it works exactly as might be sup-
posed. The manufacturer, having the
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 re-
turns, nearly seven millions of pounds of
raw wool were imported, paying a duty
of upwards of two hundred and seventy
thousand dollars. I should like to show
this to one of our farmers and ask him
how he relishes such protection. But it
may be said that the price of wool is en-
hanced by it, because if the domestic sel-
ler will consent to take a little less than
the cost of importation, he will be sure
of a market. The argument is specious
and deserves a moment's consideration.
When the proprietor of any article is
more anxious to sell than the purchaser
is to buy, depreciation is the necessary
consequence. The farmers are detached
from each other and have little opportu-
nity of judging how much it costs to pur-
chase wool abroad and pay its freight
home. He is offered a price, and he has
no means of comparison between this
price and the cost of the foreign article.
All that he knows is, that the foreign ar-
ticle can be imported to advantage under
our laws, and that if he does not sell it at
less than this cost, whatever it may be,
he will lose the sale altogether. The
purchaser can turn his back upon him

and look abroad for a supply, and our
laws put it in his power to do so. But
a convincing proof that our present sys-
tem of legislation is of no service to the
wool grower is found in the fact, that
(except in the year 1831, in which a specu-
lative took place in wool, temporarily
raising its price,) the price has not in-
creased since the act of 1828. Its aver-
age value has remained the same, as it
was prior to that law. The gentleman
from Massachusetts [Mr. Appleton] de-
clared in his speech, that he had always
felt himself authorized to say, on behalf
of the manufacturers of woollens, that a
clear duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem
would be a sufficient protection, provid-
ed wool was made free. For one, I
would at once close with his sugges-
tion and adopt it; and I would myself
make the proposition, if there was any
chance of carrying it. But I fear there
is none. I thought in 1828 and I think
still, that the substantial interests of the
wool growers would be promoted by the
adoption of a policy which would build
up the manufacturing establishments in
the first instance, and when they had
struck the roots of their prosperity deep
into the soil, to look forward either to
the competition amongst them or to sub-
sequent encouragement for the produc-
ers of the raw material. But the ef-
fort to build up two rival, and in some
respects hostile, interests simultaneously,
involves too much contradiction to be
successful. If either one of them
had been strong, you might have bur-
thened it for the advancement of the
weaker; but where both are weak, it is
almost impossible to foster both at once.

It may be thought that these views
upon the propriety of introducing the
raw material from a foreign country, free
of duty, are inconsistent with opinions
expressed a few days since, adverse to
the importation of fossil salt from Liv-
erpool. But the difference is clear be-
tween the two cases. I stated then that
the grievance of the complaint was, the
encouragement of British shipping
owing to their enjoyment of a trade in which
our vessels are not allowed to partici-
pate. Coming to Nova Scotia for tim-
ber, they can bring this article at a low
freight, as otherwise they would come
in ballast. If the American shipping
could enter upon the competition upon
equal terms, it might perhaps be con-
formable to my doctrine about wool, that
the manufacturers of this salt should be
scattered over the Atlantic coast and the
raw material admitted free. But wait-
ing for the present all other considera-
tions, it is sufficient to rest the point
shipping and the consequent injury of
our own. Our vessels from the mid-
dle States go to the Southward for a
cargo of cotton which they take to Eu-
rope and bring back in exchange for-
eign manufactures; but as the return
cargo is not so bulky as the outward,
the surplus space cannot now as heretofore
be filled up with salt, they must either
lose a portion of freight or charge more
upon the transportation of the out-
ward cargo, neither of which is desir-
able. In passing over this subject, I will
refer to a statement which I have obtain-
ed from the records of the Treasury, ap-
on which the gentleman from Maine may
ruminate until we arrive at the Salt part
of the bill. It appears that, during the
year ending on the 30th Sept. 1832, the
importation of salt into the District of
Passamaquaddy, which includes all that
part of Maine into which this fossil salt
is brought, amounted to 9,781 3-4 tons,
valued at \$17,076 11, and that the item
of tonnage stands thus:

American, Entered, 3,553
Departed, 4,322
Foreign, Entered, 63,356
Departed, 63,274

The very recital of this disproportion is
enough to create astonishment. A gentle-
man near me says, "the West India
trade." Not so, Sir, I have examined
the original returns made by the Collec-
tor, of all the articles imported into the
District, and will show to the House,
when the proper time arrives, from the
nature of the importations that this redun-
dancy of British shipping is not owing to
the West India trade. On the contrary,
the arrangement of that trade, as settled
by this administration, has been held un-
justly responsible for the sin of the fossil
salt duty.

The gentleman from Connecticut who
has just addressed the Committee, [Mr.
Young] deplored also the consequences
that would fall upon the Cotton spinners,
by the smallness of the duty proposed to
be levied upon Cotton yarn as Cotton
twist. Upon this point, I hope that his
complaints are premature, and that the
Committee will arrange this duty differ-
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 ap-
pears that the price of cotton is as fol-
lows:

Sea Island, 11 1/2 to 20 1/2
Stained, 6 1/2 to 10
Bowed Gambia, 6 3/4 to 7
Mobile, 6 3/4 to 7
Alabama, 6 1/2 to 7
Sural, 4 1/2 to 5
Bengal, 5 to 6

The price of the East India cotton is gen-
erally in proportion to the above rates. I
cannot see why the Committee of Ways
and Means should have made a distinction
between the duty upon cotton yarn and cotton
goods, making the former less than the latter,
nor can I acquiesce in its propriety. The

price of the East India cotton is gen-
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[illegible]

file their claims with the vouchers in
the Clerk's office of Talbot county
within six months from the day of sale
of the land.
WILLIAM HAYWARD
Notary Public
Baltimore, Jan. 9th, 1939

We have heard, in the course of discussion, from various quarters, that for reducing the revenue and the duties on imports, was not called for from any portion of the people—that it was prompted by the menacing attitude of Carolina: that that menacing attitude

"WAR DEPARTMENT
July 6,
No person will be hereafter permitted to be appointed or promoted in the Medical Department of the Army, until he has passed an examination before the proper Board and received a favorable report therefrom.—A medical Board

desired to meet the existing state of affairs in South Carolina. Mr. B. said, he would treat this bill, after the frank communication just made to the Senate by his friend from Tennessee, (Mr. Grimes) as if the amendment to it, which the committee on the Judiciary intended to

British General in a neighbouring country, created the acts of the Colonial Assembly. The Boston port bill, the tea tax, and other measures, which appeared to be a trifling at the time, gave rise to most important results. Great Britain sent an armed force to execute them, and attempted, the first campaign, to overrun the province, and put an end to all opposition. But the principle which affected the rights and interests of one colony, affected all the colonies in one common cause. Sir, I have heard it said, but not in this House, in answer to the arguments of the necessity of compelling South Carolina to comply with the laws, that a reduction of the Tariff will restore peace and tranquillity, and render all coercion unnecessary. But to this it was replied—

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 insurrection."

By "employment of military force, or other unlawful means." What means? Turning to the preamble, to which the bill responds, it would seem that the use of the lawful means," might be legislative and judicial process. That is, if South Carolina does not make her ordinance and legislation, or if she makes other laws which judgment of the authorities of the State, the Federal Judiciary, will obstruct the course of the revenue, the President may call the army and navy in compelling submission to the laws. Upon information which is given to the case of prospective obstruction to the administration of the United States, the President is empowered to issue his proclamation declaring the fact, and ordering

A common burden, a common oppression, a common cause, united them in a determination to resist, and in preparation of the effort of resistance. They separately resolved their course of action, and by common consent exchanged communications with each other, and determined to have a general congress.

There were some of the States which declared their independence before that Congress issued the Declaration of Independence; but the Declaration of Independence of the State of Carolina, preceded the general Declaration of Independence. Virginia also had previously adopted her Bill of Rights, and her Declaration of Independence. Before the Congress Declaration was made, each of the Colonies by itself, and by its own separate authority, thrown off its former allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, and declared its right to Liberty and Independence. By virtue

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Wednesday, January 30, 1833.
IN SENATE.

Mr. Silsbee presented sundry resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the passage

Mr. Dallas presented the resolutions passed at a meeting of 3000 citizens of Philadelphia, also against the pending bill for the reduction of the Tariff; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

consider the bill to provide further for the collection of the duties on imports.

The first amendment was to strike out in the 29th clause of the 1st section, the words "prevent, or," (the effect of which was to exclude the power proposed to be conferred on the President of the United States to use military force to prevent as well as suppress any riotous assemblage, &c.) The second was to limit the operation of the bill to the close of the next session of Congress.

Mr. Bibb of Kentucky then rose and addressed the Senate. My voice, said he, is still for peace; and I wish to proceed in the way most practicable as well as desirable. He could have wished, he said, that this discussion might have been delayed yet longer, to take advantage of all circumstances that might occur—not only of the effect of war. Congress might do in its legislative capacity, but of an accidental return of good feeling, harmony, and concord, which might be pre-

wished to observe to individual members of the Senate, not suffer to escape him any expressions calculated to add to the excitement, in or out of doors, which he feared was already enough, if not too great. But, he said, it would be necessary, from the very nature of the subject, to touch upon the conflicting opinions of the two great parties which have, at various periods, been distinguished in the 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, and seem to approve doctrines which they do not approve.

olitude of France, and from the ex-
traordinary and frightful scenes which have been ex-
posed, almost under our own eyes, in
countries which lie to the South of the
States. He would not undertake to
predict the horrors of civil war; but, in
estimation, the most vivid imagination
this body would fall far short of a
conception of their reality. When
looked forward, he awfully feared
the passage of this bill would bring
the country a civil war with all its
rowing consequences. It was, he re-
gretted, because he loved and cherished
Union, that he felt himself bound to

desired to meet the existing state of affairs in South Carolina. Mr. B. said, he would treat this bill, after the frank communication just made to the Senate by his friend from Tennessee, (Mr. Grimes) as if the amendment to it, which the committee on the Judiciary intended to

Pursuing this object, he said, that, so far as S. Carolina is concerned, the Ordinance was made by the People of that

cured in South Carolina, but what was
 done by the People of South Carolina in
 their character of a State. And he
 once for all, he would observe, that when
 he spoke of a State, he did not mean an
 inrangible being, without soul, intelli-
 gence, or moral responsibility; but of a
 State in the sense in which the term was
 always understood in inter-national law.

meet the existing state of things in South Carolina. The whole action on this subject had exclusive reference to the position of South Carolina.

He deprecated discord and war as destructive to civil liberty and to the Union, and to avert them from the country, had risen in opposition to this bill; for he did not appear to him to tend to the preservation of the Union, but directly to the annihilation of the States.

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 law of which she complains? How shall we do this? By the naval and military force of the United States, combined with militia. Where will the militia come 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 recognizing 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?

British General in a neighbouring country, treated the acts of the Colonial Assembly as a crime. The Boston port bill, the tax law, and other measures, which appeared to be a flag at the time, gave rise to most important results. Great Britain sent an armed force to execute them, and attempted, the first campaign, to overrun the province, and put an end to all opposition. But the principle which affected the rights and interests of one colony, affected all the colonies in one common cause. Sir, I have heard it said, but not in this House, in answer to the arguments of the necessity of compelling South Carolina to comply with the laws, that a reduction of the Tariff will restore peace and tranquillity, and render all coercion unnecessary. But to this it was replied—

It may be our disaster, our fatal catastrophe, to see a Union, offensive and defensive of the Southern States, such as

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 paid, in cash, deducting interest according to existing 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 United States."

The section goes on to provide that "in case of any attempt otherwise to take any vessel or cargo from the United States, or combination, or assembly 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 or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces, or militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof and of the cargo."

of the fifth section, which he read as follows: "Sec. 5. *And he* shall be considered, 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 State, that, within the limits of such State, in 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 way be obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means, 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, as President of the United States, forthwith to cause the same to be executed."

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 insurrection."

By "employment of military force, or other unlawful means." What means? Turning to the preamble, to which the bill responds, it would seem that the use of the lawful means," might be legislative and judicial process. That is, if South Carolina does not make her ordinance and legislation, or if she makes other laws which judgment of the authorities of the State, the Federal Judiciary, will obstruct the course of the revenue, the President may call the army and navy in compelling submission to the laws. Upon information which is to the case of prospective obstruction to the administration of the United States, the President is empowered to issue his proclamation declaring the fact, and ordering

I cannot consent to this. It squints too awfully at monarchy.—He would now endeavour to call the attention of the Senate to the feeling

Nature, continued Mr. B. has made a diversity of soil, climate and pursuits, in this widely extended territory. These diversities can not be assimilated by legislation, for you 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 necessity 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 powers of the State and Federal Government must here be examined:

Here he would call the attention of the Senate to the Proclamation and the late Message for the purpose of examining how far the doctrines are true or false.

Worship, people of the United States, had no other, more than people of the States Convention which was called to form the Constitution, was the work of the thirteen States. It was to that proposition, to the question, to the organic structure of the government, that he felt bound to go for the solution of his argument; for, until that was done, he could not discover any ground 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 when the conduct of the State of South Carolina ought to be made the subject of unqualified denunciation, and how far it was proper for the United States, as anation, to act on behalf, and thus preserve the constitution of the United States; and thus demonstrate at the same time, to what extent South Carolina had violated the constitution.

In the first place he would make a reference to our situation as colonies. As colonies, 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 not each other cement existing between these colonies except that which was made, and that which arose from their common allegiance to Great Britain. The first settlers came to the country, and established, as they came, their separate colonies, having its own executive. In this country, the first settlers found when the oppressive act of Great Britain coerced them into separation from the mother country, and they were

A common burden, a common oppression, a common cause, united them in a determination to resist, and in preparation of the effort of resistance. They separately resolved their course of action, and by common consent exchanged communications with each other, and determined to have a general congress.

There were some of the States which declared their independence before that Congress issued the Declaration of Independence; but the Declaration of Independence of the State of Carolina, preceded the general Declaration of Independence. Virginia also had previously adopted her Bill of Rights, and her Declaration of Independence. Before the Declaration was made, each of the Colonies by itself, and by its own separate authority, thrown off its former allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, and declared its right to liberty and independence. By virtue of this, they were now free to unite themselves

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to give a standing army among them, and to have them into submission; they assumed a right 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 we 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 Constitution, 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 show that they were still settling this matter, until July 4th 1776, when the Declaration was finally agreed upon—the unanimous 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 States”—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. [A State.] 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 volume 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 ratifications of the States were made at different periods. 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 Delegates, 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 never came into the Confederation until after the 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 preamble; and then referred 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, therefore, from being one nation, deriving its character of nationality from the Declaration of Independence, it appeared that the Declaration preceded even the Confederation of the States. He then adverted to the language of the second article, by which the States pledged themselves to defend themselves against any attacks which might be made on them, or on either of them; and further, to the terms of the 13th article, in which it is declared that 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 Articles 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 preamble 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 acted on. According to the express language 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 States.

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 assent, and all was done. The Legislatures of the different States did receive the proposition of Congress, and did call the convention, although of their own will, they might have rejected the proposition. He would not detain the Senate to give the precise order in which the different Legislatures ratified the 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 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 against Britain, and to throw off all allegiance, and to take on herself the odium and consequences of that awful 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 sufficiently guarded and secured, and so constantly guaranteed that there was no probability that they would hereafter be made the subject of contest and controversy at home.

North Carolina came into the Union in 1789, and Rhode Island in 1790. “Thus the Constitution was made by the States, and until it was ratified by the whole,” then, it was not binding on the whole, for even the ratification of ten States could not impose on N. Carolina and Rhode Island any obligation which they had also assented. The Constitution, therefore, was not created by the mass of the people of the Union, but by the States, each State being bound by its own legislative act, acting on the subject in its sovereign capacity as an independent State.

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. This was a mistake. The force of words could not put down the omnipotence of truth; the breath of man could not obliterate the re-

cord of the past from our public archives. It was provided by one of the articles, that the ratification of nine States should be sufficient 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 the sense in which it is used in the proclamation and in the message. It was “a compact,” and, like all other compacts, its fulfillment depends on the observance of good faith among the powers which were parties to it. Nothing but that good faith could preserve it. But before he would go into that point, he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the declaration of two of the States, when they ratified the Convention. He then read some extracts 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 contain “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 very organization of the government, its life, blood and vitality, could only be circulated through the instrumentality of the State Legislatures. How was this Senate constituted? By the State Legislatures themselves. This body, equally representing all the States, could not continue its existence without the consent of the State Legislatures. Here was a provision which could not be got rid of. Without this body, not a law could be passed, yet it could not exist without the consent of the State Legislatures. So it was also in reference to the appointment of Presidential electors. How were these appointed? To the U. S. as a single nation? No. They were chosen according to the representation of the States, having a reference to federal numbers. There had been no long since a violent struggle in this body on the subject of fixing the fractions of the ratio, because of the inequality of those fractions, which are in some of the States inconsiderable, while in others they amounted 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. S. shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government. Then there was a compact between the several States, and between them and the U. S. for the guarantee to each of a republican form of government.

But without going into any minute details, he would put a simple proposition. 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 Legislatures fulfill their part of the compact, by electing Senators, and doing what other things are necessary on their part, to keep the government together. A majority concurring 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 government of a single Nation.

It is also not a federal compact, depending for its existence on the fidelity with which the parties to it fulfill their obligations. He admitted at the same time, that the U. S. possesses the power to make laws in conformity with the Constitution, which, under the powers given to the General Government, might be made operative upon individual States through the Executive, Legislative and Judicial 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 communication 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 corporate 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 interest. We stated expressly and on authority, that the President did not mean, and did not say that “the Federal Government resulted from the people in the aggregate and not from the States.” The President said “that the people of the U. S. framed the Constitution, acting through their State Legislatures, in making the compact, to meet and discuss its provisions, and act in separate conventions when they ratified these provisions.” Dr. Cocke is dissatisfied with this passage, because it contains what he calls the “calumnious words of the preamble.” “We, the people of the 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 in this way 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. S. framed 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 by composing independent communities, “acting through State Legislatures in making the compact,” and acting in separate conventions “ratifying it.” And last this explanation might not prove satisfactory, we asserted, on authority, that the President did not mean what was asserted in Doctor Cocke's resolution, 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 direct the general phrase that it was formed “by the people of the U. S.” of all its terrors. But let us for a moment examine the alarming import of the terms used in the preamble of the Constitution and in the Proclamation. In our opinion, these terms of themselves expressly exclude the inference drawn in Dr. Cocke's resolution. “When we speak of ‘the people of the United States’ we necessarily mean, that there are more States than one—that the people alluded to, constitute these different communities or

States—and when we talk of States as United, it contradicts the idea of the people of these States, being united as one aggregate society, 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 a narration of the various stages of the association of the States, as pregnant with consolidation. He says: “The first of these expressions that I shall quote, will be found in the following sentences of the Proclamation. ‘The unity of our political character,’ (as has been shown for another purpose,) commenced with its very existence. Under the royal government we had no separate character—our opposition to its oppressions began as United Colonies. We were united under the Confederation,” &c. Now, (says Dr. Cocke,) if all this were historically 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 colonies 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 not even hear the truth of history told. Were we not united by a common allegiance to the crown of Great Britain under the royal government? Were we not united in opposition to the oppressions of that government as UNITED COLONIES? Were we not UNITED after we achieved our Independence as a CONFEDERACY? and are we not now united under a Federal Government by the Constitution of the U. S.? Can any one of these notorious facts be denied? No. But we do deny the inference from such a condition of things, that the State Governments, or the people composing the separate communities under the local governments, lose any of their rights by the National Union which the several sovereign and independent States have formed by the Constitution of a General Government. On the contrary we hold that they have acquired rights of immense value, derived from the compact of union; and have reserved rights of the highest importance also, secured under it; and we consider that man the best master of State rights, who devotes himself to maintain the acquired rights and reserved rights of the States. This can only be done by preserving the Union—and preserving the strict limitations prescribed in its Constitution. We know that Andrew Jackson is devoted to accomplish both these objects in the present crisis; and we shall regret it extremely if Doctor Cocke cannot go with him.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12. 1835.

The appointments of officers for this county are received. The Orphans' Court, Notary Public, and County Surveyor, are the same as last year. We have not seen the list of Justices of the Peace, but presume, in most instances the same gentlemen are continued.

The prices of grain in Baltimore, on Thursday last, were, prime red wheat \$1.12; Yellow Corn 66 cts. and white 65, both in demand; oats 37½; cloverseed \$7.50.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Friday, a message was received from the President of the United States, covering a report from the Secretary of State concerning the Diplomatic relations of the U. S. States, which were read and ordered to be laid on the table and printed. Various petitions and bills from the House of Representatives were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of the orders which have been 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 Naval Forces, assembled in the Harbor of Charleston—particularly such orders, if any such have been given, to resist the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina, within the chartered limits of said State, which, after some debate between Messrs. Poindexter, Webster and Grundy, was laid on the table for the 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 Committee of the Whole, had under consideration the 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 Senator of the state, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Reed, Esq.

In the House of Delegates, Feb. 5.—A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to fix the second day of next March for the adjournment of the General Assembly, if no earlier day in the mean time be agreed upon.

Mr. Wright, of Queen Anne's, 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 Sprigg of Prince George's county, for the Western Shore; and Thomas Hayward of Dorchester county, for the Branch Bank at Easton. This 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 Directors in manner as aforesaid;” and upon the statement, in the annual report of the Treasurer of the 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, entitled, an act for the benefit of Thomas S. Carter, late sheriff of Caroline county, was read a second time and passed.

Feb. 7.—Ordered, That the committee on inspections be required to inquire into the expediency of having appointed a sworn weigher or weighers of wheat, in the city of Balti-

more, and report to this house by bill or otherwise.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill for the benefit of Thomas S. Carter, late sheriff of Caroline county, which will pass with the proposed amendments, which were read and concurred in by the House.

The House had under consideration the report of the joint committee on so much of the 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 not room.

The excellent communication of our correspondent “A Plain Man,” was received at a moment when we could not possibly give it an insertion, and was accidentally overlooked in making up the matter for our last paper. The subject however is of a character which will lose none of its interest by the delay.

We cannot agree with our correspondent in all his views; especially in those in relation to a Bank of the U. S. States? We are not disposed however, to enter into a discussion of the question; the leading objections, that his sketch of a Bank seems to present to our view, are first, in the extent of power and patronage which it would confer on the President and Senate of the U. S. States, and secondly in the discord which might arise between the parent and branch Banks; the former being under the management and control of the Federal, the latter under those of the State Governments. The communication in general, is of a character that will afford much interest to our readers, and we shall be pleased to receive the contributions of the author as frequently as his leisure will allow.

FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Mulliken. I have ever been a little surprised at the movements and conduct of that portion of society called Federalists formerly, and now the coalition, being a union of discontented republicans and a variety of other associates; but their last step or tergiversation has created a much greater surprise in my mind. To find them now the friends and advocates of the present chief magistrate of the union, makes me almost distrust my own feelings, and causes me to doubt my own strong political friendship for Jackson; having been taught 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 is a phenomenon in nature. The present unhappy state into which the United States are plunged is not the first which has been caused by their tyrannical course of proceedings. During administration of the elder Adams our citizens were called to arms to quell the whiskey insurrection of Pennsylvania, caused by an 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 country, 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 unbecoming and undeviating opposition to the many and various movements and laws of the republican administrations, which time has demonstrated to be beneficial to our rising republic; war was proclaimed, still notwithstanding their many signal friendships exhibited to the enemy during the war, and their strong opposition, such as hoisting blue lights to inform the enemy where and when to attack our young but powerful army; the refusal of federal governors to allow the militia to cross the line to obtain a victory; Resolutions passed by federal 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; commencing writing to their superior officers to harass the militia to make them tired of the war, and that too in the sight of the enemy'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 safe through the war, and caused the American name to be respected in every clime.—Finding their political characters now sunk below 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 cause which recommended Mr. Crawford for President of the United States, who would have done honor to his country, and united in support of Mr. Adams, who like themselves was always looking out to see what advantage could be taken of the times, or by what ways and means he could be in power. What was the result? Is it not fresh in the minds of every American? The present Chief Magistrate received a majority of electoral votes, and should have been proclaimed President of the United States, but the restless spirits of the ambiguous 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 voice of the people, and in opposition also to the constituents of the western intruder. Jackson like the younger Adams as they did the Elder, and the younger Adams as they did the Elder, placed in the Chair of State the venerable Jackson, in opposition to whom every engine was in motion, the most unheard of abuse was poured out; their malicious outrage was not confined to the patriot and soldier, who had bled his breast in time of danger to save his country; but it was liberally bestowed on his bosom companion. Those self created political entities, a compound of all the odd ends of disaffection, finding themselves again foiled, like a true and faithful fox dog, cast around to see what track they should again pursue; at length the old Kentuckian trailed off on the Tariff, and every mother's son was soon heard to give tongue. This system was forced to

the highest scale by Mr. Clay and his friends, though many of them knew it was contrary to the true interest and policy of the American government. But why was it so strenuously urged? Like the preceding part of their conduct, they were willing to risk the safety and happiness of their country at the shrine of ambition. They thought the eastern States New York, Pennsylvania, and the westward, which were progressing in manufactures, would support Clay in preference to Jackson, and thus sir, we may safely date the cause of the present unhappy prospects in the South, and hence their great desire to see Jackson march an armed force to Charleston to support their doctrines and principles; you would then soon see their papers turning summersets, and repeat their previous predictions that Jackson was a military chieftain, an Oliver Cromwell, a blood thirsty Nero or Tyrant. That South Carolina and the southern States are unjustly oppressed, cannot be denied; that a high tariff is not beneficial to America, is not to be doubted, and that the tariff should be brought to the standard so warmly and repeatedly recommended by the President is not to be questioned; but that the citizens of South Carolina have taken rash and impolitic steps, and have advanced doctrines which are sapping the fundamental rights of our country is equally true; and that Jackson like a true and faithful sentinel, will promptly execute his trust, see the laws enforced, and the union preserved, no man can hesitate to believe.—

But of what benefit is this high tariff? Let us test its principles. During the embargo and the war, it being difficult to procure British fabrics, a certain portion of citizens embarked their capital in manufactures (in part prior to the war); and let every American for a moment turn his attention to the unpardonable impositions at that time forced on the farmers and mechanics who had to purchase cloth, yes, cloth which the manufacturer declared they could sell at six dollars and have a handsome profit, they made us pay 12 and 16 dollars for; after the war ceased and the British began to pour in on us their fabrics 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 not 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 fabrics began to improve both in quality and respectability, but the prospects of amazing large fortunes induced many others to embark in the same boat, which caused great competition, and added to the importations, caused a reduction in their profits; again application was made to congress to increase the duties, which was done almost to a prohibitory extent in 1828—Still not 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 principles and doctrines rest the present unhappy situation of our country, which may end in blood shed and dissolution; 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 basis on which we could rest our views, and be certain of a steady commerce and exchange of produce? Has not this feeble and changeable mode of doing business been the ruin of thousands? Has it not filled your country full of speculators and commercial rogues? Has it not brought disunion on the most just government in existence? and should the American System be urged to its utmost, will you not destroy the powerful 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 quality of 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, (the tariff men have put a higher tax on coarse than fine cloth), and suppose the tariff was abolished, would not this mechanic or labourer be able to purchase the same suit for \$7.80—say \$4.20 tax? then let me ask you if \$4.20 is not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man to throw away to gratify the ambition of a few moneyed men who have invested their capital in manufactures? I do not pretend to say the above sums stated are the rates of duty, not having any documents by me to guide, but the principle is the subject I wish to lay down. And farther are the manufacturers even benefited by this oppression? lay what duties you please, the English will import either at a loss to themselves or smuggle in, or evade your laws so as to compete with your domestic fabrics, for God knows many of them are wiles and evasions to do any thing. Have they not evaded 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 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 not the tariff; and it is removed every thing you purchase is lower, and if you say such a thing is not the fact, you must have discovered in those days 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. S. States, and the State, and the many pranks played with them, reminds me of the observation of an old Dutchman, who in a very grave manner observed, he was afraid that those Philosophers and Astronomers who were all ways playing their pranks with the sun, some day or other by their foolishness would put him out. I shall be told, to abolish the tariff may be, but are there thousands to suffer for the benefit of a few hundred, and those two who threaten themselves in this dilemma? I shall be told the revenue will suffer; not so, let them do as our President has recommended; but should

those tariff men put a stop to all importations, then the revenue would decline; but sir, I would establish a revenue on a more lasting foundation. As the coalition took great umbrage at the suggestion of the President relative to banks, I suppose they will think it sacrilege for me to propose one, but notwithstanding, I will venture.

Sir, my plan for a bank would be, in the first place let every State revoke their Bank charters—then let the U. S. States erect a Bank on their capital, let her establish as many branches through the different States as may be requisite to carry on commerce; the revenue arising from the mother and children should be the property of the U. S. States, out of which let her retain as much as would be sufficient to support all her movements, the residue should be distributed through the different States to pay their expenses of all kinds, even tending to the various county charges, if sufficient; and should there then be an overplus it should then be applied to internal improvements and building houses of worship. Should she not have sufficient funds I would levy a tax to put her in operation, then from the first profits I would pay principal and interest to those and their heirs the full amount for which they were taxed.

The mother bank should be under the control of the President and Senate. The branches under the management of Governors and Senate, each State be compelled to lay an annual statement of their proceedings before their legislatures, which should be transmitted to the President and Senate of the United States, which should be laid before Congress with the transactions of the mother bank annually, all of which should be laid before the people of the U. S. States. You would then have a fixed revenue not to depend on casual duties, you would then break up your stock jobbers and money changers; you would then have no monopolies; you would then have no imposition from bank directors; you would have no counterfeit bills; your notes would pass current in every quarter of the globe; your brokers who now live on the distress of the travellers, by discounting various notes, would be at an end, and we would be a happy people. A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot county, Feb. 1, 1835.

MARRIED.

On Monday last, by the Revd. Lott Warfield, Mr. ELI CAULE, of Queen Anne's 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 editor of the Whig. Feb 12 3w

NOTICE.

SHEREBY 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 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. GROOM, SAM'L T. KENNARD, SAM'L ROBERTS. Feb. 19th, 1835—Feb 12

Coach, Gig, and Harness



MAKING.

THE Subscribers 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 Bugge, 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 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 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 above six times. Feb 12 6w (G)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of vendition exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, against John Camper, at the suits of the following 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 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 TUESDAY, 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 do. chair, 3 tables and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture—also 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 acre what it may. The above property will be sold subject to prior executions to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of vendition exponas, and the interest and cost due, and to become due thereon. J. M. FAULKNER, Sd. Jan 19

\$10 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

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

ASKEW WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Eucaine, Strichnine, Cocaine, Pimento, Oil Cucumber, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Donorized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, 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

REMOVAL.

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

MILLINERY 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 flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties 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 Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKER.

Denton, Maryland.

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

"CHAINS, KEYS AND SEALS."

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

February 21, 1832.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore, 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 Baltimore, 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 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 others,

Blair's Ancient History Rudiman's Latin

Tyler's History Grammar

Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements

Goldsmith's Greece Keigh on the Globes

Grisham's England McIntyre on the Globes

Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost

Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures

Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geography

Testament and Atlas

Wilson's do. do. Adams do. do.

Greek Exercises Academician Reader

Hutton's Xenophon Introduction to do.

Horace Delphini English Reader

Vilgil Sequel to do.

Caesar English Grammars

Gracia Minora Spelling Books

Gracia Majora Gough, Pike, Jess and

Smart's Cicero Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.

Viri Romae Also, Slates, Pencils,

Historia Sacra Paper, Blank Books,

Muir's Syntax Lead Pencils, &c.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

July 10

100 NEGROES WANTED.

WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25

years of age. Persons having places 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 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.

350 NEGROES

WANTED.

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

All communications promptly attended to.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

Baltimore.

may 29

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

qualities.

CASIMETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,

BOMBASINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome

Plaid and Striped Domestic; Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

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

Millinery and Mantua-making.

MRS. GIBBS,

NEXT door to Mr. James Wilson's store,

Washington Street, Easton, has just received

in addition to her former stock, a large supply of

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles,

which she will dispose of at moderate terms.

MRS. GIBBS, grateful 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. 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 fashions.

jan 5

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED

ACRES OF LAND, situated upon

the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite

Cambridge. The land is of good quality,

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

subscriber.

PETER WEBB.

oct. 4

Dr. SCUDDER'S

CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible

remedy, places it as a general appendage to

every family, and a constant need-necessity 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

commendation; 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 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 forth as 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 advertisements

of different kinds of Eye Water, many of

which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by

Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,

Oculist and Inserter of Artificial Human Eyes,

City of New York, and to be had wholesale

and retail of Dr. S. W. SPENCER, Sole

Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.

d-e 22

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

manufacture, of superior materials and in the

best style of workmanship,

all descriptions of

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,

of the most approved and fashionable

patterns.

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

directions.

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted

on reasonable terms.

aug 28

1 year

JOHN J. HARROD,

PUBLISHER, BOOK SELLER AND

STATIONER.

No. 172, MARKET STREET, Baltimore.

Has constantly on hand,

A GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and

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 following:

—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the

Human Mind, the most popular work now ex-

tant.

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned

and authentic Jewish Historian and cele-

brated Warrior, including his dissertations con-

cerning Jesus Christ, 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

Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Watt's much admired work on the im-

provement of the mind—a new and fine edi-

tion.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Cas-

tegians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes

and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by

the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Profes-

or 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. 8vo.

Drs. Mosheim, Coyle 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.

Watson's very popular Theological Insti-

tutes, or a view of the Creeds, Doctrines,

Morals and Institutions of Christianity.

The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn

Book, in a variety of Binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Howe's Devout Exercises of

the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitu-

tion and Discipline.

Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scrip-

ture Promises.

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Reli-

gion 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

Mary Collyer, with wood cuts.

Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge.

150 different sorts of premium Books, for

Academies, &c.

The Academician Reader, a very popular

School 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 contribu-

tions from many distinguished Ministers, and

other writers.

Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's

Supper—which contains many new, impor-

tant and highly interesting views of the

Christian Church—by the Reverend James R. Wil-

liams.

—ON HAND—

Super Royal, Royal Medium, Demj, Fol-

io Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quan-

tity and well assorted.

Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals,

Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a

great variety.

Custom Blanks, in their variety.

Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted.

Penknives, Razors, Red Tape and Taste.

Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine.

English and American Lead Pencils, as-

sorted.

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 PA-

PAPER.

Blue and White and White Bonnet Boards.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 34.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 542.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.
(During the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue 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 ar-
rars are settled, without the approval of the
publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,
inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—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 ad-
joining the lands of John W. Blake's heirs, Sam-
uel Sneed, and of William G. Tighman, 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
heir, 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 dis-
charged, 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 Talbot county Court,
within six months from the day of said sale.
WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.
Easton, Jan. 29, 1833. Trustee.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

At the commencement of the new year, by For-
tune's Favorite.

SYLVESTER.

Drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTE-
RY, Class No. 3, for 1833—drawn at Phila-
delphia, Jan. 12, 1833.

46 18 24 56 13 31 11 57

Combination 18 24 56, the highest prize of 20,
000 Dollars, was sold by all lucky SYLVESTER,
TER, to one of his distant patrons. This but
a few days since that we had to announce the
sale of the prize of 10,000 Dollars in the Vir-
ginia State Lottery; also 4,000 in a late class
of New York Lottery. These facts will re-
main as great monuments to the fame of the
all fortunate SYLVESTER.

For a full and complete list of prizes, and
the names of the winners, apply to the
Price List, Office of

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 3, to be drawn at Baltimore on Sat-
urday, Feb. 16th, 1833.

Prizes, 10,000, 5,000, 2,500, 1,000, 500,
250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1, 50c.

Whole Tickets \$5. Halves, 2 50. Quarters
1 25.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Class No. 7, for 1833.

To be drawn at Wilmington (Delaware) Feb.
18th.

10,000 DOLLARS.

1 prize of 10,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,000, 500,
250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1, 50c.

Tickets \$5. Halves 2 50. Quarters 1 25.

Orders from any part of the U. States
will receive the same attention as on personal
application. When \$10 and upwards are re-
mitted postage need not be paid.

SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the
several States in which he has offices, (New
York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, Nashville and
New Orleans); thus all tickets issued from 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 dwell-
ing 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 Car-
riage house, all of which are in excellent order.
For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq.
who, in my absence, will sell 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,
1833, by Charles Korman, 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's trade. Said
colored man is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4
inches high, has a half inch scar on his right
arm, occasioned by a burn. Had on when com-
mitted, a dark pea coat and pants; check shirt,
white fur hat and old pair of boots.

The owner of the above described colored
man is requested to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take him away, other-
wise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
Jan 28—Feb 9 3w

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

IN SENATE—JANUARY 31, 1833.

SPEECH OF MR. BIBB, of Kentucky.
(Continued.)

Mr. Bibb 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 an au-
thority so highly respectable, and so deeply
seated in the affections of the people,
as the author of the proclamation, to the
doctrines of which it had become his duty
to advert. But, whilst he stood on the
principles of the Constitution, whilst he
had on his side the opinions of patriots,
of lovers of liberty, opinions which were de-
fended by some of the most eminent of
the men who framed the Constitution—
which opinions were promulgated
throughout the United States, for the
purpose of inducing the adoption of the
Constitution by the people—he felt him-
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tained.

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that point of his argument in which he
had maintained that the Federal Constitu-
tion is a compact between the States—
He now said, in addition, that he consid-
ered every Government instituted by con-
sent, and reduced to the form of a written
Constitution, to be a compact; and that
they who hold the power to alter and
amend, have a sovereign power over
the Government, are parties to that com-
pact. The 5th article of the Federal
Constitution, he said, placed the power of
amending the Constitution in the Legis-
lature of the respective States, or in their
respective conventions. They created
it, and they can destroy it. The Con-
stitution, he said, abounds with compacts.
Article 1, section 9, contains compacts
by the several States not to exercise
certain powers which might be injurious.
The 4th article contains compacts by the
several States with each other, and by the
whole with each. The various stipula-
tions in the Constitution, and especially
the equality of representation in the Sen-
ate, and the majority required to add new
powers or to amend, exhibit sedulous
care to preserve to their respective local
Governments, their local interests.

In prosecution of this jealous care for
the preservation of the powers and rights
of sovereignty not surrendered by the
States, a number of States, at the time of
their adopting the Constitution, expressed
a desire, in order to prevent mis-construc-
tion, that further declaratory and restric-
tive clauses should be added. According
to the first Congress held under the new
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of which were adopted by the States—
The tenth of which is as follows: "The
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by this Constitution, nor prohibited by
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respectively, or to the people."

It is clear that the Federal Government
was made by the States; that it is a com-
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constituent and essential parties to the
existence of the Federal Government; that
the States surrendered only a portion of
their powers and authorities; that all
powers not delegated nor prohibited are
retained; that they have retained the ul-
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ernment; that special care has been taken
in the compact, to protect against the ad-
dition of new powers, unless three fourths
of the States shall concur.

This brings us to the question, how the
several States are to be protected against
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proposition for a grant of new powers by
amendment, and substituting therefor a
palpable usurpation of powers not dele-
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The abuse of delegated powers is one
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legates, rest solely upon the machinery
and regulating checks of the Federal
Government itself?

It is conceded by me, that generally the
security against abuses of the delegated
powers lies in the nature and organization
of the Government itself; the distribution
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(Continued.)

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IN SENATE—JANUARY 31, 1833.

SPEECH OF MR. BIBB, of Kentucky.
(Continued.)

Mr. Bibb resumed the argument which
he yesterday began upon the bill. He
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In prosecution of this jealous care for
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of the States shall concur.

This brings us to the question, how the
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The abuse of delegated powers is one
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ers to those who elected them. To abuse
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served, are subjects entirely different.

The question is, whether or no, in
case of a deliberate, palpable, and dan-
gerous exercise of powers not granted by
the compact, the States who are par-
ties thereto have the right to interpose,
for maintaining the progress of the evil,
for maintaining within their respective
limits the authorities, rights, and lib-
erties pertaining to them.

The question is not whether the State
Governments shall direct and control the
Federal Government in the exercise of
its delegated powers, but whether they
shall interpose for arresting the

delegated by the States; as a Government deriving its powers by special delegation, leaving to 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 it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively or to the people."

When the new Federal Constitution was framed and proposed for adoption, the encroaching 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 adorned 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, observations on the present, and the reflections of the wise, the good, the philanthropic, and the patriot.

These principles are clearly stated and forcibly 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 Federal Government are few and defined; that those which remain to the State Governments are numerous and indefinite; that the change 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 power, and written declarations in a Constitution, are not sufficient to restrain the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, with their assigned limits, nor to prevent their encroachments, the one upon the other, nor to 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 constitutional means and personal motives to resist encroachments of the other departments.

The Federal Government is then represented as containing all the securities of a single Republic, by the divisions of the several classes of Executive, Judicial, and Legislative powers, among the several distinct departments; but, also, that by the division of powers between the State Governments and the Federal Government, each department 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 Governments.

The Letters of Publius do most explicitly explain that the State Governments were safeguards against the encroachments of the Federal Government; not only as being constituent parts, but by reason of having a will of their own, capable of watching, capable of resisting their force, and having the control of the militia.

The resolutions of Kentucky and Virginia of 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 report and resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, of January, 1810, do not in the least conflict with the resolutions of Virginia, of 1798 and 1799; and Kentucky, of 1799. Those of 1810 relate to a proposition from Pennsylvania to provide by amendments to the Constitution, for cases of conflicting decisions between the State Courts and the Federal Courts. Those of 1798 and 1799, relate to the deliberate and palpable usurpations by the Federal Government, of the dangerous powers, other than those delegated.

The inaugural address of Mr. Jefferson recommends "the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies." The Letters of Publius, before the State Conventions convened,—"the explanations in the Conventions by the advocates of the proposed Constitution; the resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, of 1798 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 usurpations of the Federal Government."

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 with 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 war, in a war with a member of the confederacy. We ought first to be well assured that war presents the only mode of settling the question.

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 ask, Have we justice on our side? 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 against the system of protection, as oppressive to them; and unvariously 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, twice recommended the measure to us, as one of justice and policy. But before complying with this recommendation to do justice to South Carolina, Congress proceeds to take up another recommendation from the Executive to enforce the tariff laws. Can we stand this? said Mr. Bibb. Can we expect that an overruling 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 shaven lamb. Let 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

her discontents more effectually than we can by the employment of military force.

I do not, said Mr. Bibb, wish to be misunderstood. In these times of political excitement, whatever is spoken or reported, may be misinterpreted. He wished it to be understood, that he did not approve of the doctrine of Carolina, in their full extent. But, if we make war upon her, to put down her principles, we must be sure that those principles are bad and dangerous.

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 enforce 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 South Carolina surrendered the right to secede from the Union, in case of a dangerous invasion of her rights by the Federal Government. In the solemn declaration of principles with which some of the States accompanied the adoption of the Constitution, this right is declared to be inalienable. There was too much truth in the axiom contained in many State Constitutions, that a frequent recourse to first principles is necessary to the maintenance of liberty. Here Mr. Bibb read a passage from the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Now, if South Carolina has mistaken her injury and her remedy, shall we make war upon her, and put down the principles asserted by the Declaration of Independence. The ratification adopted the same principles; and they were accepted as forming a part of the Constitution. Mr. Bibb here referred to the declaration accompanying the ratification of the Constitution by the State of New York—that "all power was derived from the people, and could be resumed by the people whenever it became necessary for their happiness." They go on to say, "Under these impressions, and declaring that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent with the said Constitution; and in confidence that the amendments which shall have been proposed to the said Constitution will receive an early and mature consideration, we, the said Delegates, in the name and in the behalf of the people of the State of New York, do, by these presents assent to, and ratify the said Constitution." &c.

The reservations of the State of Rhode Island were of the same tenor; and he went on to read her declaration. He then read the declaration which accompanied the ratification of the Constitution by South 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. Bibb 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 Congress, 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 right, under the principles adopted in the Declaration of Independence, to alter, reform, and amend their form of government as much and as often as such change was necessary, in their opinion, to the right ends of government—the interests of the people. The people have an unalienable, indefeasible right to make a government which shall be adequate to their needs. Upon this principle it was that the old compact was destroyed, and a new one made.

We are now about to make war upon a State, which formed a part of the old confederation, and became a party to the new Constitution, 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 they should be in her opinion, abused 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 resuming the rights claimed by South 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 Government but the living? The dead heed them not. Mr. Bibb asked if it was possible that the people of the States, in adopting this Constitution could have intended to surrender absolutely and forever the rights which had been obtained by a revolution. So well did they understand the difficulty of shaking off the powers which once enchain 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 to them, were reserved to themselves.

What if South Carolina be mistaken. Shall we make war upon her on account of her mistake? Shall we resort to armed measures of force, such as are never used in domestic cases? He admitted that South Carolina had 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 Federal Government. Such had not been our course of conduct in regard to foreign 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 this bill to show the spirit in which it had been answered. It had been said that, whether force is to be employed or not, would depend on South Carolina. He would observe that if any single act of war had been committed by South Carolina, it had as yet been only committed on paper. Her ordinances and laws were still on her statute books; 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

on South Carolina and what she may do. It depends on her whether she will repeal her ordinances and her laws, and then there will be no resort to force. This did not satisfy him, because it left the destinies of the State at the discretion 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 the two contending parties, and thus to precipitate them into civil war? Would it be discreet in him to put a magazine under his house, to which, although he himself might not apply a torch, some imprudent servant might, and thus destroy 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 Indians, to which he gave his assent, inasmuch as they repelled the idea of applying force to coerce a State of the Union.

He might be accused of characterizing his 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 issuing of the proclamation of the President? 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 military force, he would have to issue his orders to distant officers, who could not be acting on their own responsibility. He was opposed 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 execration, it appeared to be very similar in its provisions. He alluded to the secession law, which had been put down by the people in the majesty of their power. 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 marshal 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 probably they would be tried there; for he did not know to what jurisdiction it was proposed to transfer them. He desired to enter his protest against these prison ships; and he entreated the Judiciary Committee not to stamp the bill with so odious a character.

The bill was also objectionable, in his view, because it looked too like the riot 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 phraseology, "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 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 discretion 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 against a State, and by placing a magazine 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 South Carolina.

Instead of passing this bill, he wished the Senate to act in that spirit of amity, and conciliation, and compromise, which gave rise to the Federal Constitution. The Constitution was made in that spirit. In that spirit it was conceived and brought forth. And that was the vital spark that animated it. It was the life blood of the Constitution itself, and if they consent to split that, they would split it for all political purposes, as fatally as when the stab of the dagger lets out the heart's blood of man, causing the most excruciating agony and death. He would throw aside all constitutional grounds, and go on the score of policy into the discussion of the tariff bill, which was the great cause of complaint in South Carolina. No policy could be sound which was not based on the principles of justice. He could not conceive how that could be sound which was based on injustice and oppression. On such bases the Union itself could not last.

It stood on record, that one of the Roman Provinces rebelled against the Gov-

ernment, again and again. The leaders were subdued, and many of the Senators of his party, and many of the people were taken or killed. The conquered provinces sent ambassadors to Rome, and when these ambassadors appeared, the Consul asked of them—what punishment did they deserve? The answer of the ambassadors was—such punishment as he dearest who contends for liberty. It was demanded of them by the Senate, whether, if terms of peace were granted them, they would abide faithfully by them? They replied, emphatically, that if the terms were good and just, they would abide faithfully by them, and the peace should 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 with the spirit which was thus exhibited, declaring that they who thus contended for freedom, were worthy to be Roman citizens, and gave them all which they demanded.

He wished, then, an American Senate to imitate their noble example. It was a cause worthy of imitation. He invoked the Senate to sift the complaints of South Carolina, for they alone were worthy to be American citizens, who contended zealously for the principles of civil liberty, and are not fit subjects to be denounced and accused.

He entreated the Senate to go seriously into an examination of the matter, and to treat this State as she ought to be treated; to give ear to her complaints, to consult 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 forbearance of a natural parent. He would not that this Government should raise its sacrilegious hand against one of the mothers of our Confederacy, and thus stamp infamy on our history; but he would instill into the Senate to follow the divine precept 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 benign 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 had forgiven others. He hoped that the great Ruler of the Universe would 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 one side, and England and France on the other. (The conclusion drawn by the Courier from the statements, that as a naval and defensive power, Great Britain stands preeminent, 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; Great Britain 110,000. The total number of vessels of war in the possession of Russia, of all descriptions, is 125, Austria 72, Prussia 2, France 320, Great Britain 504, viz: Ships of the line, Frigates, Other kinds.

Russia has	46	30	80
Austria	3	8	61
Prussia	2	—	—
France	60	53	207
Great Britain	162	118	324

The disposable revenue of Russia, after paying the interest of the national debt, is 11 millions pounds sterling; Austria 9; Prussia 64; France 38; Great Britain 26. National debt of Russia, 55 millions; Austria, 60; Prussia, 28; France, 300; Great Britain, 770. The interest on the national debt of Great Britain, is calculated at 28 millions!

Extraordinary Theft.—The following amusing and singular piece of roguery, lately occurred in Paris.

An individual, well dressed, presented himself at the shop of a female who sold ready made linen in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observed to her that he appeared to keep a large assortment of gentlemen's shirts. "Oh yes," she had them of all descriptions, and very cheap." Pray, madam, said he, have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality, for ladies; I am about to be married and wish to make my intended wife a present of three dozen. Certainly, certainly, sir, I have some which I am sure will suit you, and forthwith three parcels, each containing a dozen, were exhibited on the counter. One was opened and the stranger examined it with much attention; at last he said, I am afraid that these are too short; they seemed lost for a moment in thought, at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind of ascertaining the precise size wanted—an idea seemed to strike him: "Madam, he said, you are about the height and size of the lady I shall shortly marry; would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress?" not at all, I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure." In a minute the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked round her, and stooped, apparently to draw down the garment behind her to its full length, in doing which he very adroitly fastened her clothes to it with a large pin. She supposing his examination finished, attempted to take it off again, when to her astonishment she found her clothes rose up with it. At this moment the fellow grasped the parcel and made off with them. The poor woman hesitated to follow—made another attempt to divest herself of the superfluous covering, but failing to do so ran after him. So much time, however, was lost, and so many boys collected about her at the novel appearance of the presented, that she was soon compelled to return to her shop, and put up with the loss.

Mrs. Anne Royall has been presented with an engraved portrait of Richard M. Johnson, as a new year's gift. In alluding to her present she says:—We should have preferred the original to its likeness, and put up with the loss.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, February 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 destroyed by fire, and that the Farmers' 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 Legislature of Maryland in regard to the Ordinance and other acts of South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1st of February.

The Charleston Patriot, of the 2d inst. has the following paragraph:

Some excitement was produced here yesterday in consequence of the detention by the revenue cutters (and not by the sloop of war Natchez as stated by the Mercury this morning,) of two vessels, the British ship Roger Stewart, from Greenock, and Spanish brig Hermosa Habanero, from Havana. The object of the detention was simply to secure the payment of the duties, under the state of things, being entirely new, produced by our Ordinances and the consequent laws, which were intended to go 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 Monday.

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 secession at will, "whenever she shall find the benefit of union exceeded by its evils, union being the means of securing 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 counselors, "bound hand and foot to his own and the country's bitter enemies, the ultra federalists, ultra bank, ultra tariff, ultra internal improvement, and Hartford Convention men—the habitual scoffers at State rights;" reproaching the doctrine of nullification as weak and mischievous; and approving the mission of Mr. Leigh to South Carolina, &c.

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 eccentric gentleman.

A PROPOSITION.—The following is a matter in which the Eastern Shore is particularly interested. It has come so sudden and unexpectedly upon us, that we have no answer to the proposition, at the present juncture, save, on the part of our suitors, will, we presume, prevent his pressing his pretensions to our hand, 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 Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, 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 Delaware.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State do and he hereby is authorized and empowered, to cause the above measure should 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 carry 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.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit the foregoing resolutions to the Governor of the State of Maryland, to be laid by him before the Legislature of that State.

LIEUT. RANDOLPH.—It is with sincere pleasure 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 case under consideration. He has been fully and honorably acquitted 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 election of the public printer to the commencement of next Congress. Mr. Clay gave notice that he should tomorrow introduce a bill to modify the act of last session, to alter and amend the several laws imposing duties on imports. Mr. C. said, he had bestowed much attention upon it, in the hope—perhaps the vain hope—of reconciling 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 explanation of its provisions. The resolution moved by Mr. Poindeux on Thursday last, calling for the orders issued to commanders of the naval and military forces in and near Charleston, was taken up and agreed to without a division. At 12 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the further consideration of the special order, the collection of the revenue 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 reconsider the bill, with instructions to the committee of ways and means, it was finally laid on the table till Tuesday. The bill to refund to the heirs of Matthew Lyons a fine imposed on him under the Sedition Law, was now taken up and ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 77 to 63.

On Friday, the 8th, the committee on the judiciary, of the House of Representatives, made their report, accompanied by a bill more effectually to provide for the execution of the revenue laws, &c.

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 Globe mentions an amendment proposed to that State by Mr. Blake, to the effect "that if the new tariff bill should pass, it would become necessary for Massachusetts to institute an inquiry into the status of the Union, which, in such case, had better remain."

MARRIED

At St. Joseph's, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. J. B. Cary, Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, to Mrs. GRANT, all of Queen Anne's county.

On the same day, Mr. JOHN HINDS, to Mrs. MERRIDITH, all of Queen Anne's. On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY, to Mrs. MARY E. BECKLEY, all of this town.

JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER 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 learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, 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 Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 3 vols. 8vo. Dr. Watts' much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, 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 3 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Mosheim, Oakes 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 a royal 8vo. volume.

Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Creeds, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.

The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Bindings. Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.

Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture 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 Mary Collyer, with wood cuts.

Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge. 150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c.

The Academic Reader, a very popular School class Book.

The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant, a popular weekly Religious paper.—No. 3 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. Williams.

—ON HAND—

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.

Dray, Cass, Siles, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a great variety.

Custom Blanks, in their variety. Bills of Exchange and Leading assorted.

Penknives, Razors, red Tape and Tasse. 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.

Frontispieces and Grocers Wrapping PAPER.

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

Feb 16 12w

TO PRINTERS.—E. WHITE & W. HAGER respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as LETTER FOUNDERS, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united 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 unwholesome 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, a part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine last 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 specimens exhibit a complete series from Diamond (in 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 Smith and West Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new at sign 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 specimens.

New York, Jan. 3—Feb 8

400 Acres of Land for Sale.
I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber, the dwelling and out houses in tolerable repair. Fish and fowl in their season. 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.
Oct. 4

Dr. SCUDDER'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant attendant upon 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 useful to attach any certificate 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 received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water—and the success effected by it, have been sent forth as wonderful beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it, as his reputation and experience as an Oculist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily 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 Artificial Human Eyes,
City of New York, and to be had wholesale
and retail of Dr. S. W. SPENCER, Sole
Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.
Dec 32

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 supply of

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles,
which she will dispose of on moderate terms.
MRS. GIBBS, grateful 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. 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 fashions.
Jan 5

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
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-
terns.
Orders 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 repainted
on reasonable terms.
aug 28 1 year

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
qualities,
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN-
NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS,
&c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
such as white and brown Shirtings, handsome
Pleated and Striped Domestic, Cotton Yarn,
&c. &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.
aug 8

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 be separated. Per-
sons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well
to give me a call, as I am permanently set-
tled in this market, and will at all times give
higher prices in CASH, than any other pur-
chaser who is now, or may hereafter come in
to market.
All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSH, at his Agency of-
fice, 48 Baltimore Street, or to the subscribers
at his residence, above the intersection of
Albany St. with the Harford Turnpike Road,
near the Missionary Church. The house is
white, with trees in front.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 29 Baltimore.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-
more city and county, on the 4th day
of January, 1833, by Chas. Keenan, 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 Cooky, Esq. living on
the York road, 11 miles from the city. Said
coloured woman is about 32 years of age, 5
feet 9 inches high, scar on her breast occa-
sioned by a burn, scar on her right ear and a
scar 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 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
others,
Blair's Ancient History Riddiman's Latin
Grammar
Euclid's Elements
Goldsmith's Home Keith on the Globes
Goldsmith's Greece Melville on the Globes
Grimshaw's England
Tooke's Pantheon
Bonny's Algebra Blair's Lectures
Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-
phy and Atlas
Wilson's do. do. Adams do. do.
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphin
Vigil
Sallust
Cesar
Greece Minora
Greece Majora
Smarta's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Rome
Historia Sacra
Muir's Syntax
Edward Mullikin.
July 10

100 NEGROES WANTED.
I 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
determined at all times to give higher cash price
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.

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH



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, 1832.

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the
owners of negroes, in Maryland, Vir-
ginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead,
but that he still lives, to give them CASH
and the highest price 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 been copied my for
mer advertisement, will copy the above, and
discontinue the others.
oct 9

MISS MARY BROWN.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends
and the public generally that she has re-
moved her

MILLINERY 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 fashionable goods, and flatters herself
that her attention to her business in all its
varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will
be pleasing to the public.
Easton, Oct. 30

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FIRST SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PILLS, OILS,
GLASS, &c.
AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye
Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strychnine, Corrine,
Piperine, Oil Cubes
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Castor,
Dissolved Laudu
num,
Ditto Opium,
todyne,
Centa, Belladonna, &c. &c. and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 9 by 10, 10 by 12,
12 by 16, &c.
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 19

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 6 o'clock P. M., on
Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leav-
ing 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
leaving 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-
lis 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.
jan 5

JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

No. 172, MARKET STREET, Baltimore,
has constantly on hand,
A GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and
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-
ing:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the
Human Mind, the most popular work now ex-
tant.
The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned
and authentic Jewish Historian and cele-
brated Warrior, including his dissertations con-
cerning Jesus Christ, 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 these
English translators, Robinson, Hunter and
Saffell—the whole complete in 3 vols. 8vo.
Dr. Watt's much admired work on the im-
provement of the mind—a new and fine edi-
tion.
The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Car-
thaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes
and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by
the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Pro-
fessor 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. 8vo.
Dr. Molesworth, Coyley and Gledy'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.
Watson's very popular Theological In-
stitutes, or a view of the Creeds, Doctrines,
Morals and Institutions of Christianity.
The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn
Book, in a variety of Binding.
Mrs. Elizabeth Howe's Devout Exercises of
the Heart.
The Methodist Protestant Church Consti-
tution and Discipline.
The collected edition of Scrip-
ture Promises.
Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Reli-
gion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.
Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social
Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
A full of quality abridged by the Rev. John
Wesley.
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, &c.
The Academic Reader, a very popular
School 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 contribu-
tions 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-
liams.

ON HAND—

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio,
Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quan-
tity and well assorted.
Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals,
Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a
great variety.
Custom Blanks, in their variety.
Bills of Exchange and Leading assorted.
Penknives, Razors, Red Tape and Taste.
Portfolios—Albums, extra and fine.
English and American Lead Pencils, as-
sorted.
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 PA-
PER.
Ironmongery and Grocers Wrapping PA-
PER.
Blue and White and White Bonnet Boards.
All sizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS,
made to pattern.
feb 9 1833

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
Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county de-
ceased, with met 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,
SAM'L T. KENNARD,
SAM'L ROBERTS.
Feb. 19th, 1833—feb 12

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public, that he has open-
ed a boarding house in the house formerly oc-
cupied by the late Thomas Smith, on the York
road, where he is prepared to receive gen-
tle men by the week, month or year, on reason-
able terms. Being determined to devote par-
ticular attention to this business, he hopes to
receive the patronage of the public.
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
conduct.
jan 92

TO PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type
Foundry respectfully inform the Print-
ers in the United States, that they are now
prepared to furnish them with a great variety
of Letters, united to Book, News and Job
Work, at prices the same as they can be ob-
tained at from other Foundries—consisting
principally of the following sizes, viz:
Nonpareil, Brevier, Bourgeois,
Long Primer, Pica, 4 Lines Pica,
Six Lines Pica orna-
mented, Eight Lines Pica orna-
mented, Eight Lines Pica Fluted,
Eight Lines Pica Oak Leaf,
Eight Lines Pica orna-
mented, &c. &c.
Together with Leads, Brass Rules, Dashes,
Plains and Ornaments, a great variety of
Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, News-
papers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c.
Orders for any of the above, as also for Press
Galleys, Cases, Composing Sticks, Gal-
leys, Ink, Vermilion, or any thing required
in the completion of any job, will be executed
in the most accurate and as 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-
intending the Baltimore Foundry, and from
his well known experience, will be enabled to
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.

MARYLAND:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

29th day of January, Anno Domini 1833.
ON application of Solomon R. Cahall, Ex-
ecutor of Noah Cahall, late of Caro-
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 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 proceedings
of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid,
I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my
office, this 29th day of January, Anno Domini
eighteen hundred and thirty-three.
WM. A. FORD, Register
of Wills for Caroline county.

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
claims against the said deceased's estate, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the
proper vouchers therefor 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.
eighteen hundred and thirty-three.
SOLOMON R. CAHALL, Exr.
of Noah Cahall, deceased.
feb. 2 1833

General Agricultural & Horticul- tural Establishment.

COMPREHENSIVE of a Seed and Implement Store,
a General Agricultural Agency, and the Of-
fice of the American Farmer, No. 16, S. Cal-
vert St., Baltimore, in connection with a stock
and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery,
in the vicinity.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above named
establishment, respectfully informs farmers,
gardeners, and the public generally, and desires
particular notice, that he is prepared to receive
orders in any or all of his departments, and to
execute them, with the greatest care and prompt-
ness, and at the lowest prices. He is also pre-
pared to receive orders for the purchase of
land, and to execute them, with the greatest
care and promptness, and at the lowest prices.
He is also prepared to receive orders for the
purchase of stock, and to execute them, with
the greatest care and promptness, and at the
lowest prices. He is also prepared to receive
orders for the purchase of implements, and to
execute them, with the greatest care and prom-
ptness, and at the lowest prices. He is also
prepared to receive orders for the purchase of
seeds, and to execute them, with the greatest
care and promptness, and at the lowest prices.
He is also prepared to receive orders for the
purchase of fruit trees, and to execute them,
with the greatest care and promptness, and at
the lowest prices. He is also prepared to re-
ceive orders for the purchase of garden plants,
and to execute them, with the greatest care and
promptness, and at the lowest prices. He is
also prepared to receive orders for the pur-
chase of nursery stock, and to execute them,
with the greatest care and promptness, and at
the lowest prices. He is also prepared to re-
ceive orders for the purchase of agricultural
machinery, and to execute them, with the
greatest care and promptness, and at the low-
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and to execute them, with the greatest care and
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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 residue
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 at 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.

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 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 claimant, 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. Trustee.

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, 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 packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point.

Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.

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

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

Those who have had my boat bags in possession 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 each. They are marked either E. Auld, or S. H. Benny.

S. H. B.
Easton, February 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS—E. WHITE & WM. HAGER respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as **LETTER FOUNDERS**, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united 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 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 successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast 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 Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.

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 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

LOT FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at a low price, a LOT OF LAND, containing 93 acres, about one mile from the town of Easton. Apply to the editor of the Whig.



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 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.
H. L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, February 5, 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

Reported for the Courier and Enquirer.
SUPERIOR COURT.

Acor Hoyt, vs. Beverly Waugh, John Emory, Nathan Bangs, and James Colard.

This was an action brought against the defendants, (of whom Mr. Emory is one of the Bishops, Mr. Bangs and Mr. Waugh ministers, and Mr. Colard a lay preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Society,) for an alleged libel in a weekly paper called "The Christian Advocate and Journal, and Zion's Herald," published in this city, and contained in the number issued on the 30th of September, 1830.

A brief statement of the principal facts developed during the trial will be given without distinguishing on what side they were given in evidence. The General Conference of the Methodist Church of the United States, about fifty years ago, formed an establishment at Philadelphia, (afterwards removed to, and ever 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 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 charities may be estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The establishment is managed by agents appointed from the Methodist Clergy by the General Conference, and under their immediate superintendence, the various works (including the Weekly paper above mentioned) issued from the Book Concern, are published. These publications on account of the charities contemplated are deemed to command themselves to the special patronage of the Methodist Society in preference to such as are set on foot by individuals for their private emolument; in consequence of which, the 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 exclusive of right, but enjoyed through the force of custom.

In 1833, the plaintiff, a member of the Methodist church, was and had been for some years, at the head of the printing establishment employed by the concern—an industrious and thriving man, much confided in by the agents for his rectitude of character, and giving entire satisfaction by his skill and attention to business. In the course of that year, however, he became possessed with the idea of certain magnificent results to be expected from the use of a newly invented cylindrical press which he wished to have introduced into the establishment, and in 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 succeed. So confident, however, was the plaintiff of its success, that he proceeded on his own responsibility to engage, in conjunction with Messrs. Short and Williams, in the construction of an iron press at the Sterling Works, from drawings made at the printing office, and with certain improvements of his own suggestion. The superintendence of its construction, and possibly, the dreams of emolument to be derived from its labour saving operations, with other causes, particularly the building of a new house, soon engrossed a great share of his time and attention, and occasioned a neglect on his part of the business of the book concern, to the serious derangement of its affairs, and the growing displeasure of its agents. His operations at the Sterling Works and elsewhere, requiring the expenditure of considerable money, led him into temporary embarrassments, during which he omitted to pay the printers and apprentices under his charge, with the funds put into his hands for that purpose; but appropriated them to his own use, together with other money arising from the sale of certain property of the concern, received by him, but not accounted for to the agents.

No imputation of dishonesty seems ever to have been made against him on account of these omissions; but his neglect of the business of the concern on the one part, and the remonstrances of the agents on the other, produced a state of mutual discontent which was referred to as the period of "the difficulties" of the parties; in the course of which the plaintiff, contemplating the probability of his dismissal from the concern, conceived the design, and in conversation with a friend, threatened, in that event, to publish a rival edition of the Methodist Hymn Book. The new press was at length finished, and brought to the printing office, but on experiment it injured the types, broke the stereotype plates, and altogether disappointed the expectations of the parties. Mr. Waugh, one of the agents, was applied to by the plaintiff for permission to print the next number of the newspaper on the press; but having lately come into the concern, he refused his assent in the absence of his co agents, Emory & Bangs, who were then out of the city. Upon this the plaintiff declared he would do it on his own responsibility; and accordingly struck off the number of the 8th of

August on the cylinder press. The impression was faulty in the extreme; and the absent agents returning home the same day, and the insubordination of the plaintiff, attended as it was by a result so injurious, in their apprehension, to the credit of the paper, made the occasion of his sudden and immediate dismissal from their employment. The cause of this failure was said to be merely a defect in the composition rollers, which being recast, the constructors requested permission to make another experiment with a view to the purchase of the press for the concern, pursuant 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 thereupon 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 have been sustained from its rejection, they commenced an action in March 1832, against the agents, Emory & Waugh, by writ, on which the latter were arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$12,000. The attorney who brought the suit, testified that he was retained by, and received his instructions from Short only, and was not certain that he ever saw or conversed with Hoyt on the subject. The 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 managers of this powerful institution, had recourse to a small grocery for the support of his family—a business to which he had not been bred, and which proved to be unprofitable. In 1830 Sylvanus Hoyt, the brother of the plaintiff, also a printer, under the firm of S. Hoyt & Co.,—but who the partner was, did not appear,—published a stereotype edition of the hymn book, as formerly threatened by the plaintiff. The Methodist Hymn Book consists of a collection by the Bishops from the hymns of Wesley and others; its established price had been fifty six cents; at which it always commanded a brisk and extensive sale. The edition of S. Hoyt & Co., contained upwards of a hundred additional hymns, and was to be afforded at thirty-three and a third cents. It suited their purpose—whether to render it a portable and convenient volume, as they averred, or to deceive purchasers, as was contended on the part of the defendants—to make their book correspond exactly with "the genuine official hymn book" in size, in outward appearance, in the arrangement of matter, (except the imprint) of the title page, and in the number of pages. Of course it had to be printed more compactly, or with smaller type; and as in the service of the Methodist church, the hymns are given out, not by their number, but by the page on which they stand, it became necessary so to distribute the new hymns, that the old ones should occupy the same pages in this, that they did in the "official" edition. To overcome this formidable difficulty was the task of the plaintiff, who (though proved not to have belonged to the firm of S. Hoyt & Co.) was employed by them to superintend the setting of the types, and the correction of the proofs; for which he was to receive a commission of from one to three cents a volume, if the experiment succeeded and the edition sold well. On its coming into the market, the agents of the book concern, looking upon it in the light of a serious invasion of the charity to which the profits of their edition were devoted, thought proper to caution the Members of the Methodist Society against it through the columns of their paper, in an article, in which the alleged libel is contained. It is dated Sept. 24th, 1830, and signed by Emory & Waugh, as agents—Bangs, together with H. Badger, being the editors, and Colard, the printer of the paper. It calls the attention of the Methodist community to the affairs of the book concern in reference to its charitable purposes, to the pecuniary difficulties with which it had struggled, and to their paramount obligation to patronize its publications in preference to those of individuals for private emolument, and then proceeds as follows:—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!) commences 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 of any moral feelings, and according to his own private ends, we are compelled, after long and painful forebodings, already exercised, to give by the name of the individual, that our friends may be on their guard, and know how they ought to act in such a case.—All that we desire of them, however, in reference to such an individual is, that they may have nothing to do with him or his publications, so long as he shall continue thus to trespass on our own institutions. And we cannot but be confident that every real friend of the Methodist Book Concern, and of Methodism, 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 printer, 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 his schemes for revenge. To gratify it, he first resorted to a vindictive suit at law, in which he was defeated. Since then he has devised a Hymn book as nearly like ours as he could make it, so as to avoid the copyright. 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 attempt to pass it as such. The imprint on the title page is,—'New York, printed and published by S. Hoyt & Co. for the booksellers.' The preface is signed 'The Publishers,' and not with the name of our Bishops as the preface of our genuine official hymnbook always is.—Any individual who shall knowingly have anything to do with that hymnbook, in such circumstances, cannot but be regarded as thereby participating in Mr. Hoyt's hostility, and consequently as encouraging and abetting him in his schemes, and thus aiding and abetting blows at our Book Concern, and all the charitable and important objects which it has been instituted to accomplish. We shall add no more at present; though if it shall become necessary, we will give other names and facts hereafter. From open and known enemies we fear nothing. If secret ones, from within our own bosom, or elsewhere, develop themselves, we shall take care to expose them; and Methodists have been greatly misled if they have not spirit enough to rally around and to support their own institutions."

The libel having been read, and its publication proved on the part of the plaintiff, the defendants produced evidence of the facts on which they relied for justification, and of which the most important are above stated. These, they contended were sufficient, to show that they had found it necessary to dismiss the plaintiff from their employment, that the suit brought by him in conjunction with Short and Williams, was "a vindictive suit" to which he had "resorted," and "in which he was defeated;" that he had "sought to draw away the business of the book concern for his private gain;" that he had been actuated by "hostile feelings" towards them; and that the charges in the alleged libel were justified by three causes, and were made without malice on their part.

The plaintiff's counsel adduced an authority shewing as he contended, that the tendency, and not the intent of the libel, was the criterion by which it was to be tested. The court, on giving the cause to the jury, adverted to the authority quoted; but held, although a party setting forth a libel had a right to shew its injurious and mischievous tendency, yet it was equally competent for the defendant, justifying (and thereby admitting) the libel, to go into the question of intent, and show it to have been without malice. The question first to be settled—was the publication true? was it made for justifiable causes, and without impure motives? The discussion of these questions led the court into a minute investigation of the facts in evidence; and, indeed, from the nature of those facts, and the situation of the parties, affording as they did such ample materials for arousing sympathy and prejudice, all must have felt the necessity of such an investigation, by the clear and commanding intellect which presided at the trial, after the ingenuity, eloquence and power with which the several counsel had in turn swayed the judgment and feelings of their auditors. The paragraph alleged to be libellous, it was observed, ought to be taken in connection with the context; and the article considered as a whole, obviously referred to the assumed edition of the Hymn Book, and to the invasion of the charity to which the genuine edition was devoted. The apparent object of the defendants was to give the Methodist community information of the book, to describe the marks by which it might be distinguished, and to warn them against its purchase. Their right to do this by a simple card or advertisement was not to be gainsayed. The fault of the publication, if any, lay in its manner, and its containing a degree of virulence and passion unequalled for by the object in view. As the jury were to determine whether the defendants had gone beyond the justifiable grounds, and to what extent they were to be held liable, the court proceeded to consider the question of damages.

Verdict for the plaintiff for three hundred dollars.
Counsel for the plaintiff, D. Graham and J. Anthony; for the defendants, H. Maxwell and G. Griffin.

From the Globe.

THIRTY YEARS AGO!
Mr. BRANT—A paper published in England, thirty years ago, called the "British Press" has the following notice of the arrival of a vessel from Kentucky.

"The Brig Deane, Captain W. D. which 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 sailed the falls of the Ohio, and sailed a distance of nearly three thousand miles within land. She is the first vessel which ever came to Europe, from the western waters of the U. States."

It is pleasing sometimes to take a retrospect of times by gone, and mark the course of events. Thirty years ago, one little brig floated down on one of our midland streams, and found her way (by the nautical skill of "Captain W. D.") to Europe. This, doubtless, was looked upon, at the time, by the then, frontier settlement, as a prodigious enterprise. A brig from Kentucky!

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* or *Cleopatra's Barge*, and stupendous as the *Santissima Trinidad* 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 Alleghany?

The value of a Name.—Mr. I. C. Babcock, of New 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 eastern States; and sometimes, it appears to have been done for no other reason than to change it from one having a disagreeable sound, for one that pleases the fancy better; but we believe that in most other states it is very seldom, if ever, done, for any other reason 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 Senate of 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 Legislature could, consistently with the constitution be appointed to the office of Senator in Congress, 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.

\$10 REWARD.

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The bill which that gentleman had brought in, from the imputation 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 official certificate that he had not heretofore too zealously supported the present Administration. He (Mr. H.) had reason to believe, indeed that the President of the United States had no great affection for him—not perhaps so much, for instance, as ought to exist between a man and the partner of his joys and sorrows—and perhaps (said Mr. H.) upon the whole, there is not much love lost between us. But, sir, I do love my country; and since she has, against my will, made him her agent to execute the laws, I am disposed, though I may regret the exigency, to give him all the power that is necessary to carry that purpose into effect. It was my wish to have conferred the trust which he holds elsewhere—upon one who, when he got power, would not stretch it to the utmost limit of it—but the People had made another the executor of the laws; and, if not he, who is to execute the laws? I repeat the suggestion, said Mr. H. from whatever quarter it comes, that, because I maintain that the laws are to be executed, I have turned about, or changed my principles.

The Senator from N. Carolina, (Mr. H. said) had spoken very well on the principle of the Military being always subordinate to the Civil authority. Mr. H. agreed with him most cordially. But when the Civil authority itself is resisted, to call the Military to its aid is defending and maintaining the Civil authority. The authority of the U. States (said he) is that which we represent here, and if it is resisted by any spurious authority, it is then our duty to sustain it by whatever measure may be necessary. In reply to the question asked by the same gentleman, whether the Senate were willing to extend the Executive power, Mr. H. said that the great danger from the Executive branch of the Government was its irresponsibility; and that it would be recollected, that in the matter of removals and appointments to office, when he and his friends, who were opposed to the extension by construction of the Executive power, were desirous to enquire into the cause of the removal of competent officers, they were not permitted by the Senator from North Carolina and his friends to do so, because, forsooth, the President, in removing them, had acted upon high responsibility. It was not a little singular that those who then contended that the President was subject to no responsibility but his own unbounded discretion, should now be found trembling with apprehension at the idea of trusting him with any discretion whatever.

Without further preliminary, Mr. H. said, he would come to the question in controversy, which he considered to be this, and plainly this: In the conflict of power between the U. States, and any single State, who is the final and effectual umpire? What 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 United 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 exclusive power. The States were prohibited the exercise of it without the assent of Congress. If the power exists at all, it is exclusive in the government of the United States. Now, he asked the power, being granted to the United States, and prohibited to the States, can the States control the exercise of it? Mr. H. went on to argue that it could not be a concurrent power. Nor could it be an alternate power, that may be exercised either by the General or the State Government. Suppose, he said, that the United States were to arrest a man for treason, convict and hang him for resisting its laws, it would be a very useless thing for a State Government to take up the case and determine to unhang the man—at least if they did, it would be of very little use to the dead man. The power, being in the government of the United States, must be an exclusive power, the exercise of which no State had a right to obstruct. Now, said Mr. H. comes the issue. The Congress of the United States have passed several revenue laws; they have been acted upon, adjudged to be constitutional, and have been executed by the Executive. South Carolina says they are unconstitutional, and has passed laws intended to repeal them or make them inoperative within her limits. The question then has arisen, shall the law of South Carolina succeed, or those of the United States?

Passing by for the present the doctrine of peaceable nullification of the laws, Mr. H. said he would see if he could not understand some of the doctrines which had been advanced in regard to social and political compacts. If he understood gentlemen, their meaning was that a social compact is one which may be enforced; a political compact, one which

SPEECH OF MR. HOLMES.

IN THE SENATE, Feb. 5.
THE REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of the duties on imports.

Mr. Holmes rose to address the Senate. Without preface, he began by reading the following extracts of a speech, from a volume which he held in his hand, and which the Reporter has been lucky enough to find by seeking for:

"Gentlemen have a wonderful faculty of denouncing laws as unconstitutional. It was to be expected that those gentlemen who regard their reputation as correct lawyers, would have deliberated before they decided. At least it was hoped, that, inasmuch as we have a tribunal competent to decide this question, and that very speedily, gentlemen, instead of threatening to legislate against the legislation of Congress, would have taken the means to have a decision in the Courts of the U. States. Are they afraid to trust the Judges? Do these gentlemen lack wisdom and integrity? Or is it in this wisdom and integrity they are afraid of?"

"The embargo was a measure called for by both parties; and the people had rather bear it, hard as it is, than that their enemy should be fed. But gentlemen threaten legislative interference; and are they prepared for this? They mean surely, by a State law, to repeal the embargo, and enforce the repeal against the officers of the General Government. This is coming out. If they are in earnest, I like this. You have talked long enough. We begin to doubt your nerve. Your rich men have probably made up their minds as well as those of desperate fortunes. They probably understand the meaning of the word revolution. They have probably thought where they shall be when the wheel stops." (*)

"This, said Mr. H. is from a speech of a Member of the Senate of Massachusetts, made nineteen years ago. I knew him well, sir—perhaps not so well as I ought to have done—but I know that his sentiments were then mine. Upon these principles I came into public life, and with them I will go out of it. There is no mystery or concealment about them. There can be no mistake as to what the speech meant. He who made it was a man who spoke right on, and generally called things by their right names. These principles were mine, sir, twenty-five years ago, and they have continued to be so ever since. I have gone on in the same way of reasoning and acting to this day. Sometimes, to be sure, I have waked up and found that I had a strange bed fellow, but, if so, he had crept into my bed and not I into his.

The Senator from Kentucky, and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Bibb and Mr. Brown,) had both intimated that they are members of the great Republican party. Mr. H. said he hoped that they did not intend to intimate, by this, that others, who disagree with them on the question now before the Senate, do not belong to the Republican party. The principles which he had just quoted, at least, 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 life, and on which he intended to go out of it.

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 been alluded to, he would say, that if his principles, advanced in 1814 in the Legislature of Massachusetts, that there is a Supreme Tribunal that has a right to decide definitely and effectually all questions between the government of the United States and the State governments,

Extract from the Speech of JOHN HOLMES, delivered in the Senate of Massachusetts, 1814.—See Niles' Register, vol. 5, Sup. p. 180.

are not Republican now, they were not then, and the Administration that carried on the war with Great Britain was not a Republican Administration. If the arguments of the honorable Senators were to prevail with him, they would but convince him of his having been under a long delusion. He had thought, all along, that this government was a monument of human wisdom; he had admired its strength and its beauty, and its foundations as firm as the everlasting hills. But now, it seemed, from the arguments of gentlemen, that he had laboured under a hallucination, and that what he had supposed to be a stable government was a crumbling mass, tottering to its ruin, falling apart under its own cumbrous weight. Under the influence of such representations, he said, he felt gloomy and heavy of heart. Have I, said he, been deluded or not in this matter? Is there any effective power in this government to maintain itself, or is it to be subjected to the power of its members? This was the question now to be decided—he regretted the necessity of trying it at this time—but it could not be avoided.

Before he proceeded further, Mr. H. said he must request the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilkins) to exonerate him from the charge, in supporting

the bill which that gentleman had brought in, from the imputation 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 official certificate that he had not heretofore too zealously supported the present Administration. He (Mr. H.) had reason to believe, indeed that the President of the United States had no great affection for him—not perhaps so much, for instance, as ought to exist between a man and the partner of his joys and sorrows—and perhaps (said Mr. H.) upon the whole, there is not much love lost between us. But, sir, I do love my country; and since she has, against my will, made him her agent to execute the laws, I am disposed, though I may regret the exigency, to give him all the power that is necessary to carry that purpose into effect. It was my wish to have conferred the trust which he holds elsewhere—upon one who, when he got power, would not stretch it to the utmost limit of it—but the People had made another the executor of the laws; and, if not he, who is to execute the laws? I repeat the suggestion, said Mr. H. from whatever quarter it comes, that, because I maintain that the laws are to be executed, I have turned about, or changed my principles.

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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.

may or may not be enforced. To be a little more explicit, he must go back to his school boy days, for an analogous distinction—that between perfect and imperfect obligations. Those who have read Vattel and Pacy know that a perfect 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 Constitution of the United States be the one or the other of these. I insist, said Mr. H. upon its obligatory character, and 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' Constitution is a perfect obligation; and that it may therefore be enforced in the manner prescribed in the compact. If I do not prove all this, Sir, then my doctrine must fall to the ground.

Now, Sir, here is a case. The United States passed certain revenue laws, which the State of S. Carolina annuls. If the 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 out of which the Constitution arose. He would attempt to show, first, that the United States, at the time of adopting the Constitution, had power to grant to a general Government the right of ultimate decision. Second, that the States intended to do it. Third, that they did it. And, fourth, that they have always since acted up to this intention. He would pledge himself to make these propositions, if he could. What is sovereignty? There is but one absolute sovereignty—the Sovereign of the Universe. No State is sovereign, except in respect to other States. Every nation that governs itself, under what form soever, without dependence on a foreign Power, is sovereign. Can the Government enforce obligations upon the People of this Union? When sovereignty is vested, it is vested with the right to govern the people over whom it acts. If the people disposed of a part of their sovereignty to a certain body of men, they made a grant at will, which they can resume whenever they please. The grant to a certain body of men of exclusive legislative, judicial, and executive power, is a grant at will, according to our Declaration of Independence. The power that gives the sovereignty can take it back; but where several States concur to grant a sovereignty for the common benefit, 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 People made the grant is entirely beside the question. Suppose Great Britain made the Constitution for us. The question would be, what is it? Does it vest in the United States, sovereignty powers, whether expressly, or by implication? That the powers given by the Constitution are sovereign, there is no doubt. The power to make peace and war, to coin money, &c. are attributes of sovereignty. Two or more States may grant to a common government all their legislative, judicial, and executive powers. This would be a grant of their whole 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 common government the right to define its own limits. He would admit that where the majority of the people could decide, 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 power 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 States of this Union, in population a little above one fourth of the whole population of the United States can defeat any measure of the House of Representatives.—Thirteen States, in population somewhat below a fourth of the whole population of 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 please, and produce a consolidation of power? But this was not all. Thirteen States could always check the whole popular power in the appointment of Judges, for the Judges were created by the federal power. The States too, were represented in the electoral colleges. No Government under Heaven was so capable as this of protecting the rights of the minority. If each State had an equal vote, the Government would be merely federal; and if the House of Representatives had all the legislative power, the Government would be consolidated; but it was neither federal nor consolidated. The federal 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 here or not.

Having shown that the States could form just such a Government as we have,

the next question was—Did they design to form it? If they did not, then they deceived the People, or the People deceived themselves. What was the old Confederation called? "A league of perpetual union," not a Government. The Constitution was called the Constitution of the United States; that is, a constitution of Government. Each State, under the old Confederation, retained its sovereignty, freedom, and independence; and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by the Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. Under the Constitution, the powers not delegated to the United States by 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 appealed to gentlemen to say whether the Constitution was formed for any other purpose but to create a sovereign power. It bestowed on the General Government all the attributes of sovereignty, and it begins "We the People of the United States, in order to form a perfect Union," &c.

Mr. Holmes then compared the constitution of the United States with that of the State of South Carolina, to show that, in title, and in the clauses conferring judicial, executive, and legislative power, they bore a strong resemblance, and had the same object in view—the creation of a sovereignty. In each case, the framers seemed to think they were doing the same sort of business—making a compulsory power for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the constitution.—Was it to be believed that the State constitutions were to be enforced, and the federal constitution to be observed or not, at pleasure? The constitution of South 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 power. The presumption is, that the same power which has legislative authority has also the authority of adjudication; and that the same Government that makes the laws can also repeal them; and further that even the same branch of the government which makes can unmake a law, unless otherwise provided for. In the case of war and peace, a peace may 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 an anomaly in legislation, if one power could make a law, and a portion of that power repeal it. South Carolina is but one of the family—but seeks to control the whole.—Like the old Lady in Dr. Franklin's story, she does not know how it happens that, in all the family quarrels, she is always right, and the rest are always wrong. We have a Legislature, an Executive, and a Supreme Court—all exercising supreme authority. If we had need of more positive proof that these powers are supreme, we have it in the fact that all State officers are sworn to support it, and the State Judges are bound thereby in enforcement of State laws and constitutions. Every Judge in South Carolina must swear this, notwithstanding the ordinance. The design of the framers of the constitution was to make a common sovereignty, as we find by looking back to their correspondence.—Under the confederation, the States were "peoples," and there was no power to compel a refractory State to obey the laws of the Union. Their whole object was to get this compulsory power. Every thing was right, except the means of protecting the common interests.

The design of the great founder of our Government was apparent from a letter 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 provide the whole Union, in as energetic a manner as the authority of the State Government extends over the several States." We see that he believed this controlling power to be essential to the preservation of our independence.

Having considered, continued Mr. H. whether this power could be and was intended to be granted, it remained with him to inquire next, whether, in fact, it was granted. This was a constitution of government, and, therefore, it was sovereign as far as to all powers delegated to it. This was the general understanding of the people; and the idea of nullification, and reserved rights, was almost everywhere ridiculed by them. In a Tennessee newspaper he had seen a story which he would relate. A law of that State respecting marriages required the publication of the banns, some time previous 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 unconstitutional. He accordingly nullified and disobeyed the law. If we refer to the powers granted to the Federal Government we shall be satisfied that they have all the essential attributes of sovereignty: they were the powers of taxation, war, treaties, coin, commerce, domain, allegiance, [viz: treason], and naturalization.

What attribute of sovereignty was more essential than the right, in some manner, to determine definitely and effectually, its own limits? The Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Bibb) said, as he understood him,—he was sorry that he was not present to say whether correctly or not—that the Supreme Court

could judge only in judicial cases, and not in political cases. But were not controversies between States political cases?

The judicial power extends to all cases in law arising, &c. and that the cases are described—one case mentioned, is that of controversies between States. A sovereign State, it is said, must not be drawn to the feet of the Federal Government; but in a case, involving judicial power, the Supreme Court must adjudicate upon it. What case controverted between States was not a political case, except those merely of *neum and tum*—Questions arising relative to foreign ambassadors are also political cases.

The power might be humbling to the pride of the States, but it was essential to the General Government and it was intended to be given 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 Delaware 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 doctrine.

No, sir, it is the rock of their political salvation. He would warn them to cling to it. Whenever the Judiciary 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 depend upon it. All the quarrels between the General Government and the U. States had 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 in Virginia.]

Pennsylvania had a dispute with the General Government on the subject of the Olmstead 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 description, instead of the Federal Court. Virginia 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? She was for declaring the law unconstitutional, and really did so. Pennsylvania joined in the opinion. The large States were always treacherous 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 eat up the small ones. How would it be with respect to Delaware and Pennsylvania, if there was no common tribunal? Little Delaware would fight hard, but in vain. How would it be with Rhode Island and Massachusetts? The small State would be obliged to yield to the large one.

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Bibb) had said that no process could be devised to compel a sovereign State to yield to the judgment given in favor of another sovereign State. He thought that he was lawyer enough to devise a process to make Massachusetts come into the common answer to Rhode Island. [Here Mr. H. named the various processes that would be necessary to effect the object.] Yes, he could put the little State of Rhode Island in 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 at first sight.

The power must be vested somewhere, and 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 admitted, but not more high-handed than the power assumed by a State to nullify the laws of the Federal Government. Legislative power was not in so much danger of being abused as was power vested in the hands of the Executive. This bill gave to the President all the power which the circumstances exacted, but it gave him no more. He was never too 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 State 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 responsible to the people, acting through their representatives; and in consequence of these securities the danger of the abuse of power was very much diminished. After all, if a State conceived itself to be injured by any abuse of power, it had the right of appeal to the good sense of the community, and could apply for an amendment of the Constitution. Then, after that, came the last remedy—revolution. If the whole people were so depraved, so corrupt, and so bent on oppression, that there was no hope of any redress, then the only remedy was revolution. But the gentleman from Kentucky had put an extreme case, a case which was not even to be supposed—one which the framers of the Constitution never had contemplated—but still if such a 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 gave the President these powers, after what they had done in former instances, they were straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

If the people made the Constitution, or if 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. How was it possible for an individual to go off to secede. He might go, and expatriate himself, but he could not go off, and yet remain in the Union; he could not remain within the jurisdiction of the U. States, and yet be out of the operation of the Federal power. He might go away from the shores of the U. States, but

he could not otherwise secede. And the States stood in the same condition. Both States and individuals stood on the same ground. If he was not right in his conviction that the United States determination of power was in the United States, he would ask—where is it? It is somewhere. Where? If there be no power anywhere, why then it existed no where, and the question could not be decided. The gentleman from Kentucky insisted that the power did not exist, although it was right before his eyes. It was a common thing for a man to assume 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 striking 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 this section of the country, who would always begin with his conclusions and work up to his premises. On one occasion he took for his text a sentence of Thomas, and endeavored to expound it on his old principle. He labored 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 as 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 logged 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, would he presume with the gentleman from Kentucky: that gentleman was so relaxed by the reading of the Constitution, that he wished the Constitution had never said it.

Suppose the Federal Government were to permit South Carolina to carry her point, and to have things just as she desired. The principle being extended thus far, where would the government stop? South Carolina 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 equality 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 adopted a law to the effect that she would not recognize the law of the U. States which did not adopt the principle of the protective 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 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 goods, South Carolina would oppose it. If any such law should be repealed the repeal would be opposed by Rhode Island. Each State would set herself on her reserved rights, and would set the laws of the General Government at defiance. So, if the State of Mississippi should take it into her head to seat herself 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 lands within her limits, and acting on that opinion, was to pass a law declaring that none of the lands granted by the U. States Government were good. She, seating herself on her reserved rights, might also cause some trouble and confusion.

Again: Suppose that the State of Maine should assert that all the fisheries on her coast 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 (Mr. H.) would ask gentlemen to apply this doctrine that a State can decide for itself, and nullify a law of Congress and the Constitution, and leave them to say in what a situation they would find themselves. It was not his intention 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 itself 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 he, as a community, belonging 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 we did not dare to glance. They would be most horrible, but not so horrible as the idea that this Constitution should be broken up at the will of any of the States. What, he would ask, had been our construction of the Constitution? He had endeavored to show, in the first place, that the people of the States could form a Constitution, and give to the States sufficient power. 2ly. That they designed; and 3ly. That they had done it.

He would now ask what had been the opinions 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 by the first Judiciary bill for a final determination of all questions between the U. States and a State. The 25th section of that 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 Constitution—that 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 for this bill? What had South Carolina done? He could only answer that she had done this—she had done nothing more than repeal our laws, and to make it highly criminal to execute them.—She had repealed them in many points, as she showed by a reference to her acts. And she

had also done a few other things. She had raised an army to carry on a contest against the U. States. This was easily shown. She had raised an army to enforce the execution of her own laws which have repealed the laws of the U. States, and, in doing this, had she not raised an army to carry on a contest with the U. States? It was a direct aggression.—He would adapt the law precisely to meet the case. The State of South Carolina would have no good reason to complain of the penalties prescribed by the laws of the U. States for violating their laws, were no greater than those which she has enacted for a violation of hers. There 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 justice 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 ourselves 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 up 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 the whole reconciliation must come from one side.

Sir: I have done, continued Mr. H. [looking 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, languishing, and I thought it wept. It seemed to be reflecting upon the changes of the last thirty years. It was removed, and placed over President's chair; still it cast a melancholy look at the clock. At length you have shored 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 tranquility at home, your honor abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, many pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken, in your minds, the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively, (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 immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with anxious anxiety; discountenancing whatever suggests or even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country 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 existence? 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 fatal lesson have you given to the friends of liberty and humanity throughout the world!—Sir, I, who have fitted like the bird, from spray to spray, sometimes laughing, and sometimes 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 horrible—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 upon the tablet of my memory; and I would cherish 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 benevolent 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 defence 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 constitutional freedom.

Mr. Tyler then obtained the floor, and gave way to Mr. Brown, who explained, that he had never denied the constitutionality of the 25th section, nor defended nullification. On motion of Mr. Tyler, the Senate then adjourned.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1833.

We are indebted to the polite attention of Col. Emory, who left Annapolis on Sunday, for the Report of the Committee of the Senate, relative to the collision between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 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.

The fire of Thursday morning, destroyed the fourth and fifth stories of Mr. Clark's building, in which the Museum was kept; the lower stories of the house, though much damaged by fire and water, were preserved. The greatest loss, sustained by the Museum, was the total destruction of the splendid Ana-

tomical Cabinet, consisting of preparations in wax, valued at \$10,000; it was placed in the fifth story, and was consumed before any attempt could be made to rescue it. In the 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 originated in one of the chimneys of the Museum.

To make room for the following very interesting 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 yesterday, asked leave to introduce the following bill for gradually reducing the duties on foreign articles to the revenue standard:

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives 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, entitled, "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, such duties, except twenty per cent. 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 30th day of September, 1837, another tenth part shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1841, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1843, 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 duty on all milled and full-dressed cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kential cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yd., at 5 per cent. ad valorem, shall be repealed; and the said articles shall be subject to the same duty of fifty 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 be 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 and 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 economical administration of the Government; 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 not 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 duties as may be deemed by Congress necessary to the prosecution of the said war.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to 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 linens, 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 stuffs, shawls, 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 entry, 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 dyeing, saffron, turmeric, wood or paste, allicies, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomille flowers, coriander seed, catur, chalk, corallus indicus, horn plates for lanterns or horns, other horns and tips for Indian rubber, unmanufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattan and reeds, tortoise-shell, drying and in composing dyes, wool and other articles employed chiefly for dyeing except bichromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, selenites, and lactic acids, and all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, or of any other act, as is inconsistent with this act, shall be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the 30th day of September, 1843, of any act or acts, from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed 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 proceeding, which was, that, although it might not be strictly parliamentary—although it might not accord with the views of the Senate, he considered it justified by the present agitated condition 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 his country in its present state of civil commotion. He had no desire of making an ambitious display of his powers; but he wished to give tranquility to the country. The face of the country exhibited in a scene of great and growing prosperity; yet it cannot be disguised that there are great dissensions, dissensions, and divisions, such as it is impossible to quell, without pacific and accommodating measures; and I am sure that this effort will therefore meet with a favorable reception, whether or not it

should prove successful. 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 express my opinion, deliberate and decided, and for the purpose of giving more ample security to this subject to those in the country whose interest it is to be well informed respecting 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, the tariff is in imminent danger; and if it should be preserved through this session and the next, it must be by means beyond the reach of human view.

Look, Sir, at the existing interests of the country which will thus be put in jeopardy; the number 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 as the sudden overthrow of all these interests. History can furnish us no parallel to the distress 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 spread ruin over the whole extent of the kingdom. The sudden reduction of the tariff would bring still greater and more decisive ruin on the whole of the country—no part 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 paralyze the hand of industry, perpetual in its operation, never to end, right or wrong, leading as they think, to inevitable ruin. On the other hand, complaint is made of the vacillating 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, it 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 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 attainment of which has been so long contested. The bill, Sir, is one of time, and founded as it is on the principle of gradual operation, it specifies a time, long as it respects the duration of life, but short in relation to the movements and effects of Government, altering thus the 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 bill. (Here Mr. C. read the several sections of the bill.) According to this, he continued, we shall cut down the revenue to twenty per cent. in nine and a half years; and the great object will be essentially attained at the end of eight and a half. (Here Mr. C. illustrated the operation of the first section of the bill, by applying its numerical provisions to two separate practical cases.)

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 population, and for the purpose of reconciling them 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.

He observed, that the third section of the bill would be the rule for future tariffs after 1842; that duties would then be equal on all articles not exempted from duty; that it would be at 20 per cent. ad valorem. He said the 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. If, however, 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 country 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 articles 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 agitating the country, those of the tariff and the public lands; and if the bill should be passed, it would be unquestionably applied to internal 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 to keep the questions separate, and let each stand on its own merits. If this section is retained, 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 at a certain rate on propositions to reduce; and the amount of revenue is made out on the supposition, that a change of duties will not change the amount of imported articles. Sir, there is no calculation more uncertain, it is all conjecture, all uncertainty, resting only in the changes of the winds and waves. If there is any truth in the acknowledged principles of political economy, this estimate cannot be true, because the consumption will be proportioned to the reduction of price. If you reduce the duty, you reduce the price, and thus increase 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 amount 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 Good Hope. The motives for this distinction, are, that it has been an object of anxious desire to increase the commerce with France, and to diminish it with Great Britain; France, although not equal with England is a great and growing customer. The consumption in France of our cotton has trebled in fourteen 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 French silks, but I shall acquiesce entirely in the opinion of the Senate.

The rest of the bill relates to the repeal of acts inconsistent with its provisions. I shall notice some objections that may be made against the bill; and first, that it is prospective legislation, and binds our successors. Sir, all legislation is prospective, to a greater or less extent; but the bill is in consistency with established usage. Every law is prospective, going into effect now, next year, the year after, and so on, without any fixed and absolute limit. In each legislative body, there is a sense of what is due to the community. It is said, that in the case of compacts, they have not the ability to bind their successors; yet there are cases in which compacts would by no means be repealed by successive legislatures. No doubt the bill will be regarded in such a light as will tend to prevent its repeal.

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 every motive to carry it into continued operation.

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 been changed on the subject; mine is immutable; it 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, Government is competent to exercise the power of prohibition.

The second mode is to lay the duties so as to lessen the amount of foreign articles imported. Here no regard is had to the question whether the duty exacted or fall short of the expenses of the Government; it is laid for protection. When there is a debt on the Government, there is no difficulty in employing this system, whether the revenue is small or great, and whether there is less or more of debt. The surplus may be applied to its reduction as far as it will go. But now there is no debt to absorb the surplus, and therefore no motive for merely augmenting the revenue. If in the operation of the revenue system there should be a surplus of four or five millions, we cannot want a mode of expending them.

The third mode is that proposed at the last session of Congress. It then offered a proposition to raise no more revenue than is necessary for the use of the Government; but to lay the duties so as to discriminate, deriving a revenue from protected articles, and leaving the others duty free. Such was the discrimination of my proposition at the last session. I regret that the quarter of the country which ought to have been satisfied, was not satisfied with this proposition, and that it was not received with sentiments of good feeling and harmony. I predict that the day is not distant, when the principle of discrimination will be adopted as the permanent policy of the country.

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 admitting articles with little or no duty, which is 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 abandoned 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 friends of the protective system, is, that in consideration of nine and a half years of peace and stability to the manufacturers, we adopt a system which is then agreeable to the principle usually urged with regard to protection. Sir, what is that principle? In the infancy of manufactures, it is necessary for a certain time that they should be protected from the ruinous effects of foreign competition, in order that they may obtain the vigor of maturity; and then they will stand alone, unaided by Government. Give us time; give stability to your laws; give us nine and a half years of peace, and many of the manufacturers will be able to sustain themselves against any ordinary competition. If in this I can prevail, if I can obtain nine and a half years of certainty, I willingly leave the rest to posterity.

If the tariff is suddenly overthrown, I know there will be reaction. Men, goaded on by extremity, and tossed by the fluctuations of an unsteady legislation, will not submit, in silence, to the loss of their property—the overthrow of all their hopes and of all their prospects. Sir, I want harmony and peace. We have already 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 the west. Peace, peace, is the object of my most ardent wishes, and that we should live together like a band of brothers.

One observation I would now make—that when the nine and a half years shall have expired; when the country shall be under the movements of the revenue system; if the farming portions find that they cannot exist under that system, Sir, I am for making no such suppositions; sufficient for the day is the evil there exists; I leave that day to the disposal of its own events. But if the period comes, what can they do? I'll tell them what they ought to do: make a fair experiment of the system; try it; the bill is not absolute and forever; but there ought to be an experiment on the system; and after it is found that it cannot sustain, let them come to Congress and say, this system must be changed; we are ruined; we are bankrupt; and if, after all, nothing can be done—Sir, I cannot pronounce the word; I believe something will be done; something to secure the great interests of all parts of the country. The Confederacy, at last, although complex, must be managed with skill; there is an igni-

variety of interests and wants; yet never think of any thing but union. If it is found that this cannot be endured, revert to the original system, or to another intermediate system. Try every thing and still keep us united as friends, before we think of any other dreadful alternative.

Sir, it will be said on the other hand, by the opposers of the bill, first, that it contains a term too long; second that the reduction is too small; and third, that there is no guarantee to the performance of the promise implied in the bill.

Mr. Clay continued. He would proceed, he said, to answer what he conceived might be the principal objections urged against this measure; that the time was too distant; that the reduction was too small; and, finally, if effected, that there was no guaranty for its continuance. In considering the objection as to the time, it should be recollected that the present 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 seen over the entire farming interests of the country; that the good effects of the manufacturing arts are visible wherever the eye can turn; it should be recollected that it has been the policy of the country for a period even beyond 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, it 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 manner, and he has fixed his measures for the future on such understanding, no man in faith is entitled to withdraw the pledge that has thus been given in anticipation. Can any man doubt that a large class of our countrymen have conceived that they had such pledge; or can the fact results that must fall on them, if the policy be abandoned all at once, be doubted? When we proceed thus to abolish, it 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 community. Now, Sir, said Mr. C., the ultimate period fixed for our arriving at the lowest revenue 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, we should obtain a guaranty to obtain a total repeal of the system, what guaranty had he that this should continue permanent? If the reaction to which he had already alluded, should take place; if the thunders of the public voice should be denounced against this Capitol for our conduct in abandoning their interests, then where would this repeal have any guarantee? On the other hand, if the measure were passed, which he wished to introduce, by common consent, it would be known as a pacifying measure; it would be known throughout the Union as so much oil poured from a vessel of peace, to heal the troubled waters of the country; and when this was known, what man at a future day could stand 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 policy 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 Constitution had been submitted one by one to the people, no single article, he presumed, would have met the approbation of all, but when the whole was submitted to them, it had been concurred in. As regarded the measure before them, he (Mr. C.) was sorry that much of it did not meet the wishes of his friends, as it did not give them all they could desire; but the other hand, all was not granted that they could require. No project could be adapted to meet the separate parties; but it was hoped that might come in a common measure. There must necessarily be advantages and disadvantages to both; but there would be no loss, for it would be a matter of loss and gain to ourselves. It was on this great principle our union had been cemented; and it was an adherence to the principle that had conducted this great nation to glory, to honor, and to fame.

It remains for me, Mr. President, to touch on another topic which is founded on an objection against all legislation at the present juncture, from the attitude which a portion of our confederacy has assumed. For himself, he confessed that, at the commencement of this session, he felt the greatest repugnance against any new legislation; and this repugnance, he would admit, was founded on an erroneous impression of the course which this Government (South Carolina) was about to pursue. He had supposed that she had assumed an attitude 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 learned that any recourse to force was not intended—he had heard it solemnly disclaimed by her senators on this floor, and he now felt convinced, that she merely intended, as she says, to make an experiment, if by her courts of judicature she could not make the General Government do away with certain (to her) obnoxious laws. He now believed that it was her only object to bring this about by her laws, and that beyond the law she had no further intention. It was true, on a certain alternative, and if defeated, her object was intended, if coerced by force, she had threatened to re-

sist, but in no other case. This knowledge at once dissipated from his feelings, and divested the repugnance to new legislation of one great objection. She thinks she can put us out by means of her courts of law, and from the mode she has adopted, she has good reason to think so. The truth is, said Mr. C., she has much changed her course, from first appearances, or probably not so much so from what it really was, as from what it had seemed in his imagination. But when he had thus expressed his 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 opinions. And he would say that she had made up an issue that could do her no credit. The verdict had already been pronounced against her from one part of the Union to the other. The mode she had adopted was held unworthy of her; it was put down by the great moral force of the country; no where out of the limits 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 counter-vailing legislation 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 Government. Under this sweeping clause, as it could not be foreseen what might be required, all necessary powers are given.

There was another topic to which he would allude. He held that it was impossible for any State so to shape her laws as to throw the responsibility on the General Government of the employment of force: the employment of force in the resistance of the laws must come 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 say, that he for one would clothe the judiciary with due power to meet opposing legislation; 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 little beyond; and this because he considered it to be his sworn duty. But South 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, any State can defy the General Government. Ohio had taken this mode, the issue came to trial, in which he had the honor to be engaged; and it was to the lasting credit of this great State, that when it resulted against her, she at once contended the point, but submitted at once.

The money belonging to the Bank of the U. S., which, pending the issue, had been kept in the Treasury 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 accoutrements furnished by the United States; but no intimidation was made use of—no force—not a man was employed. As regarded Virginia, if he remembered well, penalties were attached against the sale of lottery tickets. The issue was brought to the Supreme Court, in the case of Myers and some others, and there it was decided that the supremacy which belonged to the U. S. States must arrest any State legislation whatever, that was opposed to the Federal laws. South Carolina had tried the same experiment; but it does not follow, that on account, that it would be wise in us to stop legislation because of the attitude she may have assumed. But there were other considerations that should change our repugnance on that head. His first feelings were opposed to it; but matters are changed. The first of February is now passed; and he confessed he had an almost unconquerable repugnance to do any thing before that day. But that day, fixed on by South Carolina to put her ordinance into practice, is over—and we can now breathe more freely, and as if in a different atmosphere. But this is not all. South Carolina has postponed her ordinance until the 4th of March next, and no one can doubt that she will suspend it still longer. Should Congress even venture his life on it that she would postpone it still further. South Carolina, from her own good feeling, must see the embarrassing situation in which she places both herself and the other States. She must necessarily feel what her condition must be were she left alone to fight her own battles, to depend on her own resources. Say, for the present, she should 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—say, she must even enact a tariff. If she have no 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 raise revenue, and what will then be her burden? and what will be the value of her separation? But there was another subject to which he must refer, connected with a particular branch of her property. While in the event of her standing by herself, she could not calculate on its value beyond her limits—which is of no use beyond Louisiana (Mr. C. is supposed to have alluded to the slave population; but his words were not distinctly heard by the reporter). Of what value would this property be to her, and how must South Carolina regret that she had ever left the Union?

As regards the ordinance, if we are to think that a State law is to act as a preventive against our legislation, then we are constrained in turn. If thus our legislation is to be stopped, South Carolina might prevent it forever, by merely keeping up the shadow of her ordinance. But it belongs to us to fulfill our duty apart from such considerations. If there be any, Sir, said Mr. C., who want to have a civil war—who wish to see a portion of the blood of our countrymen spilt, I am not one of those. But of all wars, let us have no civil war. Should it once come on us, no human eye can foresee where it is to stop. Should it once erect its crest in the midst of our country, it will traverse over the land; our commanders will be engaged on the coast, then tell me where its fury is to be stopped? No man can tell its end, Providence alone can 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 say she is 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 dimmed; and much less that it should be plucked out. I would that it should ever continue as radiant and bright. South Carolina has stood among the first in achieving our independence

—she has stood firm by our side in those days which were said to try men's souls—she has fought and bled, hand in hand, with our ancestors—her ancestors are mingled with ours, and Sir, it is my hope that our posterity will hereafter be found mingled together in support of the Union; and for these strong reasons, it is, that I would not see her disgraced, or humbled, as a member of this great confederacy.

In conclusion, Sir, said Mr. C., allow me to implore, to entreat every member of this body, to bring with him to the discussion of this all-important question, the same love of country which I can truly say, has prompted me to the present action—the same love of 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 suspend for a moment, all political feelings but those for this one great object, as is now the case in regard to myself, as I trust in God—and 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 he would meet with universal approbation. The project to harmonize and conciliate the conflicting interests which have divided and agitated the country, could come more appropriately from the Senator from Kentucky than from any other quarter, for to no other was the country indebted for the discords and heart burnings which threaten its peace. It was now but a few months past since that gentleman & his friends had an ample opportunity of settling the tariff question; that opportunity was not seized, and now, at this late period of the session, the gentleman came forward with his project. Permit me to observe, said Mr. F., that I do not see in this plan of the Senator from Kentucky, any probability of success. I think it would be better to refuse the application, and wait for the session of the House in the fall, when the agitation of the question in the Senate might possibly have the effect of delaying the proceedings on it in the other 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. It is, said he, a violation of our duty to the other branch of the national legislature. The bill proposed to raise the duties on a particular article of import mentioned in the bill, and the 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 Missouri, and failed, because it was a revenue measure. He regretted the necessity of opposing 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 manufacturers were defeated. They confessed that the tariff was in danger—aye, Sir, it is in imminent danger; no heliobore can cure it. He looked upon the confession that the tariff was in danger, as presenting a fair promise of a happy termination of the tariff question. The serpent that entered the garden of Eden had been touched by the spear of Idrius, and was exposed in his naked deformity.

The Hon. Senator from Kentucky, had spoken of the ruin that would seize on the manufacturers by too sudden a reduction of the protecting duties. We, Sir, said Mr. F., do not desire their ruin; we do not wish to see them utterly prostrate; nor do we propose any such sudden abandonment of the protective system as to result in their injury. All we want is to be satisfied that our burdens are to be relieved. But, Sir, those who do not deserve any forbearance at our hands, may well propose terms so advantageous to themselves, when they know they are in danger of losing all they gain from the system. Suppose the people of the South said, at this time, as they undoubtedly will, that this tariff subject, under their control. Have the manufacturers a right to complain, should the protective system be at once and entirely abolished? Did they, when they had the power in their hands, listen to the complaints of the south? The evils resulting from this tariff system were greater than 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 United States, he should be constrained to vote against granting leave to introduce it.

Mr. Smith was opposed to extending the time for the reduction beyond four years, the term of an administration.

Mr. Forsyth would not oppose the introduction of the bill, if the Senator from Kentucky would strike out the clause objected to.

Mr. Poindexter spoke with some warmth against the objections of Mr. Forsyth, 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 allusions 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 might be so now, but will it be so after the 3d of March? There will then be a majority opposed to tariff system, who will not ask for concession.

Mr. Clay would undeceive the gentleman from 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.

Mr. Calhoun arose at the same time with Mr. Dickinson. Mr. C. proposed to give place to Mr. D., which being declined, Mr. C. then said, that he arose for the purpose of making but few remarks. He said he heartily agreed in the object which the Senator from Kentucky had in view, the adjustment of the tariff. There was no man that loved his country, who loved its peace and harmony, but must desire to see the controversy terminated. Until its satisfactory adjustment it was impossible to restore quiet to the country, or to place it in a sound political condition. He felt a deep conviction that the present degraded political condition of the country, as he was compelled to call it, had grown out of the conflict which had, for so many years, been carried on between the northern and southern sections of the Union, and which could only be terminated by the adjustment of the tariff.

Having made these remarks, he proceeded to observe that he entirely concurred in the

two great principles on which the Senator from Kentucky proposed to make the adjustment. He had long been of opinion that no adjustment could be made that would be satisfactory. Which was not based on time on the one side, and the establishment of a uniform ad valorem principle on the other. It was obvious that any sudden withdrawal of protection would be ruinous to the manufacturers; and he, for one, would say that, though his position had placed him as much in conflict with the principles of protection as any public man in the country, he was far from desiring such a result. Were it in his power to withdraw all protection to-morrow, he would be far from 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 capital vested in manufacturing establishments, or the skill and industry which had been reared up 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 important that the principle which is contained in the bill, of an average ad valorem duty, should be adopted, to give security and satisfaction to the south.

Enterprising these views, he could not but approve of the proposition on which the Senator had based the principle for an adjustment, but he was not prepared to say that the details would be equally satisfactory. The last impression which the reading of the bill had made on his mind was, that though most of the details were satisfactory, there were others that would require some modification. He hoped, however, that the principle being once agreed upon, there would be no difficulty in the satisfactory adjustment of the details; and he trusted that, with liberal and patriotic feeling on all sides, this vexed question, which had menaced the country with such imminent danger, might yet be determined by something like an unanimous vote of the Senate.

(On the termination of Mr. Calhoun's remarks, there was a general burst of applause on the part of the spectators in the gallery and in the lobby, which the President perceived, checked by ordering the galleries to be cleared; but which order was countermanded, on the expression of a desire of some of the Senators, 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 therefore only know it by its title. In point of form, then, the introduction of the bill was proper, and he should vote for it. Without doubt there were many modifications which might be made to the bill, but these could only be proposed after the bill had undergone a second reading. The Senator from Kentucky 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.)

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Webster, in pursuance of notice, presented the following resolutions upon the subject of the Tariff policy—which were laid on the table, and, on motion of Mr. Dallas, ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the annual revenues of the country ought not to be allowed to exceed a just estimate of the wants of the Government; and that as soon as it shall be ascertained, with reasonable certainty, that the rates of duties on imports as established by the act of July, 1832, will yield an excess over those wants, provision ought to be made for their reduction; and that in making this reduction, just regard should be had to the various interests and opinions of different parts of the country so as most effectually to preserve the integrity and harmony of the Union, and to provide for the common defence and 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 has been the policy of the country to protect, a slight reduction on one might produce a essential injury and even extend to large classes of the community, while another might bear a larger reduction without any such consequences—and 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 question whether the proposed reduction will affect revenue and, or how far it will operate injuriously on those domestic manufactures heretofore protected; especially such as are essential in time of war, and such as have been established on the faith of existing laws; and above all, how far such proposed reduction will affect the rates of wages and the earnings of American manual labor.

Resolved, That it is unwise and injudicious in regulating imports, 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 articles to be taxed, whether they be articles of necessity, or of luxury, of general consumption, 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 on all articles.

Resolved, That since the people of the U. States have deprived the State Governments of all power of fostering manufactures, however indispensable in peace or in war, or however 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 duties to the Congress of the U. States, Congress cannot surrender or abandon such power, compatibly with its constitutional duty; and therefore

Resolved, That no law ought to be passed on the subject of imports, containing any stipulation, express or implied, or giving any pledge or assurance, direct or indirect, which shall tend to restrain Congress from the full exercise at all times hereafter, of all its constitutional powers, in giving reasonable protection to American industry, countervailing the policy of Foreign nations, and maintaining the substantial Independence of the U. States.

John Catron, Jr.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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WHOLE No. 244.

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(during the Session of Congress.)
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EDWARD MULLIKIN,
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Supper, which contains many new, impor-
tant and highly interesting views of the Chris-
tian Church—by the Reverend James R. Wil-
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Feb 16 12w

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore
city and county, on the 15th 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, says he is
free, was bound and served out his time
with Jacob Carr, Sweep Master, living in
Baltimore. Said coloured man is about 34
years of age, five feet five, and a half inches
high; has a scar on his right shoulder. Had
on when committed, a pair of corduroy pants,
white box coat, black fur hat, and a pair
of coarse shoes.

The owner of the above described coloured
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, Warder
Baltimore city and county Jail.

Jan 28—Feb 9

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Will be sold, at a low price, a LOT of
LAND, containing 93 acres, about one
mile from the town of Easton. Apply to the
editor of the Whig.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE 2ND. SESSION 22ND. CONGRESS.

[Public No. 6.]

AN ACT to explain an act entitled "An Act to
reduce the duties on Coffee, Tea, and Co-
coa," passed the twentieth of May, one thou-
sand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That in all cases in which
the importers of coffee, or cocoa, which re-
mained in the Custom House stores under the
bond of the importers, on the thirty-first of De-
cember, one thousand eight hundred and thirty,
shall have paid on the same a greater
amount of duty than is imposed by the act passed
on the twentieth day of May, one thousand
eight hundred and thirty, on coffee or cocoa,
imported after the thirty-first day of Decem-
ber, one thousand eight hundred and thirty,
the Secretary of the 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 he it further enacted, That, in
all cases in which the importers of coffee, tea,
or cocoa, which remained in the Custom House
stores, on the thirty-first day of December,
one thousand eight hundred and thirty, un-
der 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 im-
posed by said act, on coffee, tea, or cocoa,
imported after the thirty-first day of Decem-
ber, one thousand eight hundred and thirty,
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,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, February 9, 1833.

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 re-
marks, said, that he should not, perhaps,
then have addressed the Senate but for the
voice of some who might conceive that
the proper course of prudence for him to
pursue, was to remain silent.

He knew the situation in which he was
placed here and elsewhere, and he knew
also that there was a formidable opposi-
tion arrayed against him. He knew that
the slightest expression variant from the
feelings of some which he uttered trippingly
from the tongue, might subject him to
animadversions which would possibly
prove fatal in the result. Still he
divested himself of the feelings to which
such circumstances might be supposed to
give rise; he wished it to be understood
distinctly, that he had well weighed the
matter—that he threw aside all personal
considerations, and was prepared at every
risk, to defend the great principles on
which he had acted in the whole course
of his political life. Such conduct on his
part might be deemed rash and precipi-
tate, (taking into view the circumstances
to which he had alluded; but he said; he
had come into the Senate as the advocate
of those principles which neither his
judgment nor his heart could permit him
to relinquish, and when it should be de-
cided by those who had sent him there—
if such should be the case—that he was
no longer to be a member of that body,
he should depart thence without a feel-
ing of regret; but for the abandonment of
principles, upon the preservation and ob-
servance of which depend the perpetua-
tion of the Constitution and the safety
of the liberty and the happiness of the coun-
try, it was indeed no time for the indul-
gence of personal considerations, when
the battlements were rocking above our
heads—when the discord was within, and
the storm without was raging in all its
strife—at such a period he could not ab-
stain from private thoughts—to the lover
of his country, the dust of the melee
ought to be as the breath of his nostrils.

Mr. Tyler commenced by saying, that
he would, without further preface, go in-
to the weighty and important question be-
fore them. He must state, as a prelimi-
nary, that it was found, by all the in-
formation which history afforded, that all
ages of the world, and in all nations, be-
neath the sun, or on the face of creation,
there would be found to exist two parties;
the one disposed to advance the power
and authority of the government under
which it lived, or in other words to ex-
tend its authority, and the other jealous
of power and sedulously watching and en-
deavoring to guard against the slightest
usurpation of it. It was a truth verified
by the experience of all history, that even
under the most tyrannical and oppressive
governments, there would be found those
who would vindicate actions however ar-
bitrary, base, or profligate they might be
—there were flatterers of despotism, un-
der whatever form of government that
despotism might prevail—and the doc-
trine that this monarch was the viceger-
ent of the Almighty, and that to touch
the hair of his was sacrilege against the
Lord's anointed, was not confined to
monarchies alone. Mr. Tyler observed

that the party which strives against those
in possession of authority, must necessari-
ly always be the weaker. In fact, fear-
ful odds would always be against the for-
mer. Some would invariably be allured
by the splendor, the emoluments and the
patronage of office; others would be im-
posed to disturb the tranquil tenor of
their way; and as to others again, there
would be no small difficulty in awaking
them to a true knowledge of their own
duties and their own rights. It was a
circumstance of two frequent occurrence
that the task of arousing the minds of
men to the performance of their public
obligations, was attended with a fatal de-
lay—men might be shaken from their
stupor at an hour that is too late, and
thus might awaken only to find them-
selves in manacles and chains, with des-
potism waving its iron sceptre over them
in unresisted and resistless sway.

It would be singular, indeed, Mr. Ty-
ler went on to say, that the power and the
operation of that political influence, which
was prevalent in all time and in all na-
tions, should not also have visited us. It
extended through all regions; however
enlightened their inhabitants might be.—
It was felt, and extensively felt in our
own country, during the war of the revolu-
tion. Who was there that had not heard
of the distinction of whig and tory, and
of the opprobrium heaped, even till this
day, upon the latter as traitors—as ene-
mies to, and base betrayers of, the lib-
erties of their country? For his own
part, he (Mr. T.) had always thought
that the obloquy cast upon them, general-
ly, was unjust. He considered that on the
whole, injustice had been done to the
great body of the tories of that day. He
believed further, that in many instances
they had been as honest in their inten-
tions, and as sincere in their opinions, as
the whigs. It was due to them in his
judgment, 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 Brit-
ish diadem, and their judgments were
blinded by the rays which emanated from
that sparkled around it. They probably
had not forgotten, that the power of
Great Britain had, in former wars, been
more than once put forth for the protec-
tion of the colonies in their infancy, and
during their growth into stature and
strength. And to this consideration
might be added the sacred recollection,
that with the soil of that kingdom, the
bones of their ancestors were commingled.
Neither, continued Mr. T., were these
the only considerations which might be
supplied to have governed many of the
tories in the part which they
took during the struggle for our indepen-
dence; another circumstance might have
operated perceptibly or imperceptibly on
their minds; and it was not unnatural, or
to be wondered at, that it should have so
operated with some.

The British Government stood out as
the most free in the world; and the tory
of the revolution, in his admiration of her
greatness and her glory, had been too
apt to forget what he owed to the country
of his birth or adoption. In the forma-
tion of the State Governments, also, par-
ties existed, and had their influence; and
not only in this, but the same operation
was observable in the revision of the ar-
ticles of the old Confederation, and in the
debates in Convention on the adoption of
the Constitution. They would find that
on all these occasions there had been a
struggle of parties, a collision as he
would say, of opposing influences. The
last of those influences which had the
tendency, and the last of those parties
which had the object of opposing the
strides of power, he was happy to think
had prevailed.

In that Convention, Mr. Tyler said,
there were three parties. At the head of
the first was Alexander Hamilton, at the
head of the second party, he was sorry to
say, Virginia was to be found, together
with others of the larger States. The
third party, which proved the predomi-
nant one, consisted of the middle sized
and the smaller States. Mr. Tyler here
observed, that he could not, in connection
with this branch of the subject, proceed
without expressing his disagreement to
the doctrine advanced yesterday by the
Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes,) which,
if carried into effect, would, by
consolidating the Government, inevitably
lead to the crushing of smaller States.

But to revert to his argument. How
had the three parties of which he was
speaking, been arrayed?

Alexander Hamilton was at the head
of the first, which was decidedly monar-
chical.

The larger States composed the second
party, which was in favor of a national
government.

The smaller States, the so-called and de-
spised weaker States, were the advocates
of a Federal Government. They were the
successful advocates of the adoption
of our present happy Constitution.

Here, however, he wished it to be ob-
served, that in speaking of Mr. Hamilton
as the head of the monarchical party, he
did not wish to be understood as speak-
ing in a spirit of reproach to the mem-
ory of that great man, and still less of un-
dermining his amazing powers of mind,
or what was more, far worth of com-
mand—his purity of intention. Alexan-
der Hamilton, said Mr. Tyler, ranked a-
mong the first men of the country, and the
age in which he lived, and he would have
been an ornament and a pride to any age.

For vigor of intellect he had no superior;

for heat of purpose he had no superior;

for the boldness of his determina-
tion, the pursuit of what he conscientiously
believed to be honorable objects, he had
no superior. It was his (Mr. Hamilton's)
belief that the existing system of Govern-
ment was too weak to support itself, and
he therefore bent all the power of his
mind to give it what he thought would
be an enduring strength, by the adoption
of monarchical principles.

But Mr. Tyler said, the object of Alex-
ander Hamilton could not be concealed,
and it was defeated as soon as discovered.
He, then, no alternative but of quitting
the Convention, together with those of
his friends who had united with him in
his views, or of forming a junction with
the national party; the party, he should
more explicitly say, which he, (Mr. Ty-
ler,) described as being in favor of a
national government.

As the head of the second party, or a-
mong the most prominent members, was
the late Edmund Randolph. I knew him
well, said Mr. Tyler, and in speaking of
him, in connection with the present state
of parties, and the course of public policy
recommended, it is far indeed from my
intention, to speak of him with dis-
respect, or even unkindness. I would
have as much to do to repose in the
bosom of the grave, and I can have
no disposition either, to disturb the peace
of the relatives of one who took charge
of a nation of men.

Edmund Randolph, Mr. Tyler said, in those
times, occupied a large share of the public
attention. He was a prominent public
man. His eloquence was of the first
order. As an advocate, he could be sur-
passed by few; and as a statesman he
stood high in the national councils. But,
Mr. T. said, he regretted that he was not
prepared to sanction or approve of the
principles of government which that dis-
tinguished man avowed and advocated,
according as the evidences of his doc-
trines had come down to us.

At the head of the federal party, of that
party which stood forth in favor of the
federal constitution, was Mr. Dickerson
of Delaware—the smallest State in the
Union; it is true, and yet this State was
one of the most signalized by talent, in
proportion to its representation of any of
the States of the Union. The project of
Mr. Edmund Randolph was, that it was
expedient and proper to have a National
Government; a Supreme National Gov-
ernment; a Supreme Executive; a Sup-
reme Legislature; a Supreme Judicial
power. These were to be supreme in the
exercise of their respective functions.

But, Mr. T. said, Congress was to have
the power of veto on the laws of the
States, and the power of appointing and
removing judges in the inferior courts.

For his recollection might be defective on
this point, that Mr. Madison had been a
strong advocate of this project; but it
might be so; those gentlemen whose
memories were equally weak with his
own on the subject, could ascertain by
referring to the journal of the proceed-
ings of the convention, which would de-
termine the matter. Laying this aside,
he would ask them, what would have fol-
lowed from an accordance with a propo-
sition for a frame of Government like the
one proposed by Edmund Randolph and
the national party, in whose first rank he
stood? He, Mr. T., should hesitate to
say that the design was to reduce the
States to the condition of provinces, but
the effect would have been such. The
States would have been, in their relations
to the General Government, mere cor-
porations placed at the feet of those whom
they had created; and there would have
been in this confederacy one consolidated
and united Government—a Government
in fact one and indivisible.

Even after the project had been de-
feated, and the ascendancy of the party in
favor of a Federal Government had been
obtained by a majority of the smaller
States, the State of New York was divid-
ed, as indeed it almost invariably had
been. It was scarcely necessary for him
to speak of the blindness evinced on that
occasion. New York, in truth, was at
that time engaged in deliberating whether
she should become a great State or not.
Whether to her should appertain the
prudent distinction of "the empire State."

One of the members of the
New York delegation, who had always
before denied his vote to the third party,
(the reporter understood Mr. Tyler to
say,) gave it on this occasion, and then
the scale was turned. And so it was
that the nationals were defeated, were
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
this great intellectual victory. To the
small State of Delaware—to that portion
of our Union which appears only as a
speck upon its mass; we have been now
more indebted for our constitution, than
to any other State. Yes, to that intelli-
gent and patriotic State it is chiefly owing
that the Constitution was adopted—that
constitution which he thought prescribed
the happiest form of government ever de-
vised by human wisdom to advance and
elevate the condition of mankind, and
which has already led us to an extent
of prosperity, a parallel to which the
annals of the world do not exhibit.

Mr. Tyler, after remarking that the present
debate embraced within its scope the very
elements of constitutional freedom, which
he observed he would presently endeavor to show
proceeded to detail the argument advanced
in the Convention by Mr. Dickerson of Dela-
ware. That gentleman had said that the
members of the national party were reckon-
ing without their host, and that they had better
look to the instructions which they had receiv-

ed from those whose interests, and whose
wishes and views they had delighted to re-
present there. He asked them if they were
authorized to vote for a monarchical govern-
ment, or for a supreme national government,
which would trample down and ride over the
prostrate States? No, they had been sent
there to revise the articles of the old confed-
eration—to infuse more ardor and vigor into
the federal system—to breathe into it new life,
and to impart to it a new soul; to do all this,
and not to make war upon its very existence
and being. If the operations of government
are paralyzed, apply the proper stimulus to a
healthful action; if you want a Supreme Court,
create one to carry every constitutional pro-
vision of law into effect; if the requisitions
made upon the several States of the confed-
eracy for their respective quotas are—disreg-
arded apply a remedy to the evil; if you want
money for the just expenses of the Govern-
ment, collect the taxes. Do all things neces-
sary to give renewed life and vitality to the
confederation of these States, but go no fur-
ther. Revoke, but do not change the articles
of our copartnership. Let us have no mon-
archical or national government.

Such, said Mr. Tyler, were the views of
Mr. Dickerson of the spirit and intent of the
instructions given to the members who rep-
resented the States in convention. He (Mr.
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, dis-
played in bold relief the principles held by the
States, in regard to the adoption of the Con-
stitution.

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 nonentity animal it was. The
confederation possessed the powers of a Gov-
ernment—it could make war and peace—it
could negotiate treaties—levy armies, and not to
swell out the list of its powers, it could do almost
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
asked, in continuation, why the change of one
or two little words or phrases should be re-
garded as operating such a magical influence
on the Constitution? He recommended gen-
tleness to compare the two instruments to-
gether—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 no more of its not growing out of
the States—but we shall reflect upon it with
admiration and love, as a system of Govern-
ment, beautiful in its terms, its features and its
proportions.

But, Mr. T. said, he must observe by the way
that some days ago there was a meeting of
the Whig Association, and that on the subject
of this City without being met by the word at
almost every step. There were National Ho-
tels, National Boot blackers, National Smiths,
and National Oyster Houses. Every thing in-
deed, is NATIONAL! NATIONAL! NATIONAL!
And this, when the term was not in the Con-
stitution. If any thing were wanting further
to show that the Government emanated from
the States, it was conclusive that the Consti-
tution was formed by the States, is amend-
able only by the States, is destructible only
by the States, and is capable of preservation
only by the States. And yet, in the face of all these
known, undeniable, and undeniable facts, it
is contended that it is not a confederated Gov-
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-
chy.

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
said by the people—the whole population of
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
Island, were as large in their influence, and
throw as much weight into the scale, as Mas-
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
he found that the title of the Governor of
Rhode Island spoke any thing but the menial,
the dependant on a superior power. He heard
the Governor of Rhode Island, in that memo-
rial, designated as the "Governor and Com-
mander in Chief of the land and naval forces
of the State of Rhode Island and Providence
Plantations." Such titles, Mr. T. said, he
wished to see perpetuated and honored. He
cared not for empty titles of birth and aristoc-
racy, which were so much honored in other
countries; but such titles 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.

But, sir, said Mr. T., the ratification was
made by the people of the States. He intend-
ed, before he closed, to ask the Senator from
New Jersey to draw a picture—he would a-
venge him to do it from the resources of his
imagination, (and those, he knew, were
very abundant)—but he would ask him, in
some way or other, to draw a picture of a
State without people. For his own part, Mr.
T. said, he could not form the most indistinct
idea of such an abstract or spectral existence.
A State without people. Why, the people are
the States, and the States are the people. They
might as well talk of a State without land.
He might as well say, because the Constitu-
tion was declared to be the "Constitution of
the people of the United States," that it was
not the Constitution of the States, but merely
the Constitution of the people. The very
terms employed, expressed the title of the
people, and explained it to be a Constitution
for the government of the people of the Uni-
ted States; and not a national one.

The idea that the system was a national one,
had, indeed, received its authority from a high
source. The message of the Executive spoke
of the States as being one nation—as an amal-
gamated mass. But, if so, when he would
ask, were they welded together? Was it
was it? Was it when the Dutch held posses-
sion of New York? Or was it when the En-
glish got it into their possession? Or was it
when Old Virginia set up for herself—declared
her independence against the government of the
Protector Cromwell? Yes, at that time,
Virginia set up for herself; she declared that
the ligament which bound her to England,
was a ligament which bound her to the crown
of England; and that, when that was broken
she was no longer bound to England. On the
accession of Charles the Second, Virginia, by
a resolution of her House of Burgesses, again
gave herself up to the crown of England, and
was received and recognized as part of the
English dominion; since which time, she has
been designated by the title of the Old Domi-
nion. Others of the colonies recognized the title,
and submitted to the power of the Com-
monwealth; Virginia did not.—The supposed
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
her own uncontrolled power? Surely not.
When was it, then he would again ask? Was
it when the colonies united with each other
against Great Britain? He would suppose it
was then. Grant it to be so. But there was
something else which must not be forgotten.
There was another party to the Union at that
time. If this argument proved any thing, it
proved too much for amalgamation.—
France was a party, as well as the several
States, to that union. Yes, sir, said Mr. T.,
the sacred motto, gold nor blood. She gave
us her cavalry, she expended her money, she
shed her blood. Surely, then, France must
be one of the amalgamated, as much as any
one of the States.

The idea was idle—he had almost said ri-
diculous. Sovereign powers—call them States
or nations, whichever they pleased—could not
unite themselves at home, or to carry on
a foreign war. But did it follow, that they
must, therefore, be amalgamated into one body?
He would not, however, push the argument
farther. It was unnecessary to do so.

The idea which was the intention of gen-
tlemen to establish from all this, was, the
General Government was sovereign in its powers.
Was it so? He should rather say that it merely
reflected the sovereignty of the States; that
it was but an emanation of those sovereignties;
that it was merely created to discharge the
duties assigned to it by those sovereignties.
Those duties were prescribed—they were to
secure the happiness, prosperity and indepen-
dence of the several States. It might as well
be said that an ambassador was a sovereign
power, and that he was so because he represent-
ed a sovereign power. But the ambassador was
bound by his instructions, and so were they
to that assembly. The very moment the am-
bassador went beyond his instructions, he was
responsible for his misconduct. And so were
those by whom the power was delegated to them.

But, if, said Mr. T., we really are a sover-
eignty, what sort of a sovereignty are we?
Surely this was the strangest sovereignty that
was ever seen! They had not even a symbol
of sovereignty amongst them, a crowned head, so
as to enable them to take advantage of the
argument of Hobbes and other early English
writers, who established the right of crowned sover-
eignty, by deriving it from God, and declared
that "sovereignty was their earthly viceroy-
ants. 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-
eign. He, (Mr. T.) for his own part, re-
nounced this doctrine; it was unjust; it was il-
logical; it was an Anti-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 difficul-
ty would arise. How was allegiance due
it from the several States? This was the dif-
ficulty which it was thought must arise from

imparted to him the confidence he there felt. I say, said Mr. T., the protection by which I am surrounded—is that of the State of Virginia, and though I feel it to be a wall of adamant.

What protection could the General Government—the United States—afford him? They could give him this protection: When he went upon the highway of all nations—the ocean—the United States could give protection. By maritime power she there surrounded him with a bond of protection and security. But it is remarked, that he did not stand on land, but on shipboard. He might have been 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 citizens such protection; and to which State, and all her agreements, he, as he had before, owed allegiance.

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 offense. "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 offense designated, and that therefore it must go unpunished? Who could punish it? Could Massachusetts? Could Virginia? Could any other State? No. It must have gone unpunished, unless an express provision for its punishment had been inserted 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 under this provision? Suppose a case of treason against a State should occur—the majority in one of the States should seek to overthrow the minority—the General 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 logicians,) that he thought it would puzzle the powers of logic to show how a State could commit treason. Against whom could it 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.

By far, 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 doctrine 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 principle—the right of instruction by the representatives to their representatives. If he were not a representative of Virginia, what right had he to listen to her instructions, any more than the instructions of Rhode Island or Massachusetts?—The argument that he was there as a representative of the whole United States, could, at the utmost, prove but this: That he was found to advance the interests of the Union, inasmuch as, whatever advanced the interests of all the States must advance the interests of Virginia; and therefore he was bound to advance the interests of the whole United States.

The plain effect of the whole of these doctrines, 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 over all 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 army, arrayed against the States, and would invest him with more than dictatorial powers. He might punish when he pleased, and consign to the halber whom he thought proper, as transgressors on the rights of the great sovereign, the United States. In short, the consequences would be that the country might at once be changed into an aggregate mass, living under one consolidated Government, instead of a combination of separate and independent communities.

But, before he should like to know if he might do it with safety. He did not speak then of A. Jackson. He was dealing in generalities. Could they entrust a President with such powers? If the case of Georgia were presented to one President, they might hear of "suspended obligation." If to another, Georgia might, possibly, be patted on the back, and smiled upon in the face, and told that her proceedings were not only not meritorious, but meritorious. He did not mean to cast reproach on either President. But he could not consent to live under such a system. It was irrational. These were matters on which all Presidents ought to be required to stand alike. I said Mr. T., might be in danger of being hung up for treason, for defending certain doctrines, under one President. Another might say, "Why, really you are a clever fellow; you have saved well, you have done your duty! Instead of hanging you here is a gold medal for you!" or something of that sort. Such a variable, uncertain state of the law as this, Mr. T. said, was worse than the law of the Medes and Persians, "which all breatht."

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-fought 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 sunshine of the President's Proclamation.

The Senator from Maine had said, that he had found a strange fellow; that he could not account how such a change as had happened could have come to pass. Well, it was true; 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 supporter, as far as any rational man could be, and found the Senator from Maine an advocate of its measures. An association had been mentioned, as having been formed in times bygone. It consisted, as far as he, Mr. T., understood, of James Madison, Felix Grundy, John Holmes, and, if he might mention the name of the other party, the devil! It seemed

ed that there had been a dissolution of the bond, and that the parties had called for a dissolution of capital. He did not know by whom this dissolution was brought about, however. The honorable gentleman from Tennessee had now told them that he belonged to Andrew Jackson & Co., and said that he had nothing to do with his Satanic Majesty. He, Mr. T., wished to know what had become of that eminent partner of the broken firm?

Mr. Holmes having begged to explain, Mr. Tyler gave him the floor. Mr. H. said there was some mistake in the statement of the partner in the firm alluded to. The original concern was James Madison, Felix Grundy, and the Devil. The Senator from Tennessee had inserted him (Mr. H.) into the copartnership, by way of a set-off to his Satanic Majesty. If the gentleman from Virginia wished to know 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 Satanic 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 evil 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 withdraw, 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 fearlessly upon it. But he would not then, even as an humble individual, express his opinion upon that point. He would not utter the case 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 recognize the right of secession 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 he support him in acting upon this foregone conclusion. Should South Carolina secede, the President of the United States has already decided that he will control her, 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 not then, in 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 argument 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 Senate 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 heart, and

his private life, and he stands unrivaled before the eyes of his countrymen. If the Senator asks if I would entrust him with my life, if I would entrust him with my property, I would say yes, yes. But, Sir, he cannot still the storm, when it once bursts upon us; he cannot, when armies are marshalled in the field, stay the hostile collision, there is but one ultimate argument, and that is the sword. Sir, the Senator quotes a resolution adopted in the Virginia 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 unanimously, the recommendation of the State of Pennsylvania. But he would not then, in the patriotism of South Carolina, that if she were not absolutely driven to it, she would not secede.

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ble people on the face of the earth.

Sir, said Mr. Tyler, after reviewing the powers of the State and Federal Governments, it has struck me with astonishment that any portion of this Union should have taken a consolidated Government established, the ruins of a Federal Republic, that beautiful system, which, if truly carried out, was calculated to render us the happiest and most virtuous people on the face of the earth. I would compare it to nothing so properly as the solar system. It was the sun (the Federal Government) giving light, heat, and attraction to the planets revolving round it, in their proper orbits. No two could come in contact with each other; they rolled on in ceaseless splendor, so long as they preserve the course pointed out by the constitution. It was impossible for them to come into collision, either with the Government or with each other, so long as they were confined within their proper orbits. The people of the States were attached to the State Governments to whom they looked for protection; and to the Federal Government, which guaranteed the safety of the whole. Take, on the other hand, a consolidated Government, the States but were petty corporations, and what would be the consequences? Would such a Government secure and maintain the confidence and affection of the people, or promote their interests? It would be a mere government of parchment, dependant on the will of an arbitrary majority, and he would care how it was disposed of. You may but it, if you please at the point of the bayonet. Could any man coming from Maine or Massachusetts understand the rights and interests of the people of Virginia, or legislate properly for their interior concerns? It was in vain to talk of it.

Mr. T. said he thought he had long seen a tendency towards consolidation in the legislation of Congress. He would show how it worked. First, the power was assumed to direct the internal improvement throughout the Union; next the power to regulate domestic industry; and last comes the right to carry on a system of general education. Presently, popular convulsions, are threatened, actually 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 of the powers of the Federal Government, must come; and that speedily. The banner of State Rights is already aloft throughout the Union; and the patriots who have hitherto been separated by interested collisions, are banding together. State Rights will triumph, and as they did in 1800, when they had greatly difficulties to encounter. I leave no doubt of the result. Many, it is true, may fall in the end; but I myself may be the first sacrificer; but the principles for which I contend, which have been the guide of my political life, are destined to ultimate triumph.

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 sentiments were not disguised, and it was already well known that he was opposed to her present course; but still he would not decline to 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 declare doctrines, to which he (Mr. T.) did not assent. He was aware that he would subject himself to be charged for the course he was about to take, but he would not shrink from it. He would not then, in the patriotism of South Carolina, that if she were not absolutely driven to it, she would not secede.

He would now come to what he considered the most important feature of the measure before him. The bill in its commencement, he looked upon as containing the gems, the first fruits of consolidation. He should proceed to dissect 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 was 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 this provision is general, and not confined to South Carolina. The President might, under this law, open new ports and close old ones, whenever he pleased, at his mere discretion; there was no limit to the power under the vague contingency set forth. Wherein did the Boston port bill, which snatched from that city its port of entry to transfer it to Plymouth, at 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 against, and prevent the abuse of this very power? The framers of the Constitution gave to Congress alone the wisdom and authority to regulate such matters. Now, he would ask, if they had the right to transfer the power so granted to them? He hoped it was far from the intention of the Senate to do so. Suppose, said he, a bill of such tendency were passed, he would not stop now to inquire into the results, but simply to remark, that if Congress 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, 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 vessels 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 such duties in one place, while credits were given in another. It was unnecessary to descend on the subject. Sir, said Mr. T., the right to close up a custom-house in one city, and to transfer it to another, 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 Rappahannock 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 against the trade and commerce of such towns and cities as he may please? Heretofore he had been opposed to the granting of discretionary, or unlimited powers to the officers of the Government, but to none was he more opposed than to the present.

But might not the evil go further, and leave 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 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 another direction? If you cannot, would it not be this by destroying at one blow the employment 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 "unlawful obstructions" are made to the collection of the revenue; 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 to one of the constables of the Executive?—He would not say constables—but one of his collectors, or subordinate assistants by some drunken henchman on the street? What is to be the difference? or who is to be the judge of what those unlawful threats are to consist 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; say they are passing laws in favor of nullification; they may then be held as "aiding and abetting"; and it is then under the bill in the power of the President and the agent of the Government to enter the state house and disperse 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 there. Every State Convention, it would be under the same rule; even the assembly of the people, also, that met to demonstrate 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 knew, that there was a better mode, in case he was wrong, to punish him, than by military force.

He had always felt a great abhorrence to any thing tending to military force—it was a power he would trust at the discretion of no one individual, even had he done the best services to his country, or had he originated the Constitution itself. Though the Romans had conferred this supreme power on a Cincinnatus with safety, when they clothed with the same trappings of a Sylla and a Marius, it was with a widely different result. He would not then, in the patriotism of South Carolina, that if she were not absolutely driven to it, she would not secede.

As regarded the 2d section, Mr. Tyler said, he would leave it to the sound sense of the Senate how far they could assent to it. It extended the criminal jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and abridged the State Courts of their 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 State Courts are to be divested of their jurisdiction; for it is in the power of any offender, in case of prosecution against him, even for cold blooded murder, to demand a trial by jury, if it is connected with 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 the citizens of one State might prosecute a suit against another State. The citizen was further deprived of the right of replevin, and these various enactments were more fully borne out by the third section. Now, then, these two sections, he could find nothing more detrimental; for the law was general, and not confined to one section of the country, but extended to all, apart from peculiar circumstances. Could the Senate then agree to them?

The provision made in the next section—the 4th—was unparalleled. All cases prosecuted 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 clerk, the plaintiff is to commence with a suit again in the Federal Court, de novo, the defendant had consented up to this moment to abide the trial in the State Court. He could not believe that the Senate of the U. States, when they would consider the purport of these laws deliberately, would ever sanction them.

But, Sir, continued Mr. T., the 5th section does even more than the preceding ones. It would imbue the officers and marshals of the U. S. with the spirit of prophecy. Heretofore it was thought to be the highest attribute of a divine inspiration given to a prophet to foretell coming events. But now it is to be acquired under the present act. For, in the language of this section, "whenever the President shall be officially informed by the authorities of any State, or by the Circuit or District Judges of any law or laws, or the execution thereof, &c., when he is so informed of what is yet to come, those projects are to be devised, the consequences and results of which it was not far to say. But how is this information to be acquired? It may be, that some Judge or other officers picks up an anonymous paper, says Mr. T., as was exhibited here some days ago, purporting such a case; he sends it to the President—dovetails something to it, of his own fears that the revenue laws are about to be obstructed—and then is the President, on such information, to issue his Proclamation, to call out the military force as directed. Say that after all this has been enacted, the whole turns out to be groundless, to be a mere shadow. But true it is, said Mr. T., that shadow now appears to "strike more terror," than light.

"The substance of ten thousand soldiers. Armed in proof, and led by (my) shadowy Richmond." An individual has been examined, and is bound over to appear at the next Court, for trial.

the country would have been settled. It is a bad way of conciliating them, to proclaim them rebels—to beset them with soldiers and make preparations to hang 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 power of declaring war to the President—you would not suffer a war, proclaimed and waged at the pleasure of the Executive. An Executive war, and no other, is the object of the bill. Sir, I will have no lot or part in this matter. Pass the bill if you think best—carry a hostile force against your fellow citizens—thrust the bayonet into the breasts of the people. I will have no part in this act of blood. The Union is to be sustained and protected by force. Is that the way? It is a poor way—the last of all to which I would think of resorting. Array your force if you think proper—subdue the State—suppress her authorities—seize the Governor as a traitor—arrest the Legislature, as lawless banditti—drive the citizens from their homes into 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 under which our fathers have fought? Reduce 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?—The Union, as I have said, is 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 under which our fathers have fought? Reduce 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?—The Union, as I have said, is to be saved by the ruin of one?—by the ruin, too, of the old thirteen? 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...of their states, are here, by their...
...the protection of the policy, and of course,
...the bill. It cannot stand if it passes.
...it will be overthrown; the tariff states
...will be free from reproach. The southern
...members can only reproach themselves for
...their own self-denial.

6. Mr. B. was astonished that anti-tariff
...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 af-
...raid to trust themselves in an anti-tariff ma-
...jority? The affairs of South Carolina can now
...no longer press. It 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 assem-
...bling of the new Congress. The friends not
...of her abstract doctrine, but of the great prac-
...tical doctrine of reducing the revenue to the
...necessary wants of the government, will then
...be in power. Will then constitute the majority
...and will give her and all the South, the
...real, substantial relief—not the promise, but
...the thing itself—the real, visible, tangible, sub-
...stantial relief, which their injured condition
...demands.

7. Mr. B. objected to the attempt which
...was made to inform the manufacturers with the
...threat of ruin from the next Congress. There
...would be no ruin to any of them. The friends
...of fair, adequate, incidental protection, would
...hold the balance between the extreme parties.
...They would do justice to every interest. In-
...cidental protection had been granted from the
...foundation of the government; discrimination
...of objects is equal with the enactment of a
...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 id-
...dled no resentments while discharging his
...legislative duties. He was for quieting the
...agitation of the country; and, therefore, he
...was against this ten years' progressive bill;
...because, so far from quieting things, it was
...pregnant with the seeds of new contentions,
...and would give birth to new convulsions great-
...er than had gone before. He was for settling
...the tariff question, and to do that it was neces-
...sary to quiet things, and that was to be
...done by making it interest to 90 per centum,
...if he would do it, to-morrow, because it
...would commence a new struggle, and be at
...60 in a few years. Twenty per cent might
...be an adequate duty, but he was willing to
...give 80. His mind had rested for years at
...30 for woolens, some articles for the trade
...excepted; he proposed 30, for the purpose of
...tranquilizing that interest, and with it, tran-
...quilizing the whole tariff question. He, Mr.
...B. did not wish to injure, much less to sacri-
...fice, any interest; but he was for curtailing
...what was exorbitant, and making it the in-
...terest of both parties to have no more agita-
...tions. He was for greatly extending the list
...of free articles; and in that extension both
...manufacturers and consumers would find ad-
...vantages to compensate one for receiving a
...little less on his manufacture, and the other
...for paying a little more upon it.

Mr. B. concluded with saying that he could
...not see how it was possible for the bill to pass,
...even 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
...carry it through. The anti-tariff gentleman
...would find it difficult to vote for it; for it as-
...sumed that identical bill of July last which
...they regarded as unconstitutional, and carried
...it forward, with a nominal difference, for ten
...years. But it sat out with the whole bill
...and more; for certain articles were raised
...from 5 to 60 per cent; and to vote for it,
...was to vote 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-
...count of ten per centum for two years, of the
...quantity 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 be-
...fore the ten years were out; and in that event
...it was useless to go on with it.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

The accompanying report of a trial, from a
...late London paper, claims the particular at-
...tention of our mercantile community, as it in-
...volves a point in the law of insurance, which
...to them may prove highly important.

Campbell vs. Richardson and others.—Mr. Pol-
...lock stated the case for the plaintiff, the sub-
...stance of which is as follows:
In the year of 1837, the plaintiff, who was a
...merchant at Sydney, New South Wales, con-
...signed a quantity of goods to London, by the
...ship Cumberland, to the care of Mr. Emmett,
...who went passenger by her, and in the event
...of any accident to that gentleman, to the care
...of the defendants, who were merchants in
...London, and the plaintiff wrote by
...Harris, solicitor, requesting him to hand that
...letter to the defendants, but not until 30 days
...after his receipt was expired, in order that the
...defendants might insure the cargo for £4000,
...and the freight 700s. As the Cumberland did
...not arrive within 30 days, Mr. Harris, at the
...expiration of 30 days, handed the letter to the
...defendants, who, on the following day, effected
...the insurance, at the ordinary amount of risk.
The Cumberland and her crew and passen-
...gers (Mr. Emmett and his two children) have
...never since been heard of, and at the expira-
...tion of twelve months the defendant, applied
...on behalf of the plaintiff, his principal to the
...underwriters for the amount of the policies,
...when they refused to pay, alleging that the
...defendants had withheld from them, when the
...insurance was effected, what appeared to be
...material, viz: that the insurance was not made
...until 30 days after the arrival of the letter of
...instruction, and declaring that the risk in con-
...sequence was greater than it had been repre-
...sented to them. The defendants brought an
...action in this Court against the underwriters,
...but failed, because the jury were of opinion
...that the information which had been with-
...held was material, and ought to have been com-
...municated. The defendants applied for a new
...trial, and the judges decided that the infor-
...mation was material and the verdict correct.
The plaintiff then brought the present action
...to recover £4700 from the defendants, on the
...ground that through ignorance and negligence,
...they, the defendants, had not elected proper
...insurance.

A great deal of evidence was brought to
...show that the delay of 30 days should have
...been shown to the underwriters, for it made a
...material difference in the premium of insur-
...ance, inasmuch as it showed that, for 30 days
...after the arrival of the letter, the plaintiff un-
...dertook the risk himself, and that the insur-
...ing after the time raised a presumption that the
...ship was out of time.
Sir James Scarlett made a most powerful
...defense. He contended that there was no

case of great negligence or ignorance. That
...for a mere mistake the defendants could not
...be liable, and that it was clear that they had
...acted bona 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 great ig-
...norance in not knowing it, and acting it.
The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—
...£4700 minus £360, 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'y. 23, 1833.

Extreme illness in the Editor's family, it is
...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 Representa-
...tives by the Committee of Ways and Means,
...on Wednesday 13th, to authorize the sale of
...the stock held by the United States in the U. S.
...Bank, which bill, on motion of Mr. Wick-
...life, was rejected without the usual examina-
...tion into its details.

The President of the South Carolina Con-
...vention 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 pro-
...long 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 near
...Charleston.—The terms entertained by some,
...that the President intended rashly to involve
...the United States in a conflict with South Car-
...olina, 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. John Tyler, 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
...Fucker, 7; P. V. Daniel, 1; John Randolph, 1.

The House of Representatives of the United
...States, on Friday, elected, on the 14th ballot,
...Gales & Seaton, as printers of the House, for
...the next Congress. The vote stood, for Gales
...& Seaton, 99; for F. P. Blair, 94, and 4 scat-
...tering.

Gen. Scott arrived at Charleston, in the Or-
...gon, on Thursday 7th inst.

DIMENSIONS OF SHIP OF LINE PENN- SYLVANIA.

	Length between the perpendiculars on	ft. in.
Lower gun deck,	220 0	
Extreme length aloft,	247 0	
Length of keel for tonnage,	190 0	
Moulded breadth of beam,	56 9	
Do do for tonnage,	57 6	
Do do to outside of wale,	59 0	
Depth of hold,	23 0	
Extreme depth amidships,	31 0	
Burthen in tons 3805 23 95.	Guns 140	
We find the following in one of the N. York papers which seems to be a proper pendant to the above:		
We publish the following from Mr. Ware as a curiosity.		
The following is an estimate of the quantity of sail duck required for the making of one complete set of sails, &c. for the United States ship Pennsylvania, now building at Philadel- phia.		
Number of yards for one set of sails, 18341		
Bags, Hammocks, Boat Sails, Awn- ings, &c.	14024	
Size of shrouds	3296yds	11 inches.
Main stay	19 0	
Main mast from step to fly pole	378 feet.	
Main yard	110 0	
Topmast yard	82 0	
Toppallant yard	58 0	
Boom yard	36 0	
Sneet anchor	10000 lbs.	
Sheet cable	15 inches.	
Main top sail contains	1531 yds.	
By C. WARE, late sail maker in the U. S. Navy.		

We observe that the Government is forward-
...ing munitions of war by every opportunity,
...for the new fortifications in Charleston Harbour.
The fine new long Gun, Sumpter, now fitting
...out by Messrs. Buck & Hedrick as a regular
...packet between this and Charleston, is taking
...on board a number of gun carriages, calculat-
...ed for long eighteen and twenty-four pound-
...ers.—Bull. War.

The report of the reappearance of the Chlo-
...era at Montreal and Quebec, appears to be
...without foundation. The Montreal Gazette
...of a late date, very naturally expresses sur-
...prise, that the citizens of Montreal should
...have the first information of such a visitant
...being among them, from the Quebec paper.
One of the principal physicians of Montreal
...certifies, under date of the 8th inst, that he
...has neither seen nor heard of a single case of Chlo-
...era in that city, since November last. And
...the Quebec Mercury of the 9th contains a cer-
...tificate from twenty-six medical practitioners,
...declaring that not a single case of Asiatic Chlo-
...era has appeared in their practice since last
...fall.

THE PROCESSION.

Benjamin F. Butler, Esq. in his admirable
...essay, (and which by the way, is pledged
...to recommend about this time, put 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
...I therefore shall make it the basis of a few re-
...marks. 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? As he would count six thou-
...sand an hour, it would take him 20,000 hours
...or 4 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 1,600
...pounds to each wagon.

Place these wagons in a continued line, and
...allow 7 yards to each wagon and horse, and
...the whole would reach one hundred and nine
...miles.

Sixty millions of gallons of ardent spirit are
...annually consumed in the United States.—
This, allowing 63 gallons to a hoghead, would
...require 952,380 hogheads, and 60 gallons
...over. Allow one hoghead 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-
...als, exclusive of the drunken head, who goes
...among the 300,000 drunkards.

There are 150,000 paupers in the U. States,
...made so by ardent spirit, and 75,000 crim-
...inals.

Now, disbeliever in the temperate reform,
...and opposer of temperance societies, take your
...stand with me on some eminence and see this
...procession move on.

1st. Comes the man spending 41 years count-
...ing the money paid as the expenses of using
...ardent spirit in the U. States.

2d. The 27,375 wagons loaded with specie
...and carrying 1,600 pounds to the wagon—
...these reach one hundred and nine miles.

3d. Comes the 952,380 wagons having the
...60,000,000 gallons of ardent spirit—one hog-
...head to a wagon, with a moderate stake for
...a driver.—These reach away back 3,794 miles,
...and they will be long coming by.

4th. Next come the 300,000 drunkards, a
...spectacle loathsome and sickening; these are
...followed by women and children—paupers—
...criminals—but oh!—my soul revolts at the
...sight, painful, shameful sight—O when, when
...will our land be delivered from this worst of
...evils—Temperance Recorder.

Negroes and Slaves.—The bill reported by
...Mr. McKim, to explain the act of last session,
...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 hereafter be taken
...from this State, and hired to service in any
...adjoining State, district, or territory, for a limited
...time, providing however that none such
...slave shall be so brought in, except by an ac-
...tual inhabitant of this State who shall also be
...the owner of such slave, both at the time of
...bringing out and bringing in said slave, or in case
...of death, by the heirs, executors &c. of such
...owner.

A bill for amending the act of last session,
...relating to free negroes and slaves, reported
...by Mr. Harper, has adopted the House of
...Delegates during a considerable part of Thurs-
...day, 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 question of how rigidly the interdiction of
...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-evaluation
...and re-assessment of the real and personal
...property of every county and city in the state,
...by the next, and every tenth year there-
...after.

The bill proposes that the valuation shall be
...made according to the actual value which the
...assessors believe the article to be worth in
...cash—a change which ought to have long
...since been insisted upon by the poor man, who
...is now grievously imposed upon by the mode
...of rating certain property. We will allude to
...two instances only in illustration. Slaves are
...rated at so much, according to sex and age,
...but in no case over \$200. The average value
...of slaves rated at \$200 is not less than \$400.
The owner of a hundred slaves enjoys the ex-
...emption, whilst the poor plowman's horse and
...the widow's cow and sheep, is not rated, but
...rated at the utmost suffering.

Again, land is rated by the present system
...of assessment. The best of land shall not be
...considered worth more than \$6 and the worst
...shall not be considered worth less than \$2.
What is the effect of this? The owner of
...poor land often pays a tax rated at double
...the actual value of his land, whilst the owner
...of land worth \$400 an acre, pays at a rate of
...only one seventh of the actual value of his
...land.

Whether this is a contrivance to equalize
...their comparative capacities to pay, we leave
...to the law-makers to decide.—Md. Rep.

County Clerks and Registers of Wills.—Mr.
...Merrick, from the Committee, has reported to
...the House of Delegates, a bill which proposes
...completely to change the manner of com-
...pensating those public officers for services. They
...are required to keep strict account, make regu-
...lar charges, &c. according to rates fixed in
...the bill, but the whole proceeds are to be paid
...over to the Levy Court or County Commis-
...sioners, and be by them applied to the pay-
...ment of a regular salary to the Clerk and Re-
...gister, together with such clerk and office ex-
...penses as said court may deem requisite for
...properly executing said duties, and the balance
...to be applied to the support of education in
...the county.

The bill also entirely alters the mode of
...charging fees in most cases. Instead of a re-
...gular price for a specified duty, as at present,
...the amount of the charge is made to depend
...upon the amount of the property involved.—
This will be a most acceptable relief, in cases
...of small amount, on which the office fees are
...often a most grievous levy.

The opportunity Mr. Merrick has had to be-
...come familiar with all the details of the sub-
...ject upon which he has reported, gives addi-
...tional value to whatever he may suggest.—
Without pretending to have formed an opin-
...ion upon the project, we hesitate not to call
...public attention to the subject of so important
...change.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Feb. 9. CAPT. PENMAN'S MINE.

This mine has lately been opened by Capt.
...John Penman, on Twelve Mile Creek, 23
...miles east of Charlotte, and the ore has proved
...very good. The vein is very different from
...any other in this country, being composed of
...blue slate, about five feet wide, and regular
...and small strata of quartz running through it.
We are informed that he ground in ten days,
...with horse and water power combined, in the
...Chillicothe Mill, 60 bushels of ore, which yielded
...740 dwts. 12 grs. valued at \$574 80, besides
...the residue of gravel and slag, which would
...make it more than equal to \$10 per bushel.—
About six bushels, upon an average, is ground
...per day. Capt. Penman has obtained a set of
...the Tyrolean Mills; and he expects, as soon as
...they are put in operation, that the ore will
...yield about 35 dwts. in amalgam, which is equal
...to 17 dwts. pure gold per bushel. He says
...the ore appears to be inexhaustible.

The U. S. sloop of war Vincennes, at Ports-
...mouth, N. H. is fitting for sea with all possi-
...ble expedition; and the Boston, Erie, and Iri-
...gator, at the navy yard, Charles-
...town, 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, ex-
...tending from the operation of said act certain
...manufactures of copper. The resolution here-
...tofore submitted by Mr. Tyler calling on the
...Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the pro-
...ceedings relative to Lieutenant R. B. Ran-
...dolph, 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
...the election by one Congress of officers for an-
...other Congress. Mr. Chambers then with-
...drew his motion. The Senate, then, on mo-
...tion of Mr. Grundy, took up the special order
...of the bill further to provide for the collection
...of duties on imports. Mr. Calhoun proceeded
...in his speech in opposition to the bill which he
...concluded after speaking about an hour, when
...Mr. Webster replied at length to the argu-
...ments of Mr. Calhoun. At three o'clock, he
...gave way for the usual recess until 5 o'clock,
...and concluded his speech at 8 o'clock. After
...speaking in the whole, a little more than five
...hours, Mr. Polk then moved an adjournment
...until tomorrow, which was carried. Mr. P. has
...the floor to-day.

In the House of Representatives, several pe-
...titions were presented, and resolutions offered
...and adopted. The House went into Commit-
...tee on various appropriation bills, and having
...gone through with the same, they were report-
...ed with amendments, which were concurred
...in, in part, and a portion of the bills were
...ordered to be engrossed. At an early hour, the
...House adjourned.

In the Senate on Monday, the bill further to
...provide for the collection of duties on imports,
...was ordered to be engrossed by the following
...vote:—
YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Black, Buckner,
...Chambers, Clayton, Dallas, Dickinson, Dud-
...ley, Everett, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy,
...Hendricks, Hill, Holmes, Johnston, Kane,
...Nauvau, Prentiss, Rivers, Robinson, Rogers,
...Sill, Sills, Smith, Sprague, Tipton,
...Wadsworth, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, King,
...Mangum, Miller, Moore, Troup, Tyler.—8.
Yesterday, Mr. Clay, from the Select Com-
...mittee upon the bill to modify the act of 14th
...July, 1832, and all other laws imposing duties
...on imports, reported the bill with sundry
...amendments—the most important of which, as
...far as they could be heard, was understood to
...be the taking away the credit system, and mak-
...ing 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 unpledged articles, and not by
...increasing the rates of duty fixed upon pro-
...tected articles.

Mr. Clay said he was directed by the Com-
...mittee to move that the bill be made the special
...order for to-morrow (to-day) with the under-
...standing that it was to be taken up immediat-
...ly after the important subject now under de-
...bate should be disposed of.

The motion making this bill the special or-
...der was agreed to.

At half past eleven o'clock, the Senate pro-
...ceeded to the election of a Public Printer on
...the part of the Senate. After ineffectually
...balloting eight times, on the ninth ballot Duff
...Green was elected. The votes at the several
...ballottings were as follows:

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Duff Green	16	19	21	21	21	20	21	22
F. P. Blair	17	17	17	15	13	11	11	10
Gales & Seaton	8	7	5	6	10	11	9	9

In the House of Representatives the Tariff
...Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and
...Means is still under consideration.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Gazette of yesterday.
The arrival of the ship York, Captain Nye,
...yesterday afternoon, brings our London papers
...down to the evening of the 11th of January.—
The substance of their contents, given below,
...it will be found, are not without interest on
...this side of the Atlantic.

It is asserted that Don Miguel has left the
...army, and retired to Braga.

The Princess of Orange and the young
...Princess returned to the Hague from the army,
...on the 5th of January.

It is reported in London on the 10th, that
...the King of Holland's answer to the proposi-
...tions submitted to him on the 8th had been
...received, and were of a pacific character; but
...in the paper of the 11th, the document does
...not appear.

The passage of the Rhine at Germerheim
...is about to be fortified by the Commission of
...the Diet on Military Affairs, and tete de pont
...to be established there.

It is stated in the Brussels papers that King
...Leopold has a fair prospect of having an heir
...in due time.

The King of the French, in his progress to
...review the army of the North, is every where
...received with the greatest enthusiasm. The
...French army is returning to France, and every
...thing indicates a settled peace.

London, Jan. 11.—The intelligence from
...Spain is interesting. On the 31st ult. a num-
...ber of persons of high rank were summoned
...by the Queen to the Palace where a cer-
...tificate was then read by the Minister of Jus-
...tice to the effect that the King had in his
...chamber that day signed a decree, revoking
...and declaring to be of no effect, the decree ex-
...torted from him during his illness, derogating

from the Pragmatic Sanction of March, 1803,
...relative to the succession of the throne. The
...old law of succession to the throne is therefore
...again in force; that is to say, females
...may again inherit the throne, as in former
...times, to the exclusion of males not in the di-
...rect line of succession. The effect of the pre-
...sent revocation is that of rendering heirs to
...the throne the present Infanta, to the exclu-
...sion 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 perfect accordance with the former sa-
...ges 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
...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 Hol-
...land, but thus far their efforts had been inef-
...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 Angles, in the Vice royalty
...of Ireland.

It is believed that a considerable body of
...troops have been ordered to Ireland, as the
...country is represented to be in a most frightful
...state, many districts being involved in an un-
...iversal storm of outrageous crime, all law be-
...ing despised and laughed at. This, the Al-
...bion says, is attributable to the Whig Govern-
...ment.

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 let-
...ter 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
...negotiated by Hope and Co. to the amount of
...sixty millions of florins.

STATE BANK.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Tencle
...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.
Some time 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, nega-
...tive 30. The yeas and nays being required,
...they stood yeas 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 commit-
...tee on ways and means.

Their Argument.—Our office was violently
...assailed, sometime in the night of Tuesday
...last, with brick bats, and the large sign which
...extended across the sidewalk, was torn down
...and carried away, and found a day or two af-
...terwards, 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
...mask and name of Union, and who in the
...name of the Press, and freedom of opinion.

Angelo Chronicle, February 9.

Indian Murders.—It is now ascertained, that
...the unfortunate Bowman and his family were
...murdered by three Cherokees. They had rob-
...bed and murdered a white man in 1831; the
...fact was discovered by Bowman; and they
...murdered him and his family, in order to di-
...minish the danger of prosecution for the first
...crime. One of them, George Toke, has been
...arrested, and committed to jail; and is said to
...have confessed his guilt.—Milledgeville Union.

A singularly curious work, being an account
...of the British island prior to the invasion of
...Julius Caesar, 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 Holy
...Land," the Thames, the Isis, and other rivers,
...are called by names similar to the present ones;
...and Stonehenge is described as a grand "Hindoo
...Temple." The Asiatic Society of Calcutta
...are said to be preparing for publication a
...translation of this interesting manuscript.

A one story house in Essex street, Salem,
...was burnt down on Wednesday morning

MORE NEW GOODS.

DOSE & 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 qualities.
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS,

such as white and brown Shirlings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestic; Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

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 Linseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

dec 8

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, **FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND**, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; the soil is fertile and the houses in tolerable repair. Fish and Poultry are raised in abundance. The water is pure and healthful. 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.

oct. 4

Dr. SCUDDER'S

CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant *re-medicum* 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 commendation, 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 received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing testimonials of the efficacy of this Eye Water—and the cures effected by it, have been set forth as Wonders 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 advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by

Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,

Oculist and Inserter of Artificial 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.

dec 22

Millinery and Mantua-making.

MRS. GIBBS,

NEXT door to Mr. James Wilcox's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large supply of

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles,

which she will dispose of on moderate terms.

MRS. GIBBS, grateful 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 MANUFACTURE 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 fashions.

Jan 5

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 manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,

all descriptions of

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,

of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost promptness—and the furniture, securely packed, delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions.

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

aug 28

350 NEGROES

WANTED.

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

All communications promptly attended to.

Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of

Office, 45 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber at his residence, above the intersection of

Allegany at with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is

white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

Baltimore,

jan 15-26

General Agricultural & Horticultural

Establishment.

COMPREHENSIVE Seed and Planting Store, and General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the American Farmer, at No. 16 S. Calvert St., Baltimore, in connection with a select and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public generally, and desires particularly that he be kept advised to execute orders in any or all of his departments, and to be in possession of a feeling interest in his plan to furnish him with their address, (free 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 the establishment, and a priced catalogue of seeds, plants, &c. &c. and a list of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser is prepared to send them a view of a supply dealer on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and bottled, put up in boxes express for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to supply them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short notice, from all parts of the country, and not a few from remote parts of the earth, a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable seeds, plants, trees, roots, shrubs, domestic and wild, berries, in places, and last, though not least, a corn and land of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This is an important weekly to subscribers for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by and advertisement, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as well as of the most improved machinery, and other domestic animals—also for the United States of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated garden seeds, trees, and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms.

I IRVING HUTCHCOCK.

dec 11

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 others,

Blair's Ancient History Rudiman's Latin

Tyler's History Grammar Euclid's Elements

Goldsmith's Rome Keith on the Globes

Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes

Tooke's Pantheon Parvise Lost

Bognycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures

Griegelach's Greek Worcester's Geograph

Testament Adams do. do.

Wilson's do. do. Academic Reader

Horace's Xenophon Introduction to do.

Horace Delphini English Reader

Virgil Introduction to do.

Sallust Sequel to do.

Cesar English Grammars

Græcia Minora Spelling Books

Græcia Majora Gough, like, Jess and

Smart's Cicero Bennett's Arith-

Clarke's Homer metic, &c. &c.

Viri Romæ Also, Slates, Pencils,

Historia Sacra Paper, Blank Books,

Muir's Syntax Lead Pencils, &c.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

July 10

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 Water, Hydrate of Potash,

Morphine, Emetine, Black Oxide of Mer-

Strichnine, Corrine, cury,

P. pperine, Oil Cubeb, Phosphorus, Prussic

Solidified Copiva, Acid,

Oil of Cantharida, Quinine, Cinchona,

Demerized Laudanum, Saratoga Powders,

Ditto Opium, Chloride Tooth Wash

Extinct of Bark, Do. Jalapp,

Do. Colocyth Comp, Do. Colocyth Comp,

Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the

modern preparations, with a full supply of

LATENT 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,

of warranted genuine, all of which will be

disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, dec 18

PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKER,

Denton, Maryland.

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

CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS.

N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be visited at their residence. Charges reasonable.

February 21, 1832.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore

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 Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself **SUSAN MYERS** or **TAG**; says she belongs to Thomas Ocker, Esq. living on the York road, 11 miles from the city. Said colored woman is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, hair on her head is black, and is a burn, scar on her right eye 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

MARYLAND:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

29th day of January, Anno Domini 1833.

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 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 whereof the foregoing is truly signed, this 29th day of January, Anno Domini 1833, at 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 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. eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

SOLOMON R. CAHALL, Ex'r.

of Noah Cahall, deceased.

feb. 2

Sw

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, United to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be obtained at from other Foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz.

Nonpareil, Nonpareil, Brevier, Brevier, Bourgeois, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Long Primer, Small Pica, Small Pica, Pica, Pica, Six Lines Pica, Six Lines Pica, Eight Lines Pica, Eight Lines Pica, Double English, Double English, Double Great Primer, Double Great Primer, Canon, Canon, Five Lines Pica, Five Lines Pica, Seven Lines Pica, Seven Lines Pica, Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes, Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Gutes—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c.

Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Galley, 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. EDWARD STRAUB, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabled to 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.

feb 2

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 Agents.

TO PRINTERS—E. WHITE & WM.

HAGER respectfully informs the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as **LETTER FOUNDERS**; that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united 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 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 successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast 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 West Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.

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 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.

E. WHITE, WM. HAGER.

New York, Jan 21- feb 9

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore

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. Conway, on the Hocktown road. Said colored man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a small scar on his left hand, the finger occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed, muslin shirt, blue cassinet pants, white box coat, white fur hat and 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 Baltimore City and County Jail.

jan 23- feb 9

Coach, Gig, and Harness

MAKING.

THE Subscribers 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 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 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 public's ob't. serv'ts.

J. A. S. 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 above six times.

feb 13

(G)

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting at 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, situated 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.

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 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 claimant, 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. Trustee.

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 his regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th instant, leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and returning, he 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 accommodated.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

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

Those who have had my boat bags in possession 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 each. They are marked either E. Auld, or S. H. Benny.

Easton, February 9, 1833.

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 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.

FOR SALE.

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 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

\$10 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

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

The subscriber, having been appointed the agent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose of the LANDS in Florida, is ready to receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less than one acre.

The General's Township of land, \$300 across the south west quarter of the Township, as reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, satisfactorily secured with interest on the amount of instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land adjoining the city of Tallahassee, and in reference to local, health, fertility of climate, fertility and soil, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

For prospectus payable thirty days after sale, or demand, certificates shall be issued, bearing interest at the rate per cent.

For prospectus payable thirty days after sale, or demand, certificates shall be issued, bearing interest at the rate per cent.</

between the people of each state and the state itself—and between the people of each state and every other state. If the sovereignty of the People of each

It never had been a unit, indivisible and inalienable, in the sense of the S. Carolina Convention, the contract would have been void ab initio. But presuming that even the gentleman from Virginia will agree that it is no absolute nullity, and that some binding effect by the ratification of the people, I proceed to describe briefly, sir, the nature of this Government and the operation of its powers. Omitting, as it did, both from the States and the people, the foundation of its powers, would have authorized the creation of the government, either exclusively federal or exclusively national, or a mixture of both.

The House of Representatives is a body in which the people alone are represented. In the Senate, the States alone are represented without reference to the number of the people contained within their limits. The Executive, exercising its unqualified veto on the laws, is the 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 described 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 now defeat any law proposed by the immediate delegates of the people in the other branch of Congress. That branch is national or popular—this federal—and the Executive is elected by the power which creates them both. Well may it be said that there never was a government before it in which the rights of a minority 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 unconstitutional law, it may appeal with safety to the Judiciary, another branch of the Government, the members of which are nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Representatives of the States in this body. And, finally, should the Judiciary decide in favor of an oppressive law, there lies an appeal to the People to remove the agents who have been guilty of the oppression. The fate of the alien and sedition laws would furnish the honorable member from Virginia with an apt illustration of the effective operation of this last and most important check on the exercise of power.

This government possesses the right of self preservation. As a necessary incident to this important right, the Judicial Department possesses the power to settle, in the emphatic language of a resolution of the Legislature of my native State, which I received but yesterday, and I this day support, "all controversies between 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 extreme that "when Government comes 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 political power.

With Mr. Marshall, the present illustrious President of the Court, in his place as a member of the House of Representatives took the distinction relied upon between judicial and political power, he clearly explained and defined it. The Court can decide only in a case which can be brought before it. It can do nothing of its mere motion. It has no Legislative and no Executive power, but in every case in law or equity which is brought before the Court under the Constitution or Laws, it is, 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 content of authorities in the Court sustains it.

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, arise before the Court? Why not? If it is 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 Ordinance and laws under which he demands protection. The Attorney for the Government must demur to the plea, because the facts contained in it are not reasonable. The judgment of the Court below and of the Court in appeal must be on the very question whether this ordinance and these laws are constitutional. Will any professional gentleman here deny this? Will any one of them state a possible 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 case is one which can be easily submitted to the Court if they dare to do it.

The President in his late message in reference to this most interesting subject, has brought back the Government to its true principles and maintained the authority of the Court as I have stated it.

The sentiments of the Vice President elect coincide with those on this subject, at least there has been no non-commital. Mr. Van Buren, in his speech on the Judiciary, in 1836, says—

"It has been justly observed that there exists 'not upon this earth, and there never did exist, a judicial tribunal clothed with powers so various, and so important, as the Supreme Court.'"

"By Treaties and laws made pursuant to the Constitution, are declared to be the supreme 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 not such acts are pursuant to the Constitution, and from its judgment there is no appeal. Its veto therefore, may be said to suspend nine-tenths of the acts of the National Legislature."

"Not only are the acts of the National Legislature 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 judgment upon our acts as the highest legislative body known to the country—it not only claims to be the absolute arbiter between the Federal and State Governments—but it exercises the same great power between the respective States, forming this great confederacy and their own citizens."

"There are few States in the Union, upon whose acts the seal of condemnation has not, from time to time, been placed by the Supreme Court. The sovereign authorities of Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, and Ohio, have, in turn, been rebuked and silenced by the overruling authority of this Court. I must not be understood, sir, as complaining of the exercise of this jurisdiction by the

Supreme Court, or to pass upon the correctness 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 inconsistency, between the principles of her resolutions of '95 and those adopted unanimously in answer to Pennsylvania. The Senator 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. C. 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 controversies between a State and the Federal Government, and a proposition for an arbiter between the States themselves, he rejected as metaphysical refinement. Mr. C. then referred 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 traced through the journals of the Convention which framed that instrument, places the right contended for upon the same sure foundation. These journals furnish abundant proof that 'no line of jurisdiction' between the States and Federal Government, 'in doubtful cases,' could be agreed on. It was conceded by Mr. Madison and Mr. Hamilton, the most prominent advocates for a 'Supreme Government,' that it was impossible 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 pertinacity 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 beyond doubt, that the Supreme Court was never contemplated by either party in that Convention as an arbiter to decide conflicting claims of sovereignty between the States and Congress; and the repeated rejection of all proposals to take from the States the power 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 or were not an infringement of those articles."

The facts upon which these 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 represented one of those small States, the safety of which he believed to depend on the establishment of 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 of the Constitution, embracing all the objections to that instrument which have since been urged. He objected especially to the powers given to the Supreme Court, and to the clause providing for the punishment of treason.

These powers, Mr. Martin contended consolidated the government. Arbitrary power, he says, may and ought to be resisted, by arms, if necessary. The time might come when the dignity and safety of a State might render necessary a resort to the sword, in which case the Constitution provided that every one of her citizens, so resisting the laws of the Federal Government, shall be dealt with as traitors. Mr. C. went on to read certain passages from the document to which he had referred—

"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 authority are guilty of a direct act of treason."

"To save the citizens of the respective States from this disagreeable dilemma, and to secure them 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 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 United States under the authority of one or more of the said States, shall be deemed treason or punished as such; but in case of war being levied by one or more of the States against 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 many 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 authorizing resistance to the laws of the Federal Government by the States. Mr. Martin, it appears, offered an amendment giving this authority, which was rejected, and he tells the State Maryland that the consequence of that rejection is, that she, as the State of Maryland, cannot resist a law of the General Government without incurring for all her citizens employed in such resistance, the pains and penalties of treason."

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 Federal 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 as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. These courts, and these only, will

have a right to decide upon the laws of the United States, and all questions arising under their construction, and in a judicial manner to carry those laws into execution: to which the Courts, both superior and inferior, of the respective States, and their judges and other magistrates, are rendered incompetent. To the Courts of the General Government are assigned all cases in law or equity, arising under the proposed constitution, and treaties made under the authority of the United States—all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls—all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction—all controversies to which the United States are a party—all controversies between two or more States—all controversies between a State and a citizen 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 by the constitution, rests only with the Judges who are appointed by Congress to determine, 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 Court, however inconvenient to the parties, and however trifling the subject of dispute."

Now, sir, said Mr. C. here is historical authority from the highest source. It was not coined 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 facts, with any propriety stand before the Union as a nullifier? If she could not, neither could South Carolina.

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 as 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. Randolph:

"Resolved, That each branch ought to possess the right of originating acts—That the national legislature, ought to be endowed with the legislative rights vested in Congress by the confederation—and moreover, to legislate in all cases, to which the separate States are incompetent, or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted, by the exercise of individual legislation.—To negative all laws, passed by the several States, contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of the Union."—The following words were added to this clause on motion of Mr. Franklin—"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 adopted by the committee, viz:

"To negative all laws passed by the several States contravening, in the opinion of the national 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 passed in the negative.

Yea, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, 3. N. York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, 7. Divided, Delaware!"

It was moved and seconded to alter the thirteenth resolution, so as to read as follows, viz:

"That the jurisdiction of the national judiciary shall extend to cases arising under laws passed by the general legislature, and to such other questions as involve the national peace and harmony." Which passed unanimously in the affirmative.

"It was moved to strike out the first section tenth clause, second, and substitute 'any State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts, or duties, on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net 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 and seconded to strike out "and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress"—Which passed in the negative.

Yea—Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, 3. N. York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, 7. Divided, Pennsylvania, 1.

"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 view 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 that I do, must agree with me that our form of government is not federal exactly, nor exactly national, but a mixture of both; that it has power to continue its own existence and provide for its preservation; and that the Supreme Court is the arbiter. Will any gentleman 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 that I was a citizen of the Government of the U. States.) Mr. Clayton 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 he contend that his most valuable rights are better secured to him by the State than by the federal government?

Highly as he estimated the State of Virginia, he should be thought, make a poor figure when standing alone in opposition to foreign aggression and assumption. Even New York, with a population equal to two thirds of that with which we commenced the Revolution, would lose her importance when she came to measure strength with the Powers of Europe. The gentleman does not consider himself a Senator of the United States as I do; but where is the clause of the Constitution recog-

nizing the Senators from Delaware or Virginia as any other one State. The Senator of the United States is alone spoken of. He says it is only because he is a citizen of Virginia that he yields obedience to the Constitution. I 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 gentleman on the other side had indulged in some extreme cases. They had supposed 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 republican government must fall; but while they 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 imagination did not reach the possible case of the abuse of those powers which he claimed for the States. He would help the gentleman to a case of this sort, but not so extravagant as those which the gentleman had put. The State of Delaware has about ten thousand votes; suppose some ten or twelve thousand aliens should be sent into the State by some foreign nation, become naturalized, and vote. Suppose they elect a convention of nullifiers, and 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 property destroyed? The State would be the receptacle of all foreign goods imported for the purpose, to defeat the revenue, and break 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, during the Revolution, nullified an embargo act, when it was thought to be the only means by which the army could be saved. Mr. Madison 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 belligerent nation; on the contrary, he adhered to the doctrine of Martin, that if she seceded, 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 treason. The question was not, whether the laws should be enforced, but whether the laws should be modified, or if gentlemen choose to examine the history of the Confederation, they would give their opinion that the powers claimed for the General Government must necessarily be exercised by it, for they are essential to the existence of the Government. No man can look into the Constitution, and say that this is a simple confederacy. For all the purposes of the Constitution, we are one single nation.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Tyler) complained bitterly of the clauses 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. [Here Mr. C. read the act so that it employed the very words of the bill before the Senate.]

Let us inquire who voted for an act so similar to those in its provisions. The Senators from South Carolina, (Sumpter and Galliard) from Virginia (Messrs. Giles and Moore), from North Carolina, (Messrs. Franklin and Turner) and from Georgia, (Messrs. Wm. H. Crawford and Milledge) voted for this bill. In the House, the whole delegations from Virginia, 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 South Carolina. It was, that the bill was unconstitutional, because it delegated power to the President. [Mr. Tyler here said his argument was, that the Constitution devolves on Congress no right to deprive their authority.] Still the gentleman, continued Mr. C. prevents us from delegating power to the President and other agents to shut up ports, &c.—Half of our laws were unconstitutional, if this was so. The second and third sections of the bill he did not like. He thought it was useless to extend the provisions to all the States. He wished them to be restricted to those States which nullify the laws.

Every professional man knew that this was a practice in the present organization 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 Supreme Court of the United States. But suitors do not generally want this privilege, because it was an expensive Court. Then he (Mr. C.) had said that according to his judgment, the Constitution provided that cases of this description must be tried before the State Courts. Let Senators look at the 23d section of the Judiciary act. It expressly recognized the power of a State Court to decide on such questions. The language of it was thus:

"That a final judgment or decree in a suit in the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute, or an authority exercised under the United States, and he decision is against their validity; or, where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decisions in favor of such question, or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission, held under the United States, and the decision is against

the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up, or claimed by either party, under such clause of the said Constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined, and reversed, or affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States."

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, he 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 United States. Mr. C. then read as follows:

"It is provided, that 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 State judges, therefore, were bound by this provision. He did not, however, hold it to be good policy to confer too much power on any party. 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.

Sec. 6. "And be it further enacted, That in any State where the jails are not 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 the direction of the Judge of the United States for the proper district, to use other convenient places, and to make such other provisions as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose."

That gentleman, [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 law there was a good law. He [Mr. C.] could not denounce it as a bad one, for when People are guilty of gross crimes, Botany Bay might be as good place for them. But this was not a law of that description. Did the honorable member not know that long ago, and at a time when the States had not provided jails under the authority of the laws of the United States, a resolution precisely similar to this, denounced a Botany Bay law, was passed. He referred to the second volume of the Laws, page 286, where the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas Congress did, by a resolution of the twenty-third day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, recommend to the several States to pass laws, making it expressly the duty of the keepers of their jails, to receive and safe keep therein all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States; in order, therefore, to ensure the 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 convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the necessary provision for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until 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, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States."

Now, he would ask, if there was any thing in the provisions of this bill which was not to be found in that resolution? Mr. Tyler said it was altogether a distinct matter. By that resolution the prisoners were 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 the place was pointed out. So the English bill designates Botany Bay. The place specifically named. But he would ask the gentleman from Delaware, whether by this bill there was any limitation whatever imposed upon the Judge or Marshal. They might carry the prisoner wherever they thought proper.

Mr. Clayton resumed. He denied that the resolution which he had read, specified any particular place. The Marshal was not required to confine his prisoners within the limits of the State. He would read the resolution again. There was no 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 necessary, which he trusted in God it might never do, in the case of South Carolina, 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-ship to which the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Bibb] had referred in terms of such strong denunciation, he [Mr. C.] said it not only to be a constitutional, but an unoppressive law, just such a law as all statesmen, who wished for the peace and welfare of their country, should adopt.

The other sections of the bill, he would not avow to, as the gentleman from Virginia had taken no exception to them.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun] had told us, [said

Mr. Clayton in conclusion] that all human institutions, like those who form them, contain within themselves the elements of their own destruction, and that our own Government is now exhibiting the signs of its approaching dissolution. To the general philosophic 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-renewing 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 operation 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 rallying every patriot, of every political party, under the broad banner of the Republic. I agree, however, sir, that the mortal blow to our liberties may be struck 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 paralytic hand of him who shall loose that fatal arrow from the string!

"Remember him, the villain, righteous Heaven, 'In thy great day of vengeance! Blast the traitor!"

"And his pernicious counsels, who for wealth, 'For power, the price of greatness, or secure, 'Would plunge his native-land in civil war!"

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

ANALYSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.

During the evening session on Wednesday, Mr. Grundy addressed the Senate about three hours in support of the provisions and general principles of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Mr. Ewing then 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 6, Nays 37. The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill—which was carried by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clayton, Dallas, Dickinson, Dudley, Ewing, Fox, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Holmes, Johnston, Kane, Knight, Naudain, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Rogers, Silsbee, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright.—32.

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 a 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 participated. Mr. Clay moved to amend the bill, by fixing the period of its commencement, quarter of a year later than originally reported, which was agreed to. Mr. Clay then moved to amend the bill, by adding at the end of the third section a provision that the permanent duty of 20 per cent to be assessed after 1842, should be calculated upon the market value of the merchandise at the port where it may be entered, and not upon its foreign value. Upon this amendment a prolonged debate took place, in which Messrs. Clay, Smith, Forsyth, Holmes, Calhoun, Clayton, Dallas, Kane, Silsbee, Pointexter 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 provision was discussed by Messrs. Black, Gay, Calhoun, Holmes, Moore, Forsyth, Smith and Miller; when, before the question was taken, Mr. Holmes moved an adjournment, which was carried—Yeas 22, Nays 19.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, 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 property of the U. States within said State, which has 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 30, 1807, for preventing unauthorized settlements upon the public domain, was passed.

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 consent of the House, which was negatived—Yeas 115, Nays 63—two thirds being requisite.

Mr. Speight then 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 discouraging character ensued, in which Messrs. Wickliffe, Speight, Wayne, Irvin, Daniel and Foster took part. The latter gentleman suggested that time would be saved by withdrawing the objection to the printing of the bill, but it being persisted in, Mr. F. moved a suspension of the rule, which was agreed to, when the motion to print was carried without a count.

The Special Order, (the Tariff bill,) was then called, when Mr. Dickinson, moved to postpone it until Saturday (this day being 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. Dickinson, Irvin, Ellsworth and Sutherland, and opposed by Messrs. Cambreleng, Clay, Bouldin, Thompson of Georgia, Archer, Clayton and Leake, and rejected. Yeas 86, Nays 99.

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; Yeas 90, Nays 85. The amendment fixing a duty of 35 cents per gallon on linseed, hemp

seed, and rape seed oil, was amended by inserting of 20 cents per gallon on olive oil, and 10 cents on rape seed oil. The amendment of the Committee striking out the section imposing a duty of one cent per pound on coffee, after September 1833, was concurred in—yeas 117, nays 57. The amendment striking out the section imposing a duty on tea was concurred in—yeas 108, nays 67. The House then at 6 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 26, 1833.

We have again resumed our seat at the editorial table, but our feelings have been too much subdued by the afflictions we have just witnessed and the bereavement we have sustained, 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, Esq. our delegate in the State Legislature, for several 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 Creek mail passed Queenstown yesterday, the packet was fast aground—consequently the Baltimore and Washington mail, due last night, need not be expected to day.

Letter 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 to the residents physicians, that several cases had occurred. This information produced considerable excitement, and by some, it is hinted that the report was calculated for sinister objects. The following letter from Dr. Stephenson will allay the fears of the citizens of that place.

To the Editor of the Canadian Courant.
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 existing in Montreal. I believe, I can say, without any exaggeration, that I have a private practice as extensive as any practitioner in the city; and that, therefore, I should have heard of, or known of the reported cases of Asiatic Cholera, as it is called, and have visited some of them to satisfy myself of the reality of the existence 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 Drs. Robertson, Holmes, Vallee, Broussais, Munro, and McDougall, 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 the Physicians of the M. G. Hospital.
Montreal, 8th February, 1833.
The lowest degree of cold at Montreal from the 3d to the 10th inst. was eight degrees below zero; the high 5 degrees, within the same period was 23 above.

The Quebec Mercury of the 9th contains a certificate from twenty six medical practitioners, 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 REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A distinguished gentleman says in a private letter,

"I do in my conscience believe that the time will shortly 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, should reorganize themselves as a party. Whenever the attempt shall be made, I pledge an annual contribution of one tenth of my entire income, until its objects shall be achieved."

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 rally 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 strayed.—Rich. Whig.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Translation of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations of Central America to the Secretary of State of the U. States.

REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Department of Foreign Relations, in Guatemala, 7th Aug. 1832.

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. Shannon, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, which took place at Isabel. By this unfortunate event, a valuable citizen was lost to his country, and the arrangement of business of utmost importance to both nations was interrupted.

The government is the more deeply affected by the death of Mr. Shannon, inasmuch as it occurred 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 received in time of the arrival of the unfortunate 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 fervent hope that the United States will not be thereby deterred from prosecuting their original intentions.

The undersigned, having performed this melancholy duty, requests the Honorable Secretary of State, to accept the assurances of his faithful citizen.

MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Greenville Mountaineer of 9th inst., brings the proceedings of several public meetings in that vicinity, from which we take a few extracts for the information of our readers.

At a meeting in the lower end of Greenville District, John H. Harrison, Esq., President, and Capt. Adam Jones, Secretary, a spirited preamble and resolutions were adopted, of which the following extracts are a specimen, viz:

"Argument has been exhausted—two days more and the fatal blow is to be struck against the glorious Union of our beloved country, which was cemented together by the blood of our fathers—Nullification is unmasked—the olive robe has dropped off—the peaceful smile has fled; the monster appears in its true shape; Revolution, Civil War, bloodshed, anarchy and tyranny are the true features and real character of Nullification. The soil of South 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 degradation.

Resolved, That we will use every power that we possess to preserve the Union, which protects us in the enjoyment of so many blessings, civil and religious.

Resolved, That the Union Party of this District will sustain their officers in their offices from the wretched indignity proposed by the tyrannical Test Oath, at any and every hazard.

Resolved, That we will resist, by all the means that God and nature has put in our power, any attempt to draft us in the field to fight 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.

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a Union Society, the object of which shall be to preserve peace, defend our liberties, and oppose Nullification.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other in the most solemn manner—Also, that we pledge our fortunes, our sacred honors, and our lives to support these our Resolutions.

At a meeting in Pickens District, on the 1st February, Jas. Hendricks, Esq., Chairman, and Garret 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 freedom. The Report, Ordinance, and Address of the Convention, we despise! The tyrannical, 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 out this peaceable, constitutional Nullification? Is this liberty?

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Tariff, and hope soon to see a reduction to the wants of the Government upon an economical plan.

Resolved, That we never will submit to secession 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. Secretary, the following resolutions among others were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we will not be forced to raise a partial arm against our sister States, let the order come from what source soever.

Resolved, That it is our intention to remain peaceable citizens, and will only be driven from it by intolerable oppression. But should we be forced to take up arms, we will rally around the standard of the Union, and that we will not fight 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 heartily approve of the President's Proclamation, and that we will carefully observe its recommendations.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the President's Message, the Treasury Report and Mr. Verplanck's Bill to reduce the tariff to the wants of Government, and our confidence in our institutions is unimpaired and we feel assured that Congress will redress all our grievances.

Resolved, In reply to certain abusive terms so frequently and unjustly applied to the Union Party, such as traitors, cowards, traitors, &c. that when they attempt to enforce their wicked 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 Union Society were returned to the number of one thousand five hundred, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, of which the 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 opinions, 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 secession from the Union, on the part of the State of South Carolina. And if the said Convention shall by a majority of its members, declare this Union dissolved, by the secession of the State of South 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 as will continue to them the right of American citizens, and members of the Federal Union.

At a meeting held at the Head of Tyer River, on the 2d February, Col. Wilson Barton Chairman, and Maj. Robert P. Gordon Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

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 fight any of the battles of Nullification, we will not obey, and will only fight in the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the electoral vote of the Legislature against our President—being contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the people, were their opinions fairly expressed.

Resolved, That the Mountain Yeomanry of

this District will sustain their officers in their offices from the wretched indignity proposed by the tyrannical Test Oath, at any and every hazard. And it is our opinion that no conscientious man can take the Test Oath, as we believe it is intended to impose on the credulous, and to establish an odious tyranny in our State.

Resolved, That we do heartily approve of the President's Proclamation to the people of the State of South Carolina.

"Union Societies" are forming in all directions, and it is probable that more than a third of the arms-bearing men in South Carolina will soon be members of them. They are pledged to support the Union at every hazard.

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. Gray, 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 submitted 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 commerce, 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 disposition 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 December.

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,
Deepening thy passion still, O Choral strain!
On thy strong rushing wind
Bear up from human kind
Thanks and emporings—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 fervent faith, or suppliant fear.

Let then thy Spirit brood
Over the multitude—
Be Thou amidst them through that Heavenly
Guest!

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 here before Thee swell
As to the open sky,
All their dark waters lie
To Thee revealed, in each close bosom cell.

The sorrow of the Dead,
Moulding 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 wrong spirit, softening it for Thee.

And doth not Thy dread eye
Behold the agony
In that 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
Many—yet each alone—
To Thee that terrible unveiling make,
And still small whisper clear,
And starting man, 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 mortal sight:
Where shall the guilty fly?
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?
Thence may the Atoner lead him up to Thee!

Be Thou, be Thou his Aid
Oh let Thy Love pervade
The haunted Chamber of self-accusing Thought
There let the living stone
Be clothed—the seed be sown—
The song of Fountains from the silence bro't!

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 gifts 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 rapture soar;
Thanks, Father! that the power
Of joy, man's early dower
Thus, even amidst tears, can fervently adore!

Thanks for each gift divine!
Eternal Praise be Thine,
Blessing and Love, O Thou that bearest Pray-
er!

Let the Hymn pierce the sky,
And let the Temple reply
For seed, that awaits thy Harvest time, is
there.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by James M. McIntosh, Lieut. Commanding U. S. schooner Porpoise, and dated

"FAYAL ROADS, (Island of Fayal),
November 28, 1832."

"I have the honor to inform you that I am anchored at this place on the evening of the 28th, after a tedious passage of twenty days from the Cape of Virginia. I have filed my

water, purchased some few articles of provisions, and a spar for a fore top mast—having been 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. Delaney, the American Consul here, and much kindness and hospitality evinced to the officers.—The Porpoise, I understand, is the second vessel of our Navy that has visited this port, and the first since the Hornet, Capt. Bess, fifteen years ago.

"From information received from Mr. Delaney, I shall proceed to day towards Madeira, and the Cape de Verde; 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 commerce to this island; something like 70 whale ships have touched here during the last season, on their outward voyage. They frequently meet with whales among the islands, and having left the United States too early in the season to procure necessary vegetables, they are supplied with any quantity, and every variety.

"My crew are generally in good health."

Expedition.—We learn from unquestionable authority, that the Government Express, going South, which passed through Petersburg on January 18th, ran over the line owned by Col. Avery, the mail contractor from this place to Lawrenceville, in 3 hours, a distance of 49 miles, and over one of the worst roads at this season of the year in this country; 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 50 minutes. Probably this expedition, considering the state of the roads, has never been surpassed, in any country.—Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

By the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered yesterday by Mr. Justice Story, the discharge of Tobias Watkins 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. Watkins was brought into court and discharged. On leaving the Court, he had not passed the threshold of the Capitol, at the suit of the United States, on three C. S.'s, issued under the judgments upon which he was originally confined, and carried again to prison. This proceeding created a great excitement in different parts of the building. A motion for another writ of habeas corpus was immediately made by Mr. W. L. Drent and is to be argued on Saturday next.—Nat. Intell.

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MARYLAND:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
25th day of January, Anno Domini 1833.

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 creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased 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 proceedings of the said Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th 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 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 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. eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

SOLOMON R. CAHALL, Ex'r.
of Noah Cahall, deceased.

Feb. 2 Sw

TO PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully inform 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 Foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz.

Nonpareil,	Nonpareil,
Minion,	Brevier,
Brovier,	Long Primer,
Long Primer,	Pica,
Small Pica,	4 Lines Pica,
Pica,	6 Lines Pica ornamented,
English,	Eight Lines Pica Antique,
Great Primer,	Eight Lines Pica Fluted,
Double English,	Eight Lines Pica Oak Leaf,
Double Great Primer,	Eight Lines Pica ornamented, &c. &c.
Caution,	
Five Lines Pica,	
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 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 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. Edward Evans, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.

F. LUGAS, Jr. Agent
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.

TO PRINTERS—E. WHITE & WM. HAGER respectfully inform the printer of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as LETTER FOUNDERS, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united 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 the tedious and unhealthy process of setting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Foundries, 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 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 specimens exhibit a complete series from Diamond to 24 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 Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.

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 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.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGER.

New York, Jan. 3—Feb. 9

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. Conway, on the Hooktown road. Said colored man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a small scar on his left hind finger occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed, muslin shirt, blue cambric pants, white coat, white fur hat and pair of 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.

Jan 23—Feb 9 Sw

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 to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former 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 removed her

MILLINERY

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 to assist her in her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.

Easton, Oct. 30

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore 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 colored man is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large scar on his right arm, occasioned by a burn. 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 property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
of Baltimore city and county Jail.

Jan 28—Feb 9 Sw

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 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. GROOMER,
SAM'L T. KENNARD,
SAM'L ROBERTS.

Feb. 9th, 1833—Feb 12

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 noon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'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 Easton.

Jan 5

Coach, Gig, and Harness

THE Subscribers 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 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 public's obt. serv'ts.

JAN. 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 above six times.

Feb 12 Sw

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

CALLEN BROWN.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and conduct.

Jan 22

Millinery and Mantua-making.

MRS. GIBBS.

NEXT door to Mr. James Wilson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large supply of

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles, which she will dispose of on moderate terms.

MRS. GIBBS, grateful 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. 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 fashions.

Jan 5 Sw

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 manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,

all descriptions of
FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,
of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

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 directions.

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

aug 28 Year

350 NEGROES

WANTED.

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

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

JAMES F. PUEVIS & 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 qualities.

CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBASINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestic; Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

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 Linseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

dec 8 If

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality,

with an abundance of timber; the soil is fertile, and the water is pure and wholesome. 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 inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant reminder 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 commendation, 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 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 forth as 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 daily practice on the public by the testimonials of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

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

dec 22

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore 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 Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored 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 23 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.

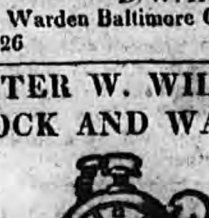
The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON,

Warden Baltimore County Jail.
Jan 15—26

PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKER,

Denton, Maryland.—

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

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

February 21, 1832.

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
Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Cornine,
Piperine, Oil Cubeba,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharides,
Denarcotized Laudanum,
Ditto Opium,
Jodyne,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, 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

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 others,

Blair's Ancient History Rudinund's Latin
Taylor's History
Goldsmith's Rome
Goldsmith's Greece
Grisham's England
Tooke's Pantheon
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Griehach's Greek
Testament
Wilson's do. do.
Greek Exercises
Huthinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Greece Minora
Greece Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Roma
Historia Sacra
Muir's Syntax

Blair's Grammar
Euclid's Elements
Euclid on the Globes
McIntyre on the Globes
Paradise Lost
Blair's Lectures
Worcester's Geography and Atlas
Adams's do. do.
Academic Reader
Introduction to do.
English Reader
Introduction to do.
Sequel to do.
English Grammars
Spelling Books
Gough, Pike, Jess and
Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.
Also, Slates, Pencils,
Paper, Blank Books,
Lead Pencils, &c.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

July 10

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16, S. Calvert St., Baltimore, in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (free of expense to them) 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 especially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and labelled by him, in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is 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 short notice, from all parts of the country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety of seeds, plants, trees, vines, domestic and wild, books, implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This mail is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by signed advertisements, and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal nurseries in the United States, and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals—also for the United States Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address

J. RIVINE MITCHELL.

dec 11

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, POLITE LITERATURE, &c. &c.

LONG 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 obedience to this custom, we now present ourselves to the reading public, and ask 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, 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 expectations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which unfortunately attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have succeeded in our aim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been established under the immediate auspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that great cause, as essential to the permanence of our public institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its salutary principles. In order to attain this desirable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUARDIAN" the medium of circulation for every description of information relative to this most interesting topic, and for this purpose to select a due portion of each number to communications, or essays on the subject, coming from any quarter where good wishes to the cause may give rise to them; 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, showing 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 tedious, 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 exhibited in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingled with the serious, the useful with the pleasant, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitiated by the gross selfishness of the age. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of new domestic and foreign news, so far as a weekly publication can be, summaries of passing events, at home and abroad, will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of fashions and amusements as may be harmless, and acceptable to the scholar or man of leisure.

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will be, to enlighten the understanding, and to elevate the morals of its readers; to the last of which special 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 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 on, and so on, that our fund of information is enlarged, and our capacity for the exquisite enjoyment that spring 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 other.

Having thus far hinted at what the editor intends to do, it may be proper for him to say what he will not do. He will not accept of any plea whatever, SECTARIAN, RELIGIOUS, or PARTISAN POLITICS. 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 dictated in, 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 reject, according to his own pleasure, all that is offered him, and will not be influenced by the opinions of any party.

"THE GUARDIAN" will be published every Saturday, 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 pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

All persons obtaining, and forwarding the subscriptions of ten subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.—Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Esq. who is authorized to receive the same.

The publication will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained.

The undersigned respectfully recommends this paper to the patronage of the friends of TEMPERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining subscribers.

STEVENSON ANCHER,
President State Temperance Society.

President Balt. Temperance Society.
Subscription lists will be left at the Stores of Messrs. Cushing & Son, Howard Street, Market Street, Cooke & Little, Calvert street, Joseph N. Toy, Market-st.

Papers well affected to the cause will confer a favour by publishing the above, and may be assured of a return, should occasion offer.

dec 15

CHANCERY SALE.