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tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From the New York American.
STANZAS.

"Flung the dew of the Morning back
Over each image and earthly track."

Bloods athwart the stars are straying,
Fleeting winds disturb the night,
Leaves unto the dust are falling
Touch'd with blight.

Autumn eve shuts cold around me;
Day companions—here are none;
Silent thoughts and visions give me
Life that's gone.

Minutes seen and snatched forever—
Fold in beauty! told in mirth!
How they flitted bright and noiseless
O'er the earth!

How my heart untouch'd of trial—
Bathed in sunshine daily lay,
Reckless all of care or conflict
Far away.

Joyous hours! I glow to meet you,
Even in still, changeless dream!
Pierce the shadows of my slumbers
Vanished gleams!

Floated ye o'er the faded garlands,
On my brow that used to be;
Sun the paths my feet have trodden
Gleams and free!

From the skies thy glance hath ponder'd
On the midnight's thrilling tide;
Where the breath of waking summer
Only died.

Where my spirit so was reaping
Gentle gifts from altars high,
Could wish amidst their fulness
Ne'er to die.

Smappier days than e'er can meet me
To the mystic land are flown;
Days of blossom! days of blessing!
Past and gone.

Lo! the future, Winter sealeth
Barbed in sternness, storm and night!
Birds and flowers along the pathway
T'en to flight.

Lessons from the present flowing—
Yield but dull, unwelcome lore,
All unlike the spreading pages
Traced of yore!

Let me then the past embracing,
On her breast my vigils keep;
Till amid her murmuring music
Lull'd to sleep.

Voices of the lost beside me,
Faces of the loved shall be!
I shall feast at older fountains
Plenteously!

Joyous hours! I smile to greet you,
Even in changeful fift dreams!
Pierce the shadow of my slumbers
Vanished gleams!

From the Monthly Magazine for September.

THE HOME OF LOVE.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"They sin who tell us Love can die.
With life all other Passions fly.
All others are but Vanity—"

But love is indestructible:
Its holy flame forever burneth,
From Heaven it came, to Heaven returneth,
Too oft on earth a troubled guest,
At times deceived, at times oppress'd,
It here is tried and purified,
And hath in Heaven its perfect rest.

SOUTHEY.

Thou moorest in visions of love!—Around thy way,
E'en through this World's rough path and change-
day,
Forever floats a gleam!

Not from the realms of Moonlight or the Morn,
But thine own Soul's illumined chambers born—
The colouring of a dream!

Love, shall I read thy dream?—Oh! is it not
All of some sheltering, warm embosomed spot—
A Bower for thee and thine?
Yes! lone and lowly is that Home; yet there,
Something of Heaven in the transparent air
Makes every flower divine.

Something that mellow and that glorifies,
Bends o'er it from the tender skies,
As o'er some Blessed Isle;
E'en like the soft and spiritual glow,
Kindling rich woods, whereon th' ethereal bow
Sleeps lovingly awhile.

The very whispers of the Wind have there
A flute-like harmony, that seems to bear
Greetings from some bright shore,
Where none have said Farewell!—where no Jeany
Lends the faint crimson to the dying day;
Where the Storm's might is o'er.

And there thou dreamest of Elysian rest,
In the deep sanctuary of one true breast

Hidden from earthly ill:
There wouldst thou watch the homeward step,
Whose sound,
Wakening all nature to sweet echoes round,
Thine inmost soul can thrill.

There by the hearth should many a glorious page,
From mind to mind th' immortal heritage,
For thee its treasures pour;
Or Music's voice at vesper hours be heard
Or dearer interchange of playful word,
Affection's household lore.

And the rich mission of mingled prayer,
The melody of hearts in heavenly air;
Thence duty should arise;
Lifting th' eternal hope, th' adoring breath,
Of Spirits, not to be disjoined by Death,
Up to the starry skies.

There, dost thou well believe, no storm should come
To mar the stillness of that Angel-Home:
There should thy slumbers be
Weighed down with honey dew, serenely blessed,
Like theirs who first in Ellen's Glove took rest
Under some balmy tree.

Love, Love! thou Passionate in Joy and Woe!
And canst thou hope for cloudless peace below—
Here, where bright things must die?
Oh thou! that wildly worshipping, dost shed
On the frail altar of a mortal head
Gifts of infinity!

Thou must be still a trembler, fearful Love!
Danger seems gathering from beneath, above,
Still round thy precious things—
Thy sweet Pine-Tree, or thy gracious Rose,
In their stately shade can yield thee no repose,
Here, where the blight hath wings.

And, as a flower with some fine sense imbued
To shrink before the wind's vicissitude,
So in thy present breast
Are lyre strings quivering with prophetic thrill
To the low footsteps of each coming ill—
O! canst thou dream of rest?

Bear thy dream? thou Mighty and thou Weak,
Heart strong as Death, yet as a reed to break,
As a flame, tempest away!
He that sits calm on High is yet the source
Whence thy Soul's current hath its troubled course,
He that great Deep hath made!

Will He not pity?—He, whose searching eye
Reads all the secrets of thine agony?
Oh! pray to be forgiven
Thy fond idolatry, thy blind excess,
And seek with him that Bower of Blessedness—
Love! thy sole Home is Heaven!

NULLIFICATION.

ADDRESS

To the People of the United States, by the Con-
vention of South Carolina.

To the People of Massachusetts, Vir-
ginia, New York, Pennsylvania, North
Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Ver-
mont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jer-
sey, Georgia, Delaware, Rhode Island,
Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana,
Indiana, Missouri.

We the people of South Carolina, as-
sembled in Convention, have solemnly
and deliberately declared, in our para-
mount sovereign capacity, that the act
of Congress approved the 19th day of
May 1828, and the act approved the 14th
July 1832, altering and amending the se-
veral acts imposing duties on imports, are
unconstitutional, and therefore, absolute-
ly void, and of no binding force within the
limits of this State; and for the purpose
of carrying this declaration into full and
complete effect, we have invested the
Legislature with ample powers, and
made it the duty of all the functionaries
and all the citizens of the State, on their
allegiance, to co-operate in enforcing the
aforesaid declaration.

In resorting to this important measure,
to which we have been impelled by the
most sacred of all the duties which a free
people can owe either to the memory of
their ancestors or to the claims of their
posterity, we feel that it is due to the in-
timidate political relation which exists be-
tween South Carolina and the other
States of this confederacy, that we should
present a clear and distinct exposition
of the principles on which we have acted,
and of the causes by which we have been
reluctantly constrained to assume this at-
titude of sovereign resistance in relation
to the usurpations of the Federal Govern-
ment.

For this purpose it will be necessary
to state, briefly, what we conceive to be
the relation created by the Federal Con-
stitution, between the States and the Gen-
eral Government; and also what we con-
ceive to be the true character and practical
operation of the system of protecting
duties, as it affects our rights or interests
and our liberties.

We hold then that on their separation
from the Crown of Great Britain, the se-
veral Colonies became free and independ-
ent States, each enjoying the separate
and independent right of self-govern-
ment; and that no authority can be exer-
cised over them or within their limits,
but by their consent, respectively given
as States. It is equally true, that the
Constitution of the United States is a
compact formed between the several
States, acting as sovereign communities;
that the government created by it is a
joint agency of the States, appointed to
execute the powers enumerated and
granted by that instrument; that all its
acts not intentionally authorized, are of
themselves essentially null and void; and
that the States have the right, in the same
sovereign capacity in which they adopt-
ed the Federal Constitution, to pro-
nounce, in the last resort, authoritative
judgment on the usurpations of the Fed-
eral Government; and to adopt such mea-

asures as they may deem necessary and
expedient to arrest the operation of the
unconstitutional acts of that government,
within their respective limits. Such we
deem to be inherent rights of the States
—rights, in the very nature of things, ab-
solutely inseparable from sovereignty.—
Nor is the duty of a State to arrest an
unconstitutional and oppressive act of the
Federal Government less imperative,
than the right is incontestible. Each State,
by ratifying the Federal Constitution, and
becoming a member of the confederacy,
contracted an obligation to "protect and
defend" that instrument, as well by re-
sisting the usurpations of the Federal
Government, as by sustaining that govern-
ment in the exercise of the powers
actually conferred upon it. And the obli-
gation of the oath which is imposed, un-
der the Constitution, on every function-
ary of the States, to "preserve, protect,
and defend" the Federal Constitution, as
clearly comprehends the duty of protect-
ing and defending it against the usurpa-
tions of the Federal Government, as that
of protecting and defending it against vi-
olation in any other form or from any other
quarter.

It is true that in ratifying the Federal
Constitution, the State placed a large and
important portion of the rights of their
citizens under the joint protection of all
the States, with a view to their more ef-
fectual security; but it is not less true
that they reserved a portion still larger
and not less important under their own
immediate guardianship, and in relation
to which their original obligation to pro-
tect their citizens, from whatever quar-
ter assailed, remains unchanged and un-
diminished.

But clear and undoubted as we regard
the right, and sacred as we regard the
duty of the States to interpose their sover-
eign power for the purpose of protect-
ing their citizens from the unconstitu-
tional and oppressive acts of the Federal
Government, yet we are as clearly of the
opinion that nothing short of that high
moral and political necessity, which re-
sults from acts of usurpation, subver-
sive of the rights and liberties of the people,
should induce a member of this confeder-
acy to resort to this interposition. Such,
however, is the melancholy and painful
necessity under which we have declared
the acts of Congress imposing protecting
duties, null and void within the limits of
South Carolina. The spirit and the prin-
ciples which animated your ancestors and
ours in the councils and in the fields of
their common glory, forbid us to submit
any longer to a system of Legislation, now
become the established policy of the
Federal Government, by which we are
reduced to a condition of colonial vassa-
lage, in all its aspects more oppressive
and intolerable than that from which our
common ancestors relieved themselves
by the war of the revolution. There is
no right which enters more essentially
into a just conception of liberty, than that
of the free and unrestricted use of the
productions of our industry. This clearly
involves the right of carrying the pro-
ductions of that industry wherever they
can be most advantageously exchanged,
whether in foreign or domestic markets.
South Carolina produces almost exclu-
sively, agricultural staples which derive
their principal value from the demand for
them in foreign countries. Under these
circumstances, her natural markets are
abroad; and restrictive duties imposed
upon her intercourse with those markets,
diminish the exchangeable value of her
productions very nearly to the full extent
of those duties.

Under a system of free trade, the ag-
gregate crop of South Carolina could be
exchanged for a larger quantity of man-
ufactures, by at least one third, than it
can be now exchanged for under the pro-
tecting system. It is no less evident,
that the value of that crop is diminished
by the protecting system very nearly, if
not precisely, to the extent that the ag-
gregate quantity of manufactures which
can be obtained for it, is diminished. It
is, indeed, strictly and philosophically
true, that the aggregate quantity of con-
sumable commodities which can be ob-
tained for the cotton and rice annually
produced by the industry of the State, is
the precise measure of their aggregate
value. But for the prevalent and habit-
ual error of confounding the money price
with the exchangeable value of our agri-
cultural staples, these propositions would
be regarded as self-evident. If the pro-
tecting duties were repealed, one hun-
dred bales of cotton or one hundred bar-
rels of rice, would purchase as large a
quantity of manufactures as one hundred
and fifty will now purchase. The annual
income of the State, its means of pur-
chasing and consuming the necessities
and comforts and luxuries of life, would
be increased in a corresponding degree.

Almost the entire cotton crop of South
Carolina, amounting annually to more
than six millions of dollars, is ultimately
exchanged either for foreign manufac-
tures, subject to protecting duties, or for
similar domestic manufactures. The
natural value of that crop would be all
the manufactures which we could obtain
for it, under a system of unrestricted com-
merce. The artificial value, produced
by the unjust and unconstitutional Leg-
islation of Congress, is only such a part
of those manufactures as will remain after
paying a duty of fifty per cent. to the
Government, or, to speak with more pre-
cision, to the northern manufacturers.—
To make this obvious to the humblest
comprehension, let it be supposed that
the whole of the present crop should

be exchanged, by the planters them-
selves, for those foreign manufactures,
for which it is destined, by the inevi-
table course of trade, to be ultimately
exchanged, either by themselves or their
agents.

Let it be also assumed, in conformity
with the facts of the case, that New Jer-
sey, for example, produces, of the very
same description of manufactures, a
quantity equal to that which is purchased
by the cotton crop of South Carolina.—
We have, then, two States of the same
confederacy, bound to bear an equal share
of the burdens, and entitled to enjoy an
equal share of the benefits of the com-
mon government, with precisely the same
quantity of productions, of the same qual-
ity and kind, produced by their lawful in-
dustry. We appeal to your candor, and
to your sense of justice, to say whether
South Carolina has not a title as sacred
and indefeasible to the full and undimin-
ished enjoyment of these productions of
her industry, acquired by the combined
operations of agriculture and commerce,
as New Jersey can have to the like enjoy-
ment of similar productions of her indus-
try, acquired by the process of manufac-
ture? Upon no principle of Constitutional
right—upon no principle of human
reason or justice, can any discrimination
be drawn between the title of South Car-
olina and New Jersey to these produc-
tions of their capital and labor. Yet what
is the discrimination actually made by the
unjust, unconstitutional and partial Leg-
islation of Congress? A duty, on an aver-
age, of fifty per cent is imposed upon the
productions of South Carolina, while no
duty at all is imposed upon the similar
productions of New Jersey! The inevi-
table result is, that the manufactures
thus lawfully acquired by the honest in-
dustry of South Carolina are worth, an-
nually, three millions of dollars less to
her citizens than the very same quantity
of the very same description of manufac-
tures are worth to the citizens of New
Jersey—a difference of value produced
exclusively by the operation of the pro-
tecting system.

No ingenuity can either evade or re-
fute this proposition. The very axioms
of geometry are not more self-evident.
For even if the planters of South Car-
olina, in the case supposed, were to sell and
not consume these productions of their
industry, it is plain that they could ob-
tain no higher price for them, after pay-
ing duties to the amount of \$3,000,000
than the manufactures of New Jersey
would obtain for the same quantity of the
same kind of manufactures, without pay-
ing any duty at all.

The single view of the subject, exhib-
its the enormous inequality and injustice
of the protecting system in such a light,
that we feel the most consoling con-
fidence that we shall be fully justified by
the impartial judgment of posterity, what-
ever may be the issue of this unhappy
controversy. We confidently appeal to
our confederate States, and to the whole
world to decide whether the annals of hu-
man Legislation furnish a parallel in-
stance of injustice and oppression perpe-
trated under the forms of a free govern-
ment. However it may be disguised by
the complexity of the process by which
it is effected, it is nothing less than the
monstrous outrages of taking three mil-
lions of dollars annually, from the value
of the productions of S. Carolina and
transferring it to the people of other and
distant communities. No human Gov-
ernment can rightfully exercise such a
power. It violates the eternal principles
of natural justice, and converts the Gov-
ernment into a mere instrument of legis-
lative plunder. Of all the governments
on the face of the earth, the Federal Gov-
ernment has the least shadow of a con-
stitutional right to exercise such a power.
It was created principally, and most ex-
clusively, for the purpose of protecting,
improving, and extending that very com-
merce, which for the last ten years, all its
powers have been most unconstitutionally
and unrighteously perverted to cripple and
destroy. The power to "regulate com-
merce with foreign nations," was grant-
ed obviously for the preservation of that
commerce. The most important of all
the duties which the Federal Govern-
ment owes to South Carolina, under the
compact of Union, is the protection and
defence of her foreign Commerce, against
all the enemies by whom it may be as-
sailed. And in what manner has this
duty been discharged? All the powers
of the earth, by their commercial restric-
tions, and all the pirates of the ocean by
their lawless violence, could not have
done so much to destroy our commerce,
as has been done by that very Govern-
ment, to which its guardianship has been
committed by the Federal Constitution.
The commerce of South Carolina con-
sists in exchanging the staple produc-
tions of her soil for the manufactures of
Europe. It is a lawful commerce. It
violates the rights of no class of people
in any portion of the confederacy. It is
this very commerce, therefore, which the
Constitution has enjoined it upon Con-
gress to encourage, protect, and defend
by such regulations as may be necessary
to accomplish that object. But instead
of that protection, which is the only tie
of our allegiance, as individual citizens, to
the Federal Government, we have seen a
gigantic system of restrictions gradually
reared up, and at length brought to a
fatal maturity, of which it is the avowed
object and must be the inevitable result,
to sweep our commerce from the great
highway of nations, and cover our land
with poverty and ruin.

Even the States most deeply interest-
ed in the maintenance of the protecting
system will admit, that it is the interest
of South Carolina to carry on a commerce
of exchanges with foreign countries, free
from restrictions, prohibitory burthens or
incumbrances of any kind. We feel,
and we know, that the vital interests of
the State, are involved in such a com-
merce. It would be a downright insult
to our understandings, to tell us that our
interests are not injured by those prohibi-
tory duties, intended and calculated to
prevent us from obtaining the cheap man-
ufactures of foreign countries for our sta-
ples, and to compel us to receive for them
the dear manufactures of our domestic
establishments, or pay the penalty of the
protecting duties for daring to exercise
one of the most sacred of our national
rights. What right, then, human or di-
vine, have the manufacturing States—for
we regard the Federal Government, as a
mere instrument in their hands—to pro-
hibit South Carolina, directly, or indirect-
ly, from going to her natural markets,
and exchanging the rich productions of
her soil, without restriction or incum-
brance, for such foreign articles as will
most conduce to the wealth and prosper-
ity of her citizens? It will not surely be
pretended—for truth and decency equal-
ly forbid the allegation—that in exchang-
ing our productions for the cheaper man-
ufactures of Europe, we violate any right
of the domestic manufacturers, however
gratifying it might be to them, if we
would purchase their inferior productions
at higher prices.

Upon what principle, then, can the
State of South Carolina be called upon to
submit to a system, which excludes her
from her natural markets and the man-
ifold benefits of that enriching com-
merce which a kind and beneficent Pro-
vidence has provided to connect her with
the family of nations, by the bonds of mu-
tual interest? But one answer can be
given to this question. It is in vain that
we attempt to disguise the fact, mortify-
ing as it must be, that the principle by
which South Carolina is thus excluded,
is in strict propriety of language, and to
all rational intents and purposes, a prin-
ciple of colonial dependence and vassa-
lage, in all respects, identical with that
which restrained our forefathers from
trading with any manufacturing nation of
Europe, other than Great Britain. South
Carolina now bears the same relation to
the manufacturing States of this confeder-
acy, that the Anglo-American colonies
bore to the mother country, with the sin-
gle exception that our burthens are in-
comparably more oppressive than those
of our ancestors. Our time, our pride
and the occasion, equally forbid us to trace
out the degrading analogy. We leave
that to the historian who shall record the
judgment which an impartial posterity
will pronounce upon the eventful transac-
tions of this day.

It is in vain that we attempt to console
ourselves by the empty and unreal mock-
ery of our representation in Congress.—
As to all those great and vital interests
of the State which are affected by the
protecting system, it would be better that
she had no representation in that body.—
It serves no other purpose but to conceal
the chains which fetter our liberties un-
der the vain and empty forms of a repre-
sentative Government. In the enact-
ment of the protecting system, the major-
ity of Congress, is in strict propriety of
speech, an irresponsible despotism. A
very brief analysis will render this clear
to every understanding. What, then, we
ask, is involved in the idea of political
responsibility, in the imposition of public
burthens? It clearly implies that those
who impose the burthens, should be re-
sponsible to those who bear them. Every
representative in Congress should be
responsible not only to his own immediate
constituents, but through them and their
common participation in the burthens im-
posed, to the constituents of every other
representative. If in the enactment of a
protecting tariff, the majority in Con-
gress imposed upon their own constitu-
ents the same burthens which they im-
pose upon the people of South Carolina,
that majority would act under all the re-
straints of political responsibility, and
we should have the best security which
human wisdom has yet devised against
oppressive legislation.

But the fact is precisely the reverse of
this. The majority in Congress, in im-
posing protecting duties, which are ut-
terly destructive of the interests of S.
Carolina, not only impose no burthen, but
actually confer enriching bounties upon
their constituents, proportioned to the
burthens they impose upon us. Under
these circumstances, the principle of rep-
resentative responsibility, is perverted
into a principle of absolute despotism.—
It is this very tie, binding the majority
of Congress to execute the will of their
constituents, which makes them our in-
exorable oppressors. They dare not
open their hearts to the sentiments of hu-
man justice, or to the feelings of human
sympathy. They are tyrants by the very
necessity of their position, however el-
evated may be their principles, in their
individual capacities.

The grave question, then, which we
have had to determine, as the sovereign
power of the State, under the awful res-
ponsibility under which we have acted,
is; whether we will voluntarily surrender
the glorious inheritance, purchased and
consecrated by the toils, the sufferings
and the blood of an illustrious ancestry,
or transmit that inheritance to our pos-
terity untarnished and undiminished?

We could not hesitate in deciding this
question. We have therefore, deliber-
ately and unalterably resolved, that we
will no longer submit to a system of op-
pression, which reduces us to the de-
grading condition of tributary vassals; and
which would reduce our posterity, in a
few generations, to a state of poverty and
wretchedness, that would stand in mel-
ancholy contrast with the beautiful and
delightful region in which the Providence
of God has cast our destinies. Having
formed this resolution, with a full view
of all its bearings, and of all its probable
and possible issues, it is due to the grav-
ity of the subject and the solemnity of the
occasion, that we should speak to our
confederate brethren in the plain lan-
guage of frankness and truth. Though
we plant ourselves upon the Constitution
and the immutable principles of justice,
and intend to operate exclusively through
the civil tribunals and civil functionaries
of the State, yet we will throw off this op-
pression at every hazard. We believe
our remedy to be essentially peaceful.—
We believe the Federal Government has
no shadow of right or authority to act
against a sovereign State of the Confed-
eracy in any form, much less to coerce it
by military power. But we are aware of
the diversities of human opinion; and
have seen too many proofs of the infatu-
ation of human power, not to have looked
with the most anxious concern to the
possibility of a resort to military or naval
force on the part of the Federal Govern-
ment;—and in order to obviate the possi-
bility of having the history of this contest
stained by a single drop of fraternal
blood, we have solemnly and irrevocably
resolved, that we will regard such a re-
sort as a dissolution of the political tie
which connect us with our confederate
States; and will, forthwith, provide for
the organization of a new and separate
government.

We implore you, and particularly the
manufacturing States, not to believe that
we have been actuated, in adopting this
resolution, by any feeling of resentment,
or hostility towards them; or by a desire
to dissolve the political bonds, which have
so long united our common destinies.—
We still cherish that rational devotion to
the Union, by which this State has been
pre-eminently distinguished, in all times
past. But that blind and idolatrous de-
votion, which would bow down and wor-
ship Oppression and Tyranny, yelled un-
der that consecrated title,—if it ever ex-
isted among us, is now vanished for ever.
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY is the only
idol of our political devotion; and to
preserve that, we will not hesitate a sin-
gle moment, to surrender the Union it-
self, if the sacrifice be necessary. If it
had pleased God to cover our eyes with
ignorance—if he had not bestowed upon
us the understanding to comprehend the
 enormity of oppression under which we
labor—we might submit to it without
absolute degradation and infamy. But
the gifts of Providence cannot be neg-
lected, or abused, with impunity. A
people, who deliberately submit to op-
pression, with a full knowledge that they
are oppressed, are fit only to be slaves;
and all history proves that such people
will soon find a master. It is the pre-
existing spirit of slavery, in the people,
that has made tyrants in all ages of the
world. No tyrant ever made a slave—
no community however small, having the
spirit of freedom, ever yet had a master.
The most illustrious of those States,
which have given to the world examples
of human freedom, have occupied Ter-
ritories, not larger than some of the Dis-
tricts of South Carolina; while the lar-
gest masses of population, that were ever
united under a common government,
have been the abject, spiritless and de-
graded slaves of despotic rulers. We
sincerely hope, therefore, that no portion
of the States of this Confederacy, will
permit themselves to be deluded into
any measures of rashness, by the vain im-
agination, that South Carolina will vind-
icate her rights and liberties, with a less
inflexible and unflinching resolution, with
a population of some half a million, than
she would do with a population of twenty
millions.

It does not belong to Freeman to count the
costs, and hazards of vindicating their rights
and defending their liberties; and even if we
should stand alone in the worst possible em-
ergency of this great controversy, without
co-operation, or encouragement of a single
State of the confederacy, we will march
forward with an unflinching step, until we have
accomplished the object of this great enter-
prise.

Having now presented for the consideration
of the Federal Government and our confed-
erate States, the fixed and final determination
of this State in relation to the protecting sys-
tem, it remains for us to submit a plan of tax-
ation, in which we would be willing to acqui-
esce, in a spirit of liberal concession, provided
we are met in due time and in a becoming spir-
it by the States interested in the protection of
manufactures.

We believe that upon every just and equi-
table principle of taxation, the whole list of
protected articles should be imported free of
all duty; and that the revenue derived from
import duties, should be raised exclusively
from the unprotected articles imported, an ex-
cise duty of the same rate should be imposed
upon all similar articles manufactured in the
United States. This would be as near an ap-
proach to perfect equality as could possibly be
made, in a system of unjust taxation. No
substantial reason can be given for subjecting
manufactures obtained from abroad in ex-
change for the productions of South Carolina
to the smallest duty, even for revenue, which
would not show that similar manufactures
made in the United States, should be subject
to the very same rate of duty. The former,
not less than the latter, are, to every rational

have this subject for the present; future events will probably soon again bring it under our notice, we humbly trust, however, in an aspect of brighter prospects.

That our readers may be put fully in possession of the true state of matters in South Carolina, we also give the message of Governor Hamilton, at the opening of the Legislature. The governor, in enumerating the laws necessary to be passed by the legislature to carry into effect the ordinance of nullification, it will be seen, recommends that the "militia system, and the laws undergone a thorough revision," that he be authorized to accept the services of twelve thousand volunteers; and that appropriations be made for supplying all deficiencies in munitions of war.

REFORM IN MARYLAND.—Our readers are doubtless aware, that it is proposed to hold a convention in Baltimore, early in January, for the purpose of taking steps to procure a reform in the constitution of Maryland.

The importance of such a measure, to every citizen of the State, should not be lost sight of, by the promoters of this movement. The Eastern Shore is as deeply interested in the proposition as any other part of the state; yet if the convention be called at the time spoken of, it cannot be there represented. To this objection it has been replied, that it is important that the attention of the present Legislature be drawn to the question, and that no time could now be fixed on, which would not be liable to the same objection.

No one can dispute but that great reform is necessary in the constitution of Maryland, to fit it to the spirit of the age; but in undertaking a work of this kind, it should be approached with the utmost deliberation; every part of the state, and, as far as practicable, every interest of the state, should be called to participate in the labour and responsibility of so high and arduous a task.

On this subject, we make the following extract from the Chronicle and Marylander, that our readers may see one of the propositions likely to be made to the convention. What that body may determine to ask of the Legislature, we, of course, cannot say now.

From the Chronicle.
It strikes us as proper, that the general principle for which we are contending, should be reduced to distinct propositions, by which it will be rendered more intelligible, and more easily susceptible of discussion. In accordance with this idea, we make the following suggestions:

1. That the governor be elected by the direct vote of the people to serve for three years; to make all appointments excepting judges, clerks of courts and registers of wills—that these be appointed by and with the advice of the senate.

2. That there be a secretary of state, to be chosen as judges, &c. The council to be abolished.

3. That the city of Baltimore and each county be entitled to one senator, to be elected by the people for five years—vacancies to be filled by elections in the counties where they occur. Such a portion to go out of office every year.

4. That each city and county have one representative for every thousand inhabitants—no city or county to have more than four—but each city and county must have one, whatever may be its population.

These propositions form the outline of the reform we should propose. Let others make their suggestions through the public prints, and then if a convention be called, to consider the subject and reduce it to form, the members will be better able to carry with them the views of their constituents.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

The President laid before the Senate the annual Report of the Treasurer of the United States, which was laid on the table.

The President laid before the Senate two communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, the first transmitting printed copies of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government for the year 1831; and the second covering in his Annual Report on the Finances.

On motion of Mr. Smith, 3000 copies of the Report in addition to the usual number, were directed to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

The following resolutions were submitted:—

By Mr. Benton, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the monthly statements of the affairs of the Bank of the United States from June to November inclusively.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, when

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Taylor, that the standing committees of the House be appointed.

HARBOR BILL OF LAST SESSION.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by A. J. Donelson, Esq., his Private Secretary, stating his reasons for withholding his signature to the bill presented to him at the close of the last session, for the improvement of certain Harbors and the navigation of certain Rivers, accompanied with a Report from the Engineer Department, designating such works as were regarded as of a national character.

Mr. Wickliffe moved its reference to the Committee on Roads and Canals; which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. E. Everett submitted the following resolution; which lies on the table on day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, as far as the public service will permit, should cause to be communicated to the House, as far as the public service will permit, communications as have not heretofore been communicated, of the instructions given to our Ministers in France, on the subject of claims for spoliation, and of the correspondence of the said Ministers with the French Government, and with the Secretary of State of the U. S. on the same subject.

Mr. Clay rose and observed, that when the motion to refer the message from the President respecting Internal Improvements, was before the House, he had not paid particular attention to the subject. He now moved to reconsider the vote referring the message to the Committee on Roads and Canals, which motion, after a few words of conversation between Mr. C. and Mr. Wickliffe, was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. F. Whittlesey the House proceeded to the election of Sergeant at Arms, when twenty-seven candidates were put in nomination, after the fourth unsuccessful ballot, the further proceedings were suspended, and the House adjourned over to Monday.

The following are the remarks made by Mr. White of Tennessee, on assuming the duties of President of the Senate:

"To the members of the Senate I tender my sincere acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred by their vote.

"No person, who has been so long a member of this body could have been selected, who has made the rules of its proceeding less an object of his study. This circumstance will make my errors more numerous than might be anticipated, and will throw me often on the kind indulgence of the Senate.

"Whatever my errors may be, I have the consolation of knowing that they can be revised and corrected at the instance of any member; and beg every one to believe, that so far from feeling hurt, at the correctness of my decisions being questioned, it will be a matter of gratification, that the sense of the Senate may be taken, in every instance, when it may be supposed I am mistaken.

"Whereas industry and attention can do towards removing defects in qualifications, I promise shall be done; and I shall take the Chair, determined, that in anxious desire to do that which is just towards every member, and which will most promote the correct discharge of the important business we may have to perform, I will not be exceeded by any who have preceded me."

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, was held in the State House Yard, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Joseph Worrell, Esq. President; Wm. J. Duane, Col. John Thompson & John Maitland, Vice Presidents; Frederick Stoecker and James Page, Secretaries.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Charles J. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a suitable preamble and resolutions, after some preliminary remarks, submitted the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, dangerous and ungenerous disaffection to the constitutional authority of the United States prevails in South Carolina, hitherto always one of the most exemplary of them, but now organized to defy and annul the laws of the Union; and at such a time a general expression of opinion may tend to enlighten and strengthen government; therefore,

Resolved, By the people of Philadelphia, in Town Meeting assembled, that we see with deep regret the proceedings of our fellow citizens of South Carolina, as set forth in the Ordinance of their Convention, and other like manifestations of rash and hostile measures, of which we entirely disapprove.

Resolved, That while thoroughly condemning such proceedings, yet in a spirit of kindness and conciliation anxiously cherished towards all our fellow citizens, we would rejoice in their attachment to the Union, the retracing of steps so unwisely entered upon, and the renewal of the acknowledgement of their allegiance to the federal authority; but should they persist in assailing the integrity of the Union, we hereby declare our fixed determination to maintain it unimpaired, and to support government by all lawful means against what is called Nullification.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to adopt such measures as may be requisite to sustain the constituted authorities of the United States in this conjuncture, to manifest the inviolable attachment of this State to the Union, and its unalterable resolution that it must be preserved inviolate.

Daniel J. Desmond and Charles J. Jack, Esqs. and Cols. Thompson and Chew addressed the meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

Adjourned.

JOS. WORRELL, Chairman.

WM. J. DUANE, JOHN THOMPSON, JOHN MAITLAND, Vice Presidents.

Fred. Stoecker, Secretaries.

James Page.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

As to Tenant's liability for rent after premises burnt.

The rights and liabilities between landlord and tenant, in a case where premises are destroyed by fire, will be found touched upon by Vice-Chancellor McCoun, in the case we are now going to report.—It is, in other respects a useful one for landlords; and shows how nice the wording of covenants in a lease ought to be.

In this case, William Paterson was the complainant, and Jacob Ackerman and others were the defendants.

The complainant filed his bill to redeem a mortgage given by him to the defendants as collateral security for rent payable under a lease made by the defendants to him of a manufacturing establishment in Rockland county. The lease was for five years from the 20th of August, 1821, at an annual rent of \$600, payable quarterly, (but, by a subsequent agreement, the rent was reduced to 500.) The lease contained a covenant by the complainant, that he would, at all times during the term, keep the premises in repair by and with all manner of necessary repARATION, when and as often as the same should require (damages by fire excepted). And he also covenanted to yield up the premises at the expiration of the term in good repair and condition (damages by fire or any accidental destruction to the manufacturing house only excepted); and then is added, "and in case of such accident, the within mentioned rent to cease."

On the 13th of April, 1826, the manufacturing house was entirely destroyed by fire; but the complainant still retained possession of the residue of the demised premises; and although requested by the defendants after the fire to give up the possession, he refused, and insisted he had a right to hold the possession with-

out paying any rent. Upon his removal from the premises to the city of New York in 1826, he still continued the possession, by locking the doors of the remaining houses and taking the keys with him. It was contended on the part of the defendants, that the complainant was liable for the regular amount of rent during his possession since the fire; and, if not so, that he ought to pay a reasonable rent for occupation.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S OPINION.

The main question which this case presents is, whether the complainant is liable for any rent after the destruction of the factory by fire, in consequence of his refusal to give up the possession to the defendants, his lessors? There is no difficulty as to the law arising from the covenants contained in the lease. Under the covenant to repair and surrender the premises at the expiration of the term in good and sufficient condition, the complainant would have been liable to rebuild after the accidental fire, had he not protected himself by the exception; and but for the additional saving that in case of such accident the rent was to cease, he would have been liable also for the whole rent during the term. Such is the settled law.

In some early cases in the Court of Chancery, an effort seems to have been made to protect the tenant against this rigid rule, and to relieve him from the consequences of his covenant to pay rent where the premises were burnt down and the landlord neglected to rebuild. Thus, Lord Northampton, in Brown v. Quilter, and in Camden v. Morton, appears to have gone a great way towards establishing the doctrine that a covenant for quiet enjoyment, although it did not oblige the landlord to rebuild, afforded a ground for equity for the tenant to be protected from the payment of rent until the house should be rebuilt, especially where the landlord had insured the building and received the amount of his insurance. And Lord Apley is said to have made a similar decision in the case of Steele v. Wright which came before him in 1793. But subsequent cases have very much shaken, if not entirely overruled, those decisions. The first of these cases is Harv v. Groves, where a tenant having covenanted to repair, damages by fire only excepted, and being held at law for rent which accrued after the premises were destroyed by fire, the Court of Exchequer refused to relieve the tenant. Baron Bledon also reviewed the former decisions, and finally held, that as there was no defence against an action at law, so the tenant had no remedy in equity against the effect of his express covenant to pay rent during the term. A similar case arose before Lord Eldon, in which he fully approved of the decision made by the Court of Exchequer; and declared, that after so solemn a determination of the question, the Court ought to abide by it—adding, he could not really perceive the equity in that sort of case. He, accordingly, dissolved an injunction which had been granted to restrain proceedings at law against the tenant for rent until the premises which had been totally destroyed by fire should have been rebuilt.

The judicial decision was made by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, exercising equity powers, where Story, in a case, insisted upon the equity of the tenant; but Sewall, Judge, in delivering the opinion of the Court, clearly showed that no such equity exists against the express covenants of the lease.

I am not aware the question has ever met with a judicial determination in this Court; nor have I examined it now for the purpose of determining it here, because the present case does not necessarily call for such a decision. But I have nevertheless, deemed it useful to present the view which Courts of Equity in the latter case have taken of the subject, in order that persons becoming tenants may guard themselves by the terms of their contracts and not rely upon the supposed equity to protect them from the consequences of such covenants. And these decisions are important as regards the present case, as serving to show that Courts of Equity cannot any more than Courts of Law, relieve against express terms of a contract, where no fraud, accident or mistake has intervened, and that this Court is bound to put the same construction upon a covenant, and to give it the same effect, which a Court of Law would do. It is true, equity will relieve against a penalty or forfeiture by a breach of covenant, when a compensation can be made in damages, but this power is not at variance with the acknowledged right of a party to the whole benefit of his contract, whether he is compelled to resort to a Court of Law or a Court of Equity to enforce it.

The question then arises, what is a true construction of the covenants in the lease constituting the contract between these parties? That the rent payable by the lease was to cease upon the destruction of the factory by fire is declared in express terms; and so far it presents no difficulty. But whether the term was also to cease and determine by that event is another question.

There is nothing expressed in the lease to this effect. The surrendering clause contains no provision of the sort; but, on the contrary, speaks of the surrender at the end of the term of seven years. The words, usually found in leases, "or other sooner determination of the term," are omitted. I see, therefore, nothing in this part of the lease which looks like a surrender or cessation of the term short of the expiration of the seven years. Another clause, in my judgment, favors the same negotiation. The tenant covenants to pay the taxes upon the premises from time to time and at all times during the term, without any exception or limitation: from which it would seem to be inferred, that whatever might be the condition of the property, or the tenant's exemption from rent, he was nevertheless to hold the possession, because he was bound absolutely to pay the taxes for the whole term.

Again, the lessors covenanted for the quiet enjoyment by the lease, during the whole term of seven years, upon condition, however, that he paid the rent and performed the covenants and agreements comprised in the lease. The rent here spoken of must mean the rent which was payable, and with this understanding it is fair to conclude that the covenant for quiet enjoyment secured to the lessee the possession, even after the happening of the event by which the rent was to cease.

This, I think, is the only construction to be given to the lease in question, after taking into consideration all its clauses and provisions; and although the complainant retained possession after the fire, I am of opinion that, as the rent payable by the lease was to cease on the happening of that event, and as the complainant's bond and mortgage were given as security for such rent only, the complainant is entitled to redeem upon payment of the rent up to that time.

It is contended by the defendant's counsel, that the complainant is liable for a reasonable rent subsequent to that time, by reason of his occupation of the premises and his withholding the possession from the defendants; while the complainant insists, that if this be so, it is not rent accruing under or by virtue of the lease, and the mortgage does not cover it—the defendant's remedy being at law as for use

and occupation; and to this end authorities have been cited. Whether the complainant be liable for rent aside from the lease as for use and occupation for the time he held possession after the destruction of the building by fire, is a question I shall not undertake to determine, or express any opinion. I am satisfied it has no relation to the mortgage, and cannot be set up against the right to redeem.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the Boston Atlas of Wednesday.

Charge of an attempt to take the lives of four Children, by poisoning.—A colored female, named Charlotte Williams, about 16 years of age, was brought before Judge Whitman in the Police Court yesterday, upon the serious charge of attempting to take the lives of four of the children of Mrs. Jane Inglis, residing on the corner of Summer and Belknap streets, by mingling arsenic with their food.

It was given in evidence by Mr. John E. Thayer, that sometime in September last, he was informed that several of the children of Mrs. Inglis, from 5 to 12 years of age, were taken sick at night, with violent vomiting, all about the time when there was some excitement in the city respecting the cholera.—About 3 weeks ago, understood that the youngest child had been taken ill in the same manner. Last Thursday he received advice that the girl had been talking about poison, which induced him to send for her and interrogate her in the presence of Mrs. Inglis, respecting the unaccountable sickness of the children.

When first questioned, the girl was averse to answering him, and evaded his inquiries. Two umbrellas had been stolen from the house, which she charged her with having taken. She asked who had informed her, and thereupon gave the name of two or three persons who had been concerned in it. He then asked her what she had put into the children's food when they were sick? to which she answered that she had put in some red stuff. She further confessed that she supposed it was poison; and when asked again, that she had put in some dirty water, alum, pearl ash and arsenic. Mr. T. inquired of her if she knew what arsenic was?—she answered "Yes,—it is poison."

The red stuff she said she had put in a bottle; and went and brought it, which proved to be Macassar oil.

She then admitted to Mr. Thayer, that she mingled arsenic with the milk which the youngest child drank just before its sickness. The only reason which induced her to do it was that a child of Mrs. Goodrich had called her a black negro. She said that she knew it might kill the children, and supposed she should be hung if she was found out.—She appeared to think she was detected when she admitted the theft of the umbrellas. Mrs. Inglis was present during the whole conversation. Mr. Thayer stated that he informed her if she would confess the whole truth, he would not himself make a public complaint against her, unless he was obliged to, but that Mrs. Inglis could do as she thought best.

Mr. Thayer testified subsequently that the prisoner had been overheard by Miss Coolidge to say something to a colored boy about poisoning.

Mrs. Jane Inglis stated that the girl had lived with her for some time—that she had a thing to do with the children, and was not in the habit of feeding them. The children were seized with vomiting between the hours of 12 and 1 at night. No medical person visited them. The girl was unwilling to go for a doctor, because she said she was afraid to go out in the dark. She told Mr. Thayer, in her presence, that she had mixed arsenic with the children's food. She told the girl to state the truth, but did not promise not to make a complaint against her. Never had occasion to punish, but sometimes scolded her.

A black girl was then called as a witness who testified that the prisoner informed her that Mr. Thayer had promised to make her a present, if she would say she had poisoned them. This was positively denied by Mrs. Inglis.

Upon this evidence, Judge Whitman said he must bind the accused over for trial, but it was a question whether the confession had been obtained in such a way as to allow it to be good testimony against her upon trial. She was required to give bonds, in the sum of \$500 to appear at the municipal court next term to answer to the charge.

Atrocious Murder.—On the 21st instant our village was polluted by one of the most atrocious, barbarous and unnatural murders that has ever fallen under our observation—the murder of a wife by her own husband! The cause, if indeed there were any, is yet a mystery. The circumstances attending this horrible crime, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows:

Oran Riley, an Irishman of intemperate habits, whose hotel was situated in the outskirts of the village, went home between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, and at the time appeared free from intoxication, as is affirmed by a female neighbor who had but a few moments previously entered the dwelling on an errand. He took up his youngest child, about eight or ten months old, and after kissing it repeatedly, replaced it on the floor near the fire, from whence it was taken up by the neighbor above mentioned! In the meantime, the wife, who is represented by all who knew her as a peaceable, harmless, affectionate and industrious woman, was attending to her little domestic duties, and after taking off a kettle in which she had been boiling clothes, was in the act of putting over another kettle for the purpose of cooking, when the fiend in human shape stepped up behind her, took her by the head, and with razor deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. The neighbor felt the blood spurt upon her hand, and supposing that he had struck his wife, ran out for assistance.

When that assistance was obtained, a period of perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes, she was discovered upon the floor entirely lifeless, with the inhuman wretch by her side. On being observed he attempted, with the same razor, to cut his own throat. In this, however, he did not succeed; for although the windpipe was nearly severed, and several of the minor arteries were cut off, it is believed that he will speedily recover.

We yesterday morning went to the scene of the outrage; and never have we witnessed anything so truly appalling—her head literally severed from her body. For him (he was then lying on a bed in the same room with his murdered wife), we have no sympathy.

Five small children, the oldest about eight years, and the youngest between eight and ten months, have by this diabolical deed, been deprived of a kind and affectionate mother, and the stain of deliberate murder, for the first time, we believe, has been attached to our county.

Last night the hut in which this miserable being formerly resided, was burnt to the ground, that not a relic may remain of the foul transaction.

He is in custody, awaiting his trial, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which holds its session next month.—*Orange Free Press.*

Arkansas November 7.
Choctaw Emigrants.—We are informed that about 22 hundred emigrating Choctaws arrived at Memphis on or about the 23rd ult, and would embark on board some steamboat, in a few days, for Rock Roe, on White River, where the U. S. teams will receive them, and transport them to their new home west of this territory.—*Advocate.*

A Delegation of the Seminole Indians of Florida, under the direction of Maj. Pagan, came up in the steamboat Little Rock, on their way to explore the country west of Arkansas, with the view of selecting a new residence near the Creeks, to which nation they belong, for the future homes of their tribe.—They purchased horses at this place, and left yesterday morning for the west, and intend proceeding direct to Gibson.—*Cazette.*

There was lately dug up at Massillon, Ohio, two tusks measuring each nine feet six inches in length, and eight inches in diameter! The weight of one was as much as two men could lift; the outside covering was as firm as ivory, but the inner parts were decayed. They were found in a swamp two feet below the surface, and were similar to those found some time ago at Done Lick in Kentucky; the size of which animal, from the bones found, was at least 60 feet in length and 22 in height, 12 feet across the hips. Each tooth found weighed eleven pounds.

In the town of Mansfield, Conn. the past season, raw silk has been grown to the value of \$35,000.

The U. S. ship Boston, sailed from Massachusetts, Sept. 29th, for Mahon. The Brandywine, and United States, were at Naples, Oct. 1st.

One balloting for Governor of North Carolina has taken place: R. D. Speight received seventy odd votes; Mr. Branch and Mr. Polk fifty odd each; there were fourteen blanks.—We have not the precise vote, but our correspondent writes that Mr. Speight will, in all likelihood, be elected at the next voting.

Five Nuns from the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday last, under the conduct of Rev. Mr. McElroy, took their departure for Mobile, Ala. Their intention, it is believed, is to establish an institution in that place, in order to enlarge the opportunity for Education to the young females of the South.—*Nat. Intel.*

Kentucky.—The last Frankfort paper furnishes the official report of the result of the Presidential Election in every county in the State. The aggregate is

For the Clay ticket, 43,614

Jackson ticket, 36,290

Clay majority, 7,324

The United States Bank Stock, which yesterday was sold at 110, went down to-day, on the receipt of the President's Message, to 104½ to 105, at which there were large sales.—*New York American.*

DIED.
On Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Kirby, in the 55th year of his age.

In this county on Saturday 1st inst; Mrs. Atkinson, consort of Mr. Thomas Atkinson.

NOTICE.
THE anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society will be celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Christmas evening. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has taken the large and convenient House situated in Charles st. fourth door from the corner of Pratt, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES LECOMTE.
Baltimore, Dec. 11.

For the Eastern Shore Whig will publish the above to the amount of \$1.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House

An extensive assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** consisting of **DRY GOODS, IRON WARE, QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.** which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry & Malaga
4th pr. Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica and Antigua
Spirits
N. England Rum, Apple & Peach Brandy
Old Rye, (very superior) and common Whiskey
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin
1st, 2nd and 3rd quality
Loaf Sugar, All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.
SAMUEL MACKAY.
Easton, Dec. 11.

NOTICE.

\$20 REWARD.

HAVING recently suffered much from trespasses and depredations, I am compelled to warn all coloured people, and those whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson or myself, against passing my enclosures in future. Not only such steps as the law holds out, but such others as a rigid determination may suggest, to prevent these trespasses, will be taken by the public's obedient servant.

ALEX. C. BULLITT.

Who will give the above reward for the apprehension of the person, who broke down and stole a pannel of his post and plank fence last night.

dec 6-11

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

LATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE. Including the DUTIES OF A CONSTABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

July 24

Revision of the laws of Maryland.

PERSONS wishing to be supplied with copies of the report made by the gentlemen appointed to Revise the Laws of this State, preparatory to the legislative action thereon, will please forward their orders, (post-paid,) at furthest by the last Monday in this month, to the Editor of the Maryland Republican—at which office the work is now at press.

The price per copy will be \$1 for every 300 pages it may contain. The Legislature having ordered only 111 copies, none else will be printed but what are subscribed for by the above period.

Editors throughout the State will please give the above one insertion.

dec 11

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Cambridge and Easton.

The Steam Boat **MARYLAND** leaves Baltimore on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from her usual place of starting, lower end of Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Easton for Cambridge and Annapolis at 7 o'clock. A. M.

Passage to Annapolis \$1.50; to Cambridge or Easton, \$2.50; children under 12 years of age half price.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.
Captain.

Oct. 8-23

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

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 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. 11

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Sitting as a Court of Chancery, November Term in the year 1832.

Ordered, that the sale of the lands made to William Hightlett, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Stephen Theodore Johnson, deceased, in the case of William H. Johnson and Charles Hightlett and wife, against Stephen Theodore Johnson and Thomas H. Davison, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sales to be \$3,581.82.

P. B. HOPPER.
J. B. ECCLESTON.
True Copy,
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

dec 4 (G)

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of

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



Strict duty would require of me nothing more than the exercise of those powers with which I am now, or may hereafter be invested, for preserving the peace of the Union and for the execution of the

In our colonial state, although dependent on another power, we very early considered ourselves as connected by common interest with each other.—Leagues were formed for common defence, and before the Declaration of Independence we were known in our aggregate character as **THE UNITED COLONIES OF AMERICA**. That decisive and important step was taken jointly. We declared ourselves a nation by a joint act, not by several acts, and when the terms of our confederation were reduced to form, it was in that of a solemn league

The next objection is, that the laws in question operate unequally. This objection may be made with truth, to every law that has been or can be passed. The wisdom of man never yet contrived a system of taxation that would operate with perfect equality. If the unequal operation of a law makes it unconstitutional, and if all laws of that description may be abrogated by any State for that cause, then indeed is the Federal Constitution unworthy of the slightest effort for its preservation. We have hitherto relied on it as the perpetual bond of our Union. We have received it as the work of the assembled wisdom of the nation. We have trusted to it as to the sheet anchor of our safety in the stormy times of conflict with a foreign or domestic foe. We have looked to it with sacred awe as the palladium of our liberties, and with all the solemnities of religion have pledged to each other our lives and fortunes here, and our hopes of happiness hereafter, in its defence and support. Were we mistaken, my countrymen, in attaching this

In vain have these ages declared that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises—in vain have they provided that they shall have power to pass laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry those powers into execution, that those laws and that Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, and that the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding?—In vain have the people of the several States solemnly sanctioned these provisions, made them their paramount law, and individually sworn to support them whenever they were called on to execute any office. Vain provisions! ineffectual restrictions! vile profanation of oath! miserable mockery of legislation!—if a bare majority of the voters in any one State may, on a real or supposed knowledge of the intent with which a law has been passed, declare themselves free from its operation—say here it gives too little, there too much, and operates unequally—here it suffers articles to be free that ought to be taxed—there it taxes those

[illegible]

John C. Atrop. Jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 16. EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1832. WHOLE NO. 224.

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



PROCLAMATION.

By Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

WHEREAS, a Convention assembled in the State of South Carolina, have passed an Ordinance by which they declare, "That the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States purporting to be laws for the imposition of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially," two acts for the same purposes on the 29th of May, 1828, and on the 14th of July, 1832, "are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void, and no law," nor binding on the citizens of that State or its officers; and by the said Ordinance, it is further declared to be unlawful for any of the constituted authorities of the State or of the United States to enforce the payment of the duties imposed by the said acts within the same State, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to give full effect to the said Ordinance;

AND WHEREAS, by the said Ordinance it is further ordained, that in no case of law or equity, decided in the Courts of said State, wherein shall be drawn in question the validity of the said Ordinance, or of the acts of the Legislature that may be passed to give it effect, or of the said laws of the United States, no appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose, and that any person attempting to take such appeal shall be punished as for a contempt of Court;

And, finally, the said Ordinance declares, that the people of South Carolina will maintain the said Ordinance at every hazard; and that they will consider the passage of any act by Congress abolishing or closing the ports of the said State, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress or egress of vessels to and from the said ports, or any other act of the Federal Government to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the said acts otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of the said State will therefore hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do;

AND WHEREAS, the said Ordinance prescribes to the people of South Carolina a course of conduct, in direct violation of their duty as citizens of the United States, contrary to the laws of their country, subversive of its constitution, and having for its object the destruction of the Union—that Union, which, coeval with our political existence, led our fathers, without any other ties to unite them than those of patriotism and a common cause, through a sanguinary struggle to a glorious independence—that sacred Union, hitherto inviolate, which, perfected by our happy Constitution, has brought us by the favor of Heaven to a state of prosperity at home, and high consideration abroad, rarely, if ever, equalled in the history of nations. To preserve this bond of our political existence from destruction, to maintain honor and prosperity, and to justify the confidence my fellow-citizens have reposed in me, I, **ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States**, have thought proper to issue this **PROCLAMATION**, stating my views of the Constitution and laws applicable to the measures adopted by the Convention of South Carolina and to the reasons they have put forth to sustain them, declaring the course which duty will require me to pursue, and, appealing to the understanding and patriotism of the people, warn them of the consequences that must inevitably result from an observance of the dictates of the Convention.

Strict duty would require of me nothing more than the exercise of those powers with which I am now, or may hereafter be invested, for preserving the peace of the Union and for the execution of the

laws. But the imposing aspect which opposition has assumed in this case, by clothing itself with State authority and the deep interest which the people of the United States must all feel in preventing a resort to stronger measures, while there is a hope that any thing will be yielded to reasoning and remonstrance, perhaps demand, and will certainly justify a full exposition to South Carolina and the nation of the views I entertain of this important question, as well as a distinct enunciation of the course which my sense of duty will require me to pursue.

The Ordinance is founded, not on the indefeasible right of resisting acts which are plainly unconstitutional and too oppressive to be endured; but on the strange position that any one State may not only declare an Act of Congress void, but prohibit its execution—that they may do this consistently with the Constitution—that the true construction of that instrument permits a State to retain its place in the Union, and yet be bound by no other of its laws than those it may choose to consider as constitutional. It is true, they add, that to justify this abrogation of a law, it must be palpably contrary to the Constitution; but it is evident, that to give the right of resisting laws of that description, coupled with the uncontrolled right to decide what laws deserve that character, is to give the right of resisting all laws. For, as by the theory, there is no appeal, the reasons alleged by the State, good or bad, must prevail. If it should be said that public opinion is a sufficient check against the abuse of this power, it may be asked why it is not deemed a sufficient guard against the passage of an unconstitutional Act by Congress. There is, however, a restraint in this last case, which makes the assumed power of a State more indefensible, and which does not exist in the other. There are two appeals from an unconstitutional Act passed by Congress—one to the Judiciary, the other to the People, and the States. There is no appeal from the State decision in theory, and the practical illustration shows that the courts are closed against an application to review it, both judges and jurors being sworn to decide in its favor. But reasoning on this subject is superfluous when our social compact in express terms declares, that the laws of the United States, its Constitution, and treaties made under it, are the supreme law of the land—and for great reason—add, "that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And it may be asserted without fear of refutation, that no Federal Government could exist without a similar provision. Look for a moment to the consequence. If South Carolina considers the revenue laws unconstitutional, and has a right to prevent their execution in the port of Charleston, there would be a clear constitutional objection to their collection in every other port, and no revenue could be collected any where; for all imposts must be equal. It is no answer to repeat, that an unconstitutional law, is no law, so long as the question of its legality is to be decided by the State itself; for every law operating injuriously upon any local interest will be perhaps thought, and certainly represented, as unconstitutional, and as has been shown, there is no appeal.

If this doctrine had been established at an early period, the Union would have been a shadow. The infancy. The excise law, the embargo, the non-intercourse act, and the laws in Virginia, were all deemed unconstitutional and were more unequal in their operation than any of the laws now complained of; but fortunately none of those States discovered that they had the right now claimed by South Carolina. The war into which we were forced, to support the dignity of the nation and the rights of our citizens, might have ended in defeat and disgrace instead of victory and honor, if the States who supposed it a ruinous and unconstitutional measure had thought they possessed the right of nullifying the act by which it was declared and denying supplies for its prosecution. Hardly and unequally as those measures bore upon several members of the Union, to the Legislatures of none did this efficient and peaceable remedy, as it is called, suggest itself. The discovery of this important feature in our Constitution was reserved to the present day. To the statesmen of South Carolina belongs the invention, and upon the citizens of that State will unfortunately fall the evils of reducing it to practice.

If the doctrine of a State veto upon the laws of the Union carries with it internal evidence of its impracticable absurdity, our constitutional history will also afford abundant proof that it would have been repudiated with indignation had it been proposed to form a feature in our government. In our colonial state, although dependent on another power, we very early considered ourselves as connected by common interest with each other. Leagues were formed for common defence, and before the Declaration of Independence we were known in our aggregate character as **THE UNITED COLONIES OF AMERICA**. That decisive and important step was taken jointly. We declared ourselves a nation by a joint, not by several acts, and when the terms of our confederation were reduced to form, it was in that of a solemn league

of several States by which they agreed that they would collectively form one nation for the purpose of conducting some certain domestic concerns and all foreign relations. In the instrument forming that union is found an article which declares that "every State shall abide by the determinations of Congress on all questions which by that confederation should be submitted to them."

Under the confederation then, no State could legally annul a decision of the Congress, or refuse to submit to its execution; but no provision was made to enforce these decisions. Congress made requisitions but they were not complied with. The Government could not operate on individuals. They had no judiciary, no means of collecting revenue.

But the defects of the confederation need not be detailed. Under its operation we could scarcely be called a nation. We had neither prosperity at home nor consideration abroad. This state of things could not be endured, and our present happy Constitution was formed, but formed in vain, if this fatal doctrine prevails. It was formed for important objects that are announced in the preamble made in the name and by the authority of the people of the United States, whose delegates framed, and whose conventions approved it. The most important among these objects, that which is placed first in rank, on which all the others rest, is, "to form a more perfect Union." Now, is it possible that even if there were no express provision giving supremacy to the Constitution and laws of the United States over those of the States—can it be conceived, that an instrument made for the purpose of "forming a more perfect Union," than that of the confederation, could be so constructed by the assembled wisdom of our country as to substitute for that confederation a form of government dependent for its existence on the local interest, the party spirit of a State, or of a prevailing faction in a State? Every man of plain, unsophisticated understanding, who hears the question, will give such an answer as will preserve the Union. Metaphysical subtlety, in pursuit of an impracticable theory, could alone have devised one that is calculated to destroy it.

I consider then the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, **INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNION, CONTRADICTORY EXPRESSLY BY THE LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION, UNAUTHORIZED BY ITS SPIRIT, INCONSISTENT WITH EVERY PRINCIPLE ON WHICH IT WAS FORMED, AND DESTRUCTIVE OF THE GREAT OBJECT FOR WHICH IT WAS FORMED.**

After this general view of the leading principle, we must examine the particular application of it which is made in the Ordinance.

The preamble tests its justification on these grounds:—It assumes as a fact, that the obnoxious laws, although they purport to be laws for raising revenue, were in reality intended for the protection of manufactures, which purpose it asserts to be unconstitutional;—that the operation of these laws is unequal;—that the amount raised by them is greater than is required by the wants of the government;—and finally, that the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorized by the Constitution. These are the only causes alleged to justify an open opposition to the laws of the country, and a threat of seceding from the Union, if any attempt should be made to enforce them. The first virtually acknowledges, that the law in question was passed under a power expressly given by the Constitution, to lay and collect imposts; but its constitutionality is drawn in question from the motives of those who passed it. However apparent this purpose may be in the present case, nothing can be more dangerous than to admit the position that an unconstitutional purpose, entertained by the members who assent to a law enacted under a constitutional power, shall make that law void; for how is that purpose to be ascertained? How often may bad purposes be falsely imputed—in how many cases are they concealed by false professions—in how many is no declaration of motive made? Admit this doctrine, and you give to the States an uncontrolled right to decide, and every law may be annulled under this pretext. If, therefore, the absurd and dangerous doctrine should be admitted, that a State may annul an unconstitutional law, or one that it deems such, it will not apply to the present case.

The next objection is, that the laws in question operate unequally. This objection may be made with truth, to every law that has been or can be passed. The wisdom of man never yet contrived a system of taxation that would operate with perfect equality. If the unequal operation of a law makes it unconstitutional, and if all laws of that description may be abrogated by any State for that cause, then indeed is the Federal Constitution unworthy of the slightest effort for its preservation. We have hitherto relied on it as the perpetual bond of our Union. We have received it as the work of the assembled wisdom of the nation. We have trusted to it as to the sheet anchor of our safety in the stormy times of conflict with a foreign or domestic foe. We have looked to it with sacred awe as the palladium of our liberties, and with all the solemnities of religion have pledged to each other our lives and fortunes here, and our hopes of happiness hereafter, in its defence and support. Were we mistaken, my countrymen, in attaching this

importance to the Constitution of our country? Was our devotion paid to the wretched, inefficient, clumsy contrivance, which this new doctrine would make it? Did we pledge ourselves to the support of an airy nothing, a bubble that must be blown away by the first breath of disaffection? Was this self destroying, visionary theory, the work of the profound statesmen, the exalted patriots, to whom the task of constitutional reform was entrusted? Did the name of Washington sanction, did the States deliberately ratify such an anomaly in the history of fundamental legislation? No. We were not mistaken. The letter of this great instrument is free from this radical fault: its language directly contradicts the imputation: its spirit—its evident intent contradicts it. No we did not err. Our constitution does not contain the absurdity of giving power to make laws and another power to resist them. The sagacious who memory will always be revered have given us a practical, and as they hoped, a permanent constitutional compact. The Father of his country did not affix his revered name to so palpable an absurdity. Nor did the States, when they severally ratified it, do so under the impression that a veto on the laws of the United States was reserved to them, or that they could exercise it by implication. Search the debates in all their Conventions—examine the speeches of the most zealous opponents to Federal authority—look at the amendments that were proposed—they are all silent—not a syllable uttered, not a vote given, not a motion made to correct the explicit supremacy given to the laws of the Union over those of the States—or to show that implication, as is now contended, could defeat it. No—we have not erred! The Constitution is still the object of our reverence, the bond of our Union, our defence in danger, the source of our prosperity in peace. It shall descend, as we have received it, uncorrupted by sophistical construction, to our posterity; and the sacrifices of local interest, of State prejudices, of personal animosities, that were made to bring it into existence, will again be patriotically offered for its support.

The two remaining objections made by the Ordinance to these laws are that the sums intended to be raised by them are greater than are required, and that the proceeds will be unconstitutionally employed.

The Constitution has given expressly to Congress the right of raising revenue and of determining the sum the public exigencies will require. The States have no control over the exercise of this right, other than that which results from the power of changing the Representatives who abuse it, and thus procure redress. Congress may undoubtedly abuse this discretionary power, but the same may be said of others with which they are vested. Yet the discretion must exist somewhere. The Constitution has given it to the Representatives of all the people, checked by the Representatives of the States, and by the Executive power. The South Carolina construction gives it to the Legislature or the Convention of a single State, where neither the people of the different States nor the States in their separate capacity, nor the Chief Magistrate elected by the people, have any representation. Which is the most discreet disposition of the power? I do not ask you, fellow citizens, which is the constitutional disposition,—that instrument speaks a language not to be misunderstood. But if you were assembled in general convention, which would you think the safest deposit of this discretionary power in the last resort? Would you add a clause giving it to each of the States, or would you sanction the wise provision already made by your Constitution? If this should be the result of your deliberations when providing for the future are you, can you be ready, to risk all that we hold dear, to establish, for a temporary and local purpose, that which you must acknowledge to be destructive and even absurd as a general provision? Carry out the consequences of this right vested in the different States, and you must perceive that the crisis your conduct presents at this day would recur whenever any law of the United States displeased any of the States, and that we should soon cease to be a nation.

The Ordinance, with the same knowledge of the future that characterizes a former objection, tells you that the proceeds of the tax will be unconstitutionally applied. If this could be ascertained with certainty, the objection would, with more propriety, be reserved for the law so applying the proceeds, but surely cannot be urged against the laws levying the duty.

These are the allegations contained in the Ordinance. Examine them seriously, my fellow citizens,—judge for yourselves. I appeal to you to determine whether they are so clear, so convincing, as to leave no doubt of their correctness; and even if you should come to this conclusion, how far do they justify the reckless, destructive course, which you are directed to pursue. Review these objections, and the conclusions drawn from them, once more. What are they? Every law then for raising revenue, according to the South Carolina Ordinance, may be rightfully annulled, unless it be so framed as no law ever will or can be framed. Congress have a right to pass laws for raising revenue, and each State has a right to oppose their execution—two rights directly opposed to each other—and yet this absurdity supposed to be contained in an instrument drawn for the express purpose of avoiding collisions between the States and the general government, by an assembly of the most enlightened statesmen and purest patriots ever embodied for a similar purpose.

In vain have these ages declared that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises—in vain have they provided that they shall have power to pass laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry those powers into execution, that those laws and that Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, and that the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. In vain have the people of the several States solemnly sanctioned these provisions, made them their paramount law, and individually sworn to support them whenever they were called on to execute any office. In vain provisional ineffectual restrictions, vile profanation of oath! miserable mockery of legislation!—if a bare majority of the voters in any one State may, on a real or supposed knowledge of the infant with which a law has been passed, declare it gives too little, there too much, and operates unequally—here it suffers articles to be free that ought to be taxed—there it taxes those

that ought to be free—in this case the proceeds are intended to be applied to purposes which we do not approve—in that the amount raised is more than is wanted. Congress is not invested by the Constitution with the right of deciding these questions according to their sound discretion: Congress is composed of the representatives of all the States and of all the people of all the States; but we, part of the people of one State, to whom the Constitution has given no power on the subject, from whom it has expressly taken it away—we, who have solemnly agreed that this Constitution shall be our law—we, most of whom have sworn to support it—now abrogate that law and swear, and force others to swear, that it shall not be obeyed—And we do this, such laws; this we do not allege, but because they have passed them with improper views. They are unconstitutional from the motives of those who passed them, which we can never with certainty know—from their unequal operation, although it is impossible from the nature of things that they should be equal—and from the disposition which we presume may be made of their proceeds, although that disposition has not been declared. This is the plain meaning of the Ordinance in relation to laws which it abrogates for alleged unconstitutionality.—But it does not stop there. It repeats, in express terms, an important part of the Constitution itself and of laws passed to give it effect which have never been alleged to be unconstitutional. The Constitution declares that the judicial powers of the United States extend to cases arising under the laws of the U. States, and that such laws, the Constitution and Treaties shall be paramount to the State Constitutions and laws. The judiciary act prescribes the mode by which the case may be brought before a Court of the United States, by appeal, when a State tribunal shall decide against this provision of the Constitution. The Ordinance declares there shall be no appeal—makes the State law paramount to the Constitution and laws of the United States—forces Judges and jurors to swear that they will disregard their professional duty, and even make it penal in a suitor to classes, relief by appeal. If further declaration than this is not to be lawful for the author, interests and U. States, or of that State, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the revenue within its limits.

Here is a law of the United States not pretended to be unconstitutional, repealed by the authority of a small majority of the voters of a single State. Here is a provision of the Constitution which is solemnly abrogated by the same authority.

On such positions and reasonings the Ordinance grounds not only an assertion of the right to annul the laws of which it complains, but to enforce it by a threat of seceding from the Union if any attempt is made to execute them.

This right to secede is deduced from the nature of the Constitution, which they say is a compact between sovereign States, who have preserved their whole sovereignty, and therefore are subject to no superior; that because they made the compact, they can break it, when, in their opinion, it has been departed from by the other States. Fallacious as this course of reasoning is, it enlists State pride, and finds advocates in the honest prejudices of those who have not studied the nature of our Government sufficiently to see the radical error on which it rests.

The people of the United States formed the Constitution, acting through the State Legislatures in making the compact, to meet and discuss its provisions, and acting in separate conventions when they ratified those provisions; but the terms used in its construction, show it to be a government in which the people of all the States collectively are represented. We are one people in the choice of the President and Vice President. Here the States have no other agency than to direct the mode in which the votes shall be given. The candidates having the majority of all the votes are chosen. The electors of a majority of States may have given their votes for one candidate and yet another may be chosen. The people, then, and not the States, are represented in the Executive branch.

In the House of Representatives there is this difference, that the people of one State do not, as in the case of President and Vice President, all vote for the same officers. The people of all the States do not vote for all the members of each State electing only its own representatives. But this creates no material distinction. When chosen, they are all representatives of the United States, not representatives of the particular State from which they come. They are paid by the United States, not by the State; nor are they accountable to it for any act done in the performance of their legislative functions; and however they may in practice, as it is their duty to do, consult and prefer the interests of their particular constituents when they come in conflict with any other partial or local interest, yet it is their first and highest duty, as representatives of the United States, to promote the general good.

The Constitution of the United States then forms a government, not a league, and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States—they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a single Nation, and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any state may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a Nation; because it would be a solemn dissolution of its connexion with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a Constitutional right, is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution or incur the penalties consequent on a failure.

league between independent nations, generally, has no sanction other than a moral one; or if it should contain a penalty, as there is no common superior, it cannot be enforced. A Government on the contrary always has a sanction, express or implied; and, in our case, it is both necessarily implied and expressly given. An attempt by force of arms to destroy a Government, is an offence, by whatever means the constitutional compact may have been formed; and such Government has the right, by the law of self defence, to pass acts for punishing the offender, unless that right is modified, restrained or resumed by the constitutional act. In our system, although it is modified in the case of treason, yet authority is expressly given to pass all laws necessary to carry its powers into effect, and under this grant provision has been made for punishing acts which obstruct the due administration of the laws.

It would seem superfluous to add any thing to show the nature of that union which connects us; but as erroneous opinions on this subject are the foundation of crimes the most destructive to our peace, I must give some further development to my views on this subject. No one, fellow-citizens, has a higher reverence for the reserved rights of the States, than the Magistrate who now addresses you. No one would make greater personal sacrifices, or official exertions, to defend them from violation; but equal care must be taken to prevent on their part an improper interference with, or resumption of, the rights they have vested in the nation. The line has not been so distinctly drawn as to avoid doubts in some cases of the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution; but there are others on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be the assumed right of secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the alleged undivided sovereignty of the States, and on their having formed in this sovereign capacity a compact which is called the Constitution, in which, because they made it, they have a right to secede. Both of these are erroneous, and some of the arguments which they so have been anticipated.

Of course, they have not retained their sovereignty, which has been shown that in a compact between nations, not members of a single nation, no such right exists. The right to make laws, to levy taxes, to exercise judicial and legislative powers—were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred in the first instance to the Government of the United States—they became American citizens, and owed obedience to the Constitution of the U. States, and to the laws made in conformity with the powers vested in Congress. This last position has not been, and cannot be denied. How then can that State be said to be sovereign and independent whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws, when they come in conflict with those passed by another? What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason, not treason against their separate power, but treason against the U. States. Treason is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred because they have for their common interest made the General Government the depository of these powers. The use of our political character, (as has been shown for another purpose) commenced with its very existence. Under the Royal Government we had no separate character; our opposition to its oppressions began as united colonies. We were the United States under the confederation, and the name was perpetuated and the Union rendered more perfect by the Federal Constitution. In none of these stages did we consider ourselves in any other light than as forming one nation. Treaties and alliances were made in the name of all. Troops were raised for the joint defence. How then, fellow-citizens, that under all changes of government, and under all changes of power, and under all changes of the mode of union, should now be regarded as a mere league that may be dissolved at pleasure? It is from an abuse of terms. Compact is used as synonymous with league, although the true term is not employed because it would at once show the fallacy of the reasoning. It would not do to say that our Constitution was only a league, but it is labored to prove it a compact, (which in one sense it is) and then to argue that as a league is a compact, every compact between nations must of course be a league, and that from such an engagement every sovereign power has a right to secede. But it has been shown, that in this sense the States are not sovereign, and that even if they were and the national Constitution had been formed by compact, there would be no right in any one State to exonerate itself from its obligations.

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

These are the alternatives that are presented by the Convention: A repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leaving the Government without the means of support; or an acquiescence in the dissolution of our Union by the secession of one of its members. When the first was proposed, it was known that if force was applied to oppose the execution of the laws that it must be repelled by force—that Congress could not, without involving itself in disgrace and the country in ruin, accede to the proposition; and yet if it is not done in a given day, or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the State is, by the Ordinance, declared to be out of the Union. The majority of the Convention have

Mr. Chambers reported a bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain States for interest on advances made to the Government during the late war, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Forsyth introduced a bill to "provide for the fulfillment of the compact of 1802, between the United States and the State of Georgia," in relation to the extinguishment of the Cherokee title to lands in said State, &c., which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1832.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—In this morning's Whig will be found one of the ablest state papers that have ever emanated from the American government, if not the very strongest, since the Declaration of Independence: the Proclamation of the President of the United States, called forth by the acts of nullification of South Carolina.

For the copy of the Globe of Tuesday, containing the Proclamation, we are indebted to the polite attention of Captain Taylor, of the Steamer Maryland, who handed it to us immediately on the arrival of the boat on Tuesday evening.—On Wednesday we issued it in an extra sheet to our subscribers in town, and to such subscribers and others from the country, as called for it.

The views of the President, as set forth in his proclamation, seem to be in general accordance with public sentiment.—The argument, no less for its simplicity than its force, we think may challenge a comparison with any state paper which ornaments the pages of our national history; and while its chief aim seems to be to convince the judgment of the South Carolinians, the spirit of patriotism which it breathes, in the most conciliating terms of parental regard, is calculated to arouse the feelings of every American, and at the same time to leave these men, who have been thus hurried away in the current of their passions, no alternative but to return to the path of duty.

We forbear however to comment on this paper. It speaks for itself, better than we can for it, and its intrinsic importance forbids the thought that it can be passed over unexamined by our readers.

TREATY WITH NAPLES.

We invite the attention of our readers to the terms of this treaty, published in this morning's paper, as well as the letter detailing the circumstances under which the treaty was obtained.

When we advert to the great length of time which has elapsed since the aggressions on our commerce that gave origin to these demands, the fruitless negotiations which have been entered into by the government to obtain indemnity, as well as the undeniable justice of the claims themselves, we cannot but approve of the course of the Executive, in thus operating upon the fears of the Neapolitan government, when it had shewn itself insensible to the more noble principles of national justice. It is thus "asking nothing which is not clearly right, and in submitting to nothing that is wrong," that our venerable chief magistrate has accomplished more in the foreign relations of the Government, than has ever before been obtained by any of his predecessors in the same length of time.

His enemies may slander and complain, but his country will reap the glory, and our citizens the benefits of the administration of Andrew Jackson.

MISSOURI.—Mr. Benton has been re-elected a Senator in Congress. His vote was 46, and the whole number against him was but 22, and they scattered no one receiving more than 12. The Jackson and Van Buren ticket of Electors succeeded by a majority of about 4000.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—Wm. C. Rives, Esq. of Albemarle, was this day elected Senator of the United States, in place of Mr. Tazewell, without opposition. Until this morning, it was understood that Mr. Randolph would also have been nominated; but his friends declined to bring him forward.

A debate arose on a motion of Mr. Witcher to postpone the election until Thursday, in which Mr. Rives' Tariff opinions were enquired into by Mr. Gilmer to be orthodox, and a letter from Mr. Rives was read by Mr. Yancy, in which he professed himself Anti-Tariff, Anti-Nullification, Anti-Bank, and through in his support of Gen. Jackson. Impressive allusions to the agitated state of the South, were made by Messrs. Moore, Gilmer and Witcher.—*Richmond Whig.*

ELECTORAL VOTES.—We have received the vote of the Electoral College of Virginia. All the Electors were present, and the votes were for Andrew Jackson, for President, twenty-three votes; for Martin Van Buren, for Vice President, twenty-three votes.

The New Jersey Electors met at Trenton on Wednesday, and cast their votes for Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. Mr. James C. Zabriskie was selected to carry the Electoral decision to Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Electoral College of this State gave its vote for Henry Clay and John Sergeant, James Richardson, Esq. of Dedham, one of the Electors, was chosen to bear the votes to Washington.

David L. Swain has been elected Governor of the State of North Carolina for the ensuing year. Though young, he has the reputation of being one of the first men in the State, as he was, at the time of his election, one of its most respectable Judges.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. A letter of which the following is an extract, has been received at the Department of State.

Mr. J. S. Leggs to Mr. Livingston. COLUMBIA MILLS, Nov. 8, 1832. Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Washington.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you of the safe arrival of the American Caravan of the United States, via the interior, from the

Province of New Mexico, and beg leave to remark that the quantity of fur and coin brought into Missouri, and the quantity of gold and silver shipped from the ports of Matamoros and Vera Cruz to the Mint, at Philadelphia, is immense.

SHIPWRECK.—A fine American ship with painted ports, was seen to go ashore yesterday morning at daylight, on Cape Romano Shoals. A short time after, they cut away the main mast. She was seen by Capt. Delano, Riddell and Turner, who arrived yesterday. From the situation she was in when last seen, and the strong gale from N. E. there can be little doubt but she will be a total wreck.

Charleston Cour.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Three more companies of Artillery are we understand, ordered to Charleston, making in all ten companies, or about 500 men. Col. Bankhead, it is reported, is directed to assume the command there.

N. Y. American.

The Arkansas Gazette of Nov. 14, in speaking of the emigrating Indians, says: "Our latest information from Rock Row, the general rendezvous of the Choctaws, is: Sunday morning last, at which time about 1000 of the emigrants had reached that point, upwards of 800 of whom came up in the steamboats Reindeer and Harry Hill, and the remainder came through by land from Memphis, via the military road. Near 2000 more, under Col. Reptor, landed on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Memphis, on the 4th instant, and left for Rock Row, about 1200 in the U. States steamboat Archimedes, and the remainder by land, with their horses, wagons, &c., and it is probable that all had reached that point on Sunday last. It is not known at what time these emigrants may be looked for here; but we think they are expected at the close of this week."

A letter received from Washington city, dated on Saturday, received by a gentleman in this city by yesterday's mail, says: "Lieut. Constantine Smith, of the army, has arrived here express from Gen. Scott, at Charleston, S. C. with a requisition on the Department of War for troops to be forthwith ordered to that station." The Washington letter also adds, "that in a skirmish at Charleston, Col. Drayton had been killed—that Joel R. Poinsett had fled the city, and that it had been said to Gen. Scott, that if he valued his life, he had better leave the State."

In confirmation in part of the foregoing, another letter from another gentleman, to his friend in this city, also dated at Washington on Saturday, says, "the President was much excited while conversing with me yesterday on the subject of the affairs of South Carolina, and exhibited much of that fire that is former times distinguished him." It is now said that for 2000 troops for the service at Charleston. "That a special messenger arrived yesterday from the South, there is no doubt. Mr. Hayne is elected Governor of South Carolina, &c." "Our newspapers from Charleston are to the 3d, and letters received in town are to the 3d inst. at 4 o'clock, p. m. which mention nothing of the occurrence stated above—but it might have taken place after 4 o'clock on Tuesday or even on Wednesday morning, and the information being received in Washington on Friday by express."

After the above was in type, it was reported in town, that a gentleman direct from Washington, had conducted the whole statement. This morning's mail will probably dispel all doubts.—*Balt. Chron.*

Office of the Charleston Courier, 2 Wednesday, December 5, 4 P. M.

LOSS OF THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

The ship reported as being on shore, on Cape Roman, proves to be the ship *Pennsylvania*, Capt. Patterson, from Havre for this port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, &c., consigned to G. Y. Davis and others.—The *Pennsylvania* sailed from Havre, on the 12th of October. On Sunday morning last, at 6 o'clock, she struck on the outer shoal of Cape Roman. At 9 o'clock, the main mast was cut away, and at 11 o'clock the mizen mast. The wind was blowing a gale at N. E. at the time, and the ship bilged and filled with water, in one hour after she struck. The jolly boat was launched and manned, although at great risk of staying her; and Captain Patterson, with Mr. F. Durac and Lady Messrs. F. Fayette, Kolie, Monastere, and Master Hamel, (Gabin passengers,) safely landed at Cape Roman Light. The remainder of the crew and the wrecked passengers remained on board the vessel until Monday morning, when, with great exertions, and much peril, they were relieved from their distressing situation by the pilot boat Washington. They were all taken from the bowsprit of the vessel, in a small boat, 6 at a time; many of them helpless females and young children, (one of the latter, said to be but three days old,) the sea at the time running mountains high, and the breakers dashing over the boat, in such a manner, as almost to overwhelm her beneath them, at every stroke of the oars. One old lady, about 65 years of age, perished on board the vessel, from fatigue and exposure. The Washington came up to town this morning with the crew and passengers. The ship and cargo, we understand will be a total loss.

PERU.—Our correspondent at Lima writes us under date of July 10th, that the United States sloop of war *Falmouth*, Capt. Gregory, left that place for the leeward on the 29th of June; the United States sloop *Dolphin*, Lieut. Commandant J. C. Long left there on the 10th of July for Valparaiso; the United States Frigate *Potomac*, Commodore Downes, had not arrived from India. He remarks that neither revolution or earthquake had happened for two or three months past.—*Republican.*

The Red Sea.—The water of the Red Sea is so very clear, that Mr. Buckingham read on the wooden stock of an anchor the name of the ship at the depth of 25 fathoms (150 feet).—*Mirror.*

Anecdote.—Several years since, on one of the coldest days of an unusually cold winter, an old Indian was seen strolling about the streets of Columbus, Ohio, with no other protection from the extremely inclement weather than a half worn blanket, which left his arms and legs exposed to "the rude and pitiless storm." He was accosted by the Governor of Ohio, who expressed his astonishment that any human being could bear exposure in such weather with what appeared to him to be no insufficient covering—the reply of the Indian conveyed in his own rude words, a philosophic truth. "Why Billy Wyandott, said the Governor, 'are not your arms and legs cold?'"

"Ho—ho—ho—Captain Governor," replied Billy Wyandott, "Oh no," said his interrogator, "my face by constant exposure, has become inured to the severity of the weather." "Well Captain," rejoined the hardy aborigine, "Indian all over face."

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

We learn from the Georgia Courier, extra, dated Nov. 30, that the resolutions offered by Mr. Ryan, some days before, on the subject of the tariff laws, and proposing the plan of a Southern Convention, passed the House of Representatives, on the 29th, by a vote of 97 to 57.

The preamble to these resolutions asserts that the tariff law of the last session of Congress has not satisfied the just expectations of the people of the Southern States; but, that the recent attempts to provide a remedy, by a state convention are not only likely to prove abortive, but, if persisted in, will disturb the public harmony and weaken the moral force of the state: The resolutions adopted by this convention, representing a minority of the people, are also admitted to be of an objectionable character. Hence, says the preamble, it becomes the duty of those who are the unquestionable representatives of the people of Georgia, to interpose for the purpose of tranquillizing the public mind, and concentrating the public will, by the recommendation of a course of policy which they trust will obtain the general approbation of the community.

It is then resolved that if a Southern Convention be desirable, it is expedient for the state of Georgia, to invite the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi, to concert with her in sending delegates thereto. The Convention then to take into consideration the Tariff System, and to devise and recommend the most effectual and proper mode of obtaining relief from its evils.

To ascertain with precision the sentiments of the people of Georgia, the resolutions provide that the plan of a Southern Convention, as sketched out, be submitted to them, at the next election for county officers, which occurs on the 1st Monday in January; and the will of the voter is to be expressed by endorsing on the ticket the words "Southern Convention, or No Southern Convention." The plan of a Southern Convention embodied in these resolutions, provides that the Southern States above mentioned, be invited to concert in sending delegates to the Convention; each state to send a number equal to her representation in Congress; the Convention not to be held, unless five of the six invited states assent to the proposal. The states assenting to fix upon the time and place of holding it. The Governor of Georgia is authorized to communicate the invitation and proposals to the Executives of other States, and when the time and place of holding the Convention shall be fixed on, he is to issue proclamation, with timely notice, for the election of delegates.

If the Southern Convention thus proposed and organized, should agree on a course of proceeding, which they recommend to the states represented, the plan goes on to provide that a State Convention, consisting of a full representation of the people of Georgia, be then convened—to whom the recommendations of the Southern Convention shall be submitted. If those are approved by the State Convention, they are then to be submitted to the people, for final ratification. The resolutions contain an earnest request to the people of Georgia not to give their votes on the resolutions of the Convention recently adjourned, as therein proposed—as that Convention may be considered as a minority of the people. They conclude, however, with expressing the hope that the regular operations of the General Government may supersede the necessity of any extraordinary measure on the part of the Southern People. And they "recognize the happiest augury of better things, in the growing certainty of the reelection of that illustrious patriot Andrew Jackson."

The following additional resolution was offered by Mr. Bates, and carried by a vote of 102 to 51:

"Resolved, That we abhor the doctrine of Nullification, as neither a peaceful nor constitutional remedy; but on the contrary as tending to civil commotion and disunion; and while we deplore the rash and revolutionary measures recently adopted by a Convention of the People of South Carolina, we deem it a paramount duty to warn our fellow citizens against adopting the mischievous policy."

Speaking of the above, the Georgia Courier says: "Many who voted in the negative on this resolution, declared they were decidedly opposed to the whole proceeding of the Carolina Convention, but thought it impolitic to say any thing in relation to them at this time. But for this consideration we are informed there would not have been 20 votes against it."

Balt. Patriot.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

On Monday next, the second session of the 22d Congress commences at Washington, and at no period since the adoption of the Constitution, has the national Legislature assembled under such fearful responsibilities to their constituents and to the world. The course of South Carolina, in relation to the tariff laws, is no longer matter of conjecture and speculation; but a fearful certainty exists, that that patriotic State under an erroneous impression of injury from her sister States, is about to adopt a course destructive to her own interest, and threatening a dissolution of the Union. In the extremity it becomes a question of the deepest import—What is to be done? Is she to be violently coerced into obedience; or shall the assembled wisdom and patriotism of the country, devise conciliatory yet firm measures, to arrest her progress to disunion and bring her back to a sense of duty to herself, to the Union, and to the heroes and statesmen who achieved for us emancipation from foreign thralldom? Can there be a question on this subject? Is there among us a solitary individual who would not deprecate as madness, the slightest attempt to coercion while there remains a chance—a solitary hope—of achieving the great object of our Constitution, by conciliatory measures? We feel warranted in saying that, in this section of the country at least, there are none such; and we know that all classes of society, without reference to politics, expect from the approaching session of Congress a firm and friendly course of legislation, which shall forever settle the vexed question that now agitates the south.

We hope for the best, but we cannot conceal the fact that we do not see the slightest possibility of accomplishing this desirable object without resorting to the great constitutional remedy of a CONVENTION OF THE STATES. South Carolina has distinctly placed her opposition to the revenue laws on the ground of their being unconstitutional, in consequence of their being founded on the principles of protection. She tells us that she cares not for the amount of duties thus raised, nor will she be satisfied if nine tenths of them are repealed, so long as the principle of protection is adhered to. Here is the great bone of contention—this is the rock on which we are destined to meet with difficulties which no legislation can remove. For ourselves—and we believe we are speaking the sentiments of three-fourths of the people of the U-

ited States—we would cheerfully submit to any reduction of duties to satisfy the south, but never can we assent to see the principle of protection abandoned, and the tariff laws declared unconstitutional.

"This same feeling, we have reason to believe, pervades a large majority of Congress; and if so, what have we to hope from that body? A reduction of duties will not remove the evil, and a resort to coercive measures, however cautiously adopted, however gentle their tendency, or however remote their operation, cannot fail to be attended with the very worst of consequences. We have read with great regret the views of the Washington Globe on this subject; views which, coming as they do from the organ of the Executive on a measure of vital importance, cannot but be considered as having received the sanction of the President. We know not what may be the intention of the writer, nor will we assail his motives; but no patriot, no friend to our institutions, can venture directly or indirectly to urge upon Congress coercive measures while as yet no resort has been had to the great constitutional remedy of a National Convention."

The great and good men who framed the Constitution under which we have so rapidly advanced to the first rank among the nations of the earth, foresaw the evils which would result from clashing interests; and in their wisdom, provided for such alterations in that people and the great interests of the country might demand. And the 5th article expressly provides that "The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States: to call a CONVENTION for proposing amendments, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States."

The period has now arrived when resort should be had to this great measure for the salvation of our Union, and we earnestly exhort the early and prompt attention of Congress to the subject. Let all party feelings and sectional prejudices be sacrificed to the altar of public good, and let it be borne in mind, that their deliberations on this momentous question, involve our very existence as a nation.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to both Houses of Congress, in conformity to the act establishing the Treasury Department, was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress. A brief glance at it enables us to present the following synopsis of its contents.

The Revenue, from the 1st of January, 1832 to the 1st of January, 1833, actual and estimated, is stated at \$31,752,659 51—making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, an aggregate of \$36,258,573 96.

The Expenditures, actual and estimated, for the same period, are stated at \$34,811,406 50, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1833, (including the Danish indemnity) of \$1,444,167 46. [This balance includes the unavailible funds in the Treasury, heretofore estimated at 1,400,000 dollars.]

On the 1st of January, 1833, the whole public debt will have been reduced to \$7,000,608 93, which set off against the seven millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, may be considered as effectually extinguished, so as to leave the Nation free of debt.

The imports for the year ending the 30th day of September last, are estimated at 100,652,677 dollars; and the Exports for the same period at \$87,037,943 of which \$30,074,815 were of domestic, and \$56,963,128 of foreign articles.

The Receipts during the year 1833 are estimated at \$34,000,000, and the Expenditures for the same period for all objects other than the Public Debt, at \$17,638,577 35, to which must be added the amount of the Danish indemnity, (\$694,000,) which will be payable within the year. The annual Revenue for some years to come, under the Revenue law of the last session, is estimated at \$21,000,000, and the annual expenditure at 15,000,000 dollars leaving an estimated annual surplus in the Treasury, says the Report of \$6,000,000, to which amount a reduction of the Revenue is strongly recommended, either by diminution of duties on imports, or "partly by a relinquishment of the Public Lands as a source of Revenue," as suggested in the last Annual Report.

This recommendation is followed by an argument, of considerable length, marked by the known ability of the hon. Secretary of the Treasury, to show the inexpediency of continuing duties laid for the protection of domestic industry, &c. beyond the point to protection, the pursuit of which will be made acceptable to our readers as soon as we can obtain for them a copy of the whole report.

This document concludes with an arrangement of the Bank of the United States; and, as if to place beyond doubt, that he would surprise us more by his Report of this year than he did by that of last year, the Secretary winds up his Report by declaring that the arrangement made by the Bank for paying off the three per cents—the extensive transactions of the Bank, (the importance and advantages of which he so much commended last year) and the disclosures during the investigation by the committees of the House of Representatives of the last session, together with the near approach of the term of the charter! have tended to impair public confidence in the Bank! and have suggested an enquiry into the security of the Bank, as the depository of the public funds!!!!

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the fortunes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, says the N. Y. Evening Post, was the tranquility in which their after lives were passed, and the late period to which they were protracted. Most of them lived to a good old age, crowned with civic honors, bestowed by the gratitude of the republic, and some of them perished by mere decay of the powers of nature.—Of the fifty six who affixed their signatures to that document, twenty seven lived to an age exceeding seventy years, and forty one to an age exceeding sixty. Only two of the whole number, Gwinnet, of Georgia, who fell in a duel in his 45 year, and Lynch, of South Carolina, who was shipwrecked in his sixtieth—died a violent death. Twenty-one lived to the beginning of the present century and three were permitted to see the great experiment of the representative confederacy confirmed by the events of fifty years. Of all the delegates from New York and New England, only one, Whipple, of New Hampshire, died at an earlier age than sixty. Never in the world had the leaders of any bold and grand political movement more reason to congratulate themselves and their country on its issue. Two exertions and perils of their manhood were succeeded by a peaceful, honored and ripe old age, in which they witnessed the happy result of the institu-

tions they had aided in devising, and they were gathered to their graves amid the regrets of the generation which was in its cradle when they laid the foundations of the republic.

Serious Affray.—We understand that a serious affray took place on Saturday, in New Jersey, a few miles below Camden. We sent a person yesterday into Camden to make inquiries as to the particulars, and the following was the information which he gathered, chiefly from the person who was the sufferer. Dr. Davis, of Havre de Grace, Maryland, having learned that three of his slaves, who had escaped from his service, had taken refuge in West Jersey, he proceeded to Camden, and threatened his services, to a place some miles below, called Story's Store. Here Dr. D. learned that his slaves were employed in cutting wood in the neighborhood, but he was admonished that they were armed and were determined to defend themselves. Having learned how he might reach them, the Dr. and his friend proceeded according to directions, and soon discovered one of the slaves—two, had on his first appearance ran off. The one that remained seized his musket and levelled it, and told the Dr. that if he approached he would shoot him dead. Within a few minutes there were seen approaching a large number of persons, black and white, the blacks armed with muskets. Dr. D. then commanded his slaves to return, offering them money at the same time to pay expenses. One of them appeared disposed to accept the offer, but the whites interposed and persuaded him not to go with him.

Much threatening was used by the whites and blacks, and a preparation for attacking the Dr., and his friend was evident as the whites were arming themselves with clubs. The Dr. threatened to shoot the first man who approached him, but as the muskets were probably charged, he felt the inequality of the combat; finding that he was to be assailed, he commenced a retreat, when a musket was discharged which tore to pieces the hat of the Dr.'s companion. The Dr. ran till he came to a creek into which he plunged—he had scarcely reached the water before a number of muskets were discharged at him. On arriving by swimming at the opposite bank the buck shot were flying thickly about him, and he was here met by a part of the assailant classes, who knocked down and most grievance than it was and only left him when he was offered to him the use of a horse, &c.

After some time the Dr. reached Camden, and made known the state of affairs. Many of the citizens and some of the military volunteered to the number of 50, to go with the proper officers to the place of the affray. On arriving, they found about 25 others, coloured and white, with clubs. After some resistance, the person considered the ringleader was taken; he was brought away and lodged in prison; and we understand that the people of Camden will to-day proceed again to the place of attack, and endeavor to arrest the remainder of the assailants.

Beasts were made that these assailants had already killed one man and they should feel no compunction in shooting any other who came for a slave.—U. S. Gaz.

DIED. In Denton, on Wednesday morning last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. HENRIETTA BYRN.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

December 14, 1832.

Wheat, white	\$1 18 a 1 20
Do. red	1 10 a 1 13
Corn	58 a 60
Yellow	60 a 62
Rye	73 a 74
Oats	41 a 42
Clover Seed	6 a 6 25
Timothy Seed	2 50 a 2 75

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned not to hunt on my farm with dog or gun, or haul *Serpent* on my shore. Having sustained considerable injury from such trespasses, I am desirous to enforce the law against all found of that there after this date.

JAS. A. RIDGE, at which

den 15 34

NOTICE.

The anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society will be celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Christmas evening. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary.

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, BOMBASIES, CIRCASSIANS, &c.

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

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

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.

All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Linsey, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

dec 8 11

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced the Mercantile business, under the firm of

HOPKINS & EDMONDSON.

at the stand formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive

ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

such as Domestic Plaid, Muslins, Flannels, Cassinets, Vestings, CIRCASSIANS, Ladies worsted, Cotton and Linen Wool hose, Gloves, &c., with a complete assortment of

CALICOES

of the newest style; together with a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

with many fancy articles, all of which has been selected with care, and will be sold low for cash, Feathers, Rags, Quills, &c. &c.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM EDMONDSON.

Easton, Nov. 13 3w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House

An extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE COGNAC,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY.

QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry &c. &c. Malaga 4th pr. Cognac Brandy Holland Gin Jamaica and Antigua Spirits N. England Rum, Apple & Peach Brandy Old Rye, (very superior) and common Whiskey. Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson &c. &c. 1st, 2d and 3d quality Loaf Sugar. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy. SAMUEL MACKAY.

Easton, Dec. 11.

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued

ON SATURDAY, (at noon) IN EACH WEEK,

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCE.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS HARRISON DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, VIRTUE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LITERATURE, &c. &c.

THE GUARDIAN, a new periodical, which its conductors intend to be governed by the following principles:—In obedience to this custom, we now present ourselves to the reading public, and ask of them such patronage as they may see fit to bestow. It is our motto to be plain, and to be useful. We shall confine ourselves to a glance at the subjects we have chiefly in view, believing it to be the duty of every citizen to be acquainted with the state of his country, and to be able to give an account of his conduct. We shall draw upon our own resources, and we shall not be deterred by the ridicule which unfriendly persons may choose to cast upon 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, with a view to the advancement of that great cause, as essential to the peace of our republic, and to the domestic prosperity, and individual happiness, 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, for every 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; to notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; to the proceedings of societies throughout the country, and such statistical articles as may be collected, 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 tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition to the above, which, by its variety, 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 grossest self-indulgence. In order to render this paper as useful as a medium of news, domestic and foreign, as a weekly publication can be, and for alluring, with notes of all new publications, and such descriptions of fashions, and movements as may be harmful, and acceptable to the scholar or man of leisure.

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. Believing that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the lives of men are virtuous, will be their increased love of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly sifting from the workings of nature and of art, and so vice versa, that as our fund of information is enlarged, will our capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that spring from a pure and elevated standard of morals, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability he may possess, to the advancement of the one and the other.

EASTON-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—No. 17.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1832.

WHOLE No. 225.

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 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.

POETRY.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE DEAD OF 1832.

Oh Time and Death! with certain pace,
Though still unequal, hurrying on.

O'erturning, in your awful race,
The cot, the palace, and the throne!

Not always in the storm of war!
Nor by the pestilence that sweeps

From the plague-stricken realms afar
Beyond the old and solemn deeps,

In crowds the good and mighty go:
And to those vast, dim chambers hie,

Where, mingled with the vile and low,
Dead Cæsars and dead Shakespeares lie!

Dread Ministers of God! sometimes
Ye smite at once, to do His will,

In all Earth's ocean-severed climes,
Those whose renown you cannot kill!

When all the brightest stars that burn
At once are banished from their spheres,

Men sadly ask, when shall return
Such lustre to the coming years?

For where is he, (O)—who lived so long—
Who raised the modern Titan's ghost,

And shewed his fate, in powerful song,
Whose soul for Learning's sake was lost?

Where he—who backward to the birth
Of time itself, adventurous trod,

And in the mingled mass of earth
Found out the handywork of God? b

Where he—who in the mortal head
Ordained to gaze on Heaven, could trace

The Soul's vast features, that shall tread
The stars, when earth is nothingness?

Where he—who struck old Albyn's lyre, d
Till round the world the volume roared,

And swept, with all a Prophet's fire,
The diaphanous of the soul?

Where he—who read the mystic lore, e
Buried, where buried Pharaohs sleep,

And dared presumptuously to explore
Secrets four thousand years could keep?

Where he—who with a poet's eye f
Of truth, on lowly nature gazed,
And made even sordid Poverty

Classic, when in his numbers glaz'd;
Where—that old Sage, so hale and staid, g

The "greatest good, who sought to find;
Who in his garden mused, and made

All forms of rote, for all mankind?
And thou—whom millions far removed h

Revered—the hierarch meek and wise,
Thy ashes sleep, adored, beloved,

Near where thy Wesley's coffin lies.
He too, the Heir of Glory—where

Hath great Napoleon's scion fled?
Ah! glory goes not to an heir!

Take him, ye noble, vulgar dead!
But hark! a nation sighs; for he, i

Last of the Brave who perished all
To make an infant empire free,

Obeys the inevitable call!
They go—and with them is a crowd,

For human rights who thought and did,
We rear to them no temples proud,

Each hath his mental Pyramid.
All Earth is now their sepulchre,

The MIND, their monument sublime—
Young in eternal Fame they are—
Such are your triumphs, Death and Time.

Goethe and his Faust, b Cuvier, c Spurzheim,
d Scott, e Champollion, f Crabbe, g Jeremy

Benjamin, h Adam Clarke, i Charles Carroll

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act

supplementary to the Act to establish the

Treasury Department," the Secretary of the

Treasury respectfully submits the following

Report:

I. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures.

The Receipts into the Treasury

from all sources, during

the year 1832, were \$24,844,116 54

The Expenditures for the same

year, including payments on

account of the public debt,

were, 24,585,281 55

The balance in the Treasury on

the 1st of January, 1831, was 6,014,539 75

The Receipts from all sources,

during the year 1831, were,

viz: Customs, \$24,234,441 77

Land, 2,210,815 43

Dividends on bank

Stock, 499,000 00

Incidental Receipts 153,814 04

First and second in-

statement under the

Convention with

Denmark, 449,249 53

Making, with the balance, an

aggregate of \$34,541,380 57

The Expenditures for the same

year, were, 24,585,281 55

Consisting of the five per cents

issued under the act of the 3d

of March, 1831, and redem-
table after the 1st January,

1835, \$4,735,296 30.

And the residue of the exchang-

ed four and a half per cents

issued under the act of the

26th of May, 1831, and redem-
table after 31st of Decem-

ber, 1835, \$2,227,963 98.

3d. The unfund-

ed debt, amount-

ing to \$39,038 55

Consisting of the registered debt,

being claims registered prior

to the year 1798, for services

and supplies during the Rev-

olutionary War, \$27,603 46;

Treasury notes, issued during

the late war, 7,116.

And Mississippi Stock, 4,320 09

These three last sums, composing the unfund-

ed debt, are payable on the presentation

of the certificates.

After the 1st of January next, no part of

the Public debt, except the remaining fragments

of the unfunded debt, of which only small por-

tions are occasionally presented, will be redem-
table before the following year; and, though

there will be in the Treasury during the year

ample means to discharge the whole debt,

they can be applied only to the purchase of

stock at the market price. It is now manifest

that if the Bank shares had been sold, and the

proceeds applied to this object, the entire debt

might, in this manner, have been extinguished

within the present year. But, it is neverthe-

less pleasing to reflect that after the present

year it may be considered as only a nominal

debt; as the Bank shares, which have been

actually paid for within the last four years, by

the redemption of the stock subscribed for them,

are greater in value than the whole amount

of that debt; and the debt itself ceases to be

a burden, inasmuch as the dividends de-

rived from the Bank shares, yield more to the

Treasury than will be required to pay the in-

terest. The debt may, therefore, be considered

as substantially extinguished after the 1st of

January next; which is earlier than was

looked for under the most prosperous and eco-

nomical administration of our affairs that

could have been anticipated. It will, neverthe-

less, be gratifying to the national pride that

every thing having even the appearance of

debt should cease; and measures will there-

fore be adopted to invite the early presenta-

tion of all the outstanding stocks, that they

may be paid off as fast as the means are re-

ceived, and the evidence of the public debt fi-

nally cancelled. It will be a proud day for

the American people, when, to all these hono-

rable characteristics which have rendered

their career so memorable among nations,

they shall add the rare happiness of being a

nation without debt.

III. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and

Expenditures for the year 1833.

The statement already presented shows that

the receipts from customs during the present

year, will exceed the estimate submitted at

the last session of Congress. It is true that du-

ties to a considerable amount received in this

year, will hereafter be returned under the 18th

section of the Act of the 14th of July last, for

altering the duties on imports. But, as those

duties are not to be returned until after the 3d

of March next, and as in the meantime they

will be available, and as the means are re-

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thonties was presented, and large parties of the most ardent supporters of Union Coadjutor met with the president. That the discourse kept alive feelings of a foreign power, and weakened necessary influence of the Union government to every one who has known of events and conduct on the northwest frontier. The upper Mississippi, particularly the Foxes and the Winnebago, and totally ignorant of the relations between their power and that which have always been discontented frontier in alarm, and continuing some outrage upon the persons of the inhabitants. All this is a pulso, and is the necessary result of a great object of life. We, that any Indian, serious of his duties, ever stop to consider the white man, and the Indian, and the circumstances which we know to be. It is impelled onward in his passions, which are fostered by the whole frame of society, very probably, stimulated by some fanatical leader, who is the victor, and the scalp.

In this state of feeling, and attempts to occupy the Sac and Fox tract, we are in the right of occupying a large tract of the west, and the Indians of the United States. In 1829, and difficulties resulted from the wish themselves in that section, collisions with the inhabitants. Representations were made, and every effort, short of that used by the proper officers, to confine the Indians to the west side of the Mississippi.

10

In this state of feeling, and with the elements to war, the Sacs and Foxes of the right of occupying a part of the Mississippi river, even after it had been ceded to the citizens of the United States, and sold by them? In 1819, and in 1830, difficulties resulted from their efforts to establish themselves in that section, and from collisions with the inhabitants were the consequence. Representations were made to, and every effort, short of actual hostilities, was used by the proper officers, to induce them to abandon these unfounded pretensions to confine themselves to their own ceded lands on the west side of the Mississippi river.

Still, a just regard to the public interest, and the exercise of proper precautions to guard against fraudulent disbursements, necessarily impose delays in the settlement of this business, which, with a knowledge of the circumstances, have appeared unreasonable. But are not so. They could not, and could not be avoided. The regulations, and the delay given effect to the act, and reported to the last session to the Pension Commission of both Houses; proceeded, in measure, upon new principles, in a system of evidence required to be admitted. It was manifest, that if the act, adopted with great propriety, foundered years ago, when the first pension act passed, were adhered to in all classes paying under the recent law, but

From South Carolina, we learn by a rate letters received yesterday, that James Calhoun has been elected a Senator of United States to succeed General Hay who has resigned that office. No opposition was made to the election of Mr. Calhoun the Unionists voting blank ballots.

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

was unable to pay over the monies, or whether it merely resolved to make the most of its just fleeing advantages, in defiance of the requisitions of honesty and duty, is for the present of no consequence. The act is equally

Washington Street
Dec 15

of which will be warranted to perform
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS
N. B. Persons having clocks in the
will be waited on at their residence.
reasonable.
February 21, 1893.

Washington, D.C. 20540
Dec 16 1964

INS. **February 21, 1893.**

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PAINTING.
 THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of
 House, Sign, & Fancy Pa
 with neatness and despatch. Shop

Washington Street, E. H. NO
Dec 16, 1907

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.
(During the Session of Congress.)
Every TUESDAY MORNING, the
date of the year—57

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CAUTION.

ALL persons are forbidden to hunt on my farm with dog or gun, or haul Seine on my shore. Having sustained considerable injury from such trespasses, I am determined to enforce the law against all found offending after this date.

JAS. A. RIDGWAY,
Benony's Point.

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,

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

WINTER SUPPLY.



NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening at his stand, adjoining the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson and Son, a handsome supply of the various articles connected with his business,

consisting in part of
Gentlemen's fine & coarse Water Proof Boots,
do and boy's coarse and fine Morocco
do do do do Shoes,
do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elastic
Over shoes.

Ladies calf skin boots & shoes,
do Lasting slippers,
do French Morocco & seal skin do,
Children's Boots & Shoes of all descriptions
A large supply of Boots and shoes for
Servants.

He invites the Ladies particularly to call and examine a lot of very superior Lasting, French, Morocco, and Seal skin Slippers, from the Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson of Baltimore. Also a splendid stock of Calf, Horse, Seal, Kid and Neats skin and water-proof upper, and a good supply of Spanish sole leather, which will be made up with neatness and despatch.

Also Seal skin Caps, Socks, Blacking, &c. all of which he is warranted in saying are as good, and many of them better than ever before offered in this market, all of which will be sold low for cash.

The public's ob't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.

Aug 4 Sw

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House

An extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRON WARE, &c.

QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madras, Linen, Wines, &c.

Sherry, &c. &c.

Malaga, &c. &c.

4th pr Cognac Brandy

Holland Gin

Jamaica and Antigua

Spirits

N. England Rum

Apple & Peach Brand

Old Rye, (very superior)

Whisky

Imperial Whisky

Yankee Whisky

10, 20 and 30 year

Whisky

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash

in Exchange for Groceries, Tea, Lard, &c.

By J. W. Wright and Son, 100 N. 2nd St.

Baltimore, Dec. 18

REPORT.

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THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the stand on Madison street, lately occupied by Charles Spencer, as a door to Mr. Spencer's blacking establishment, and is now engaged in carrying on the business of blacking in all its various branches. He has just received from Baltimore with a large quantity of the best blacking timber, and is prepared to supply immediately. In consequence of the constant attention he has bestowed on the business, he is enabled to assure his customers that he will give them the best quality of blacking at the lowest price.

pleasure of selling the following comfortable prizes in the 14th Class Virginia State Lottery, drawn October 20th.

combination	42 45 64	half ticket	do	\$5,000
do	9 45 57	whole	do	1,000
do	13 45 57	half	do	1,000
do	9 45 57	whole	do	1,000

And in the 15th Class New York Lottery, combination 42 45 57, prize of \$1,000.

Also one ticket of 1st prize, combination, of the 16th Class New York Lottery, to be drawn on the 20th of October. Tickets are sold in our principal office and agents in different sections of the State.

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EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1832.

We understand from Captain Taylor, of the steamboat, that Gen. Duff Green has sustained a very serious personal injury in a recent encounter with Mr. Blair, representative in Congress, from South Carolina. Mr. Green had an arm broken. The affair grew out of a publication in the United States Telegraph, calling in question the patriotism of the Union party of South Carolina, of which party Mr. Blair is a member.

NULIFICATION.—This is the all-absorbing question of the day—involved in the deepest consequences to the Union at large, and to the States, as distinct sovereignties. Our paper has been almost exclusively devoted to the development of this interesting subject, for three or four weeks past, and our readers will find it continued in this day's publication. We have now concluded Mr. Calhoun's elaborate exposition of the subject—also the *Remonstrances and Protest* of the Union and State Rights Convention of South Carolina, against the Ordinance of Nullification—also the proceedings in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, upon the same subject. This day will be found to be a mere reiteration of some of the prominent arguments of the President's Proclamation, but worthy of record, if but to show the feelings of that State on the question.

In Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, large public meetings have been held for the purpose of expressing public sentiment on this subject; and we observe that one is about to be held in Baltimore. The meeting in Boston was addressed by Daniel Webster, H. G. Otis, T. H. Perkins, J. T. Austin, and other eminent gentlemen, in terms of eloquent commendation of the President's Proclamation; we had marked this matter for publication this morning, but are unable to make room for it.

It will be well for us to look at the feelings manifested in every part of the Union, at this important crisis. However much we may admire the doctrines of the President's Proclamation, it is true they are not so warmly received in other parts of the country. However much we may delight in the patriotism and firmness of President Jackson, as displayed in the important crisis now at hand, we must not shut our eyes to the existence of different feelings from our own, which may be manifested in other places. The opinions of no citizen, however valuable, are to be passed by unnoticed, at a time like the present. By looking at the subject in every aspect, we shall be the better prepared to act out our part with becoming firmness and consistency.

The *Richmond Whig*, a paper which has always opposed General Jackson, it is true, at which has also contended for the constitutionality of the tariff, and might therefore be expected to look upon the opposition of South Carolina, carried to the extent that it is, with marked apprehensions for his favorite American System,—holds the following strong language:

"Such are some of the doctrines announced by the President, which we yesterday called high toned federalism. Are they so, or are they not? they are to prevail, of what value are the reserved rights of the States? If the constitutionality of an act of Congress cannot of right be questioned—if Nullification is Secession, and if Secession be Treason—what redress is there for abuse of power? What remedy for the maintenance of the reserved rights of the States? What are these States in fact, but provinces of a consolidated Empire, bound implicitly to obey the laws of the sovereign, allowed it may be, to petition for their repeal, but if their petition be contemned, the position of a sectional minority ever will be, contemned to obedience at the point of the bayonet? Does not every man see that we are no longer free? That we are forever tied to the car of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, who, possessing the numerical strength in the National Legislature, and united by a similarity of interests will mould the legislation of the country to suit their purposes, which we can neither approve, nor refuse to assist without having a sword at our throats?"

"We have no time to pursue the thoughts which these extraordinary assumptions of the President suggest. One thing is palpable. If he is legitimate, the memorable victory of 1812 was achieved in vain, and we are citizens not of a confederacy of sovereign and independent States; but of a consolidated Empire."

"The friends of State Rights must stand fast for their existence, or relinquish them forever, and sink, the helpless and passive slaves of Federal power. Now let us be tested the sincerity of those professions, and let us see, whether the State and its rulers have made time after time and year after year, in one hand, stand the principles which they profess to revere—deserted by Pennsylvania, and repudiated by the heavy blow of Andrew Jackson. On the one hand stand power, and a majority, with their smiles, and patronage ready to receive and reward. Which will they choose? A perilous and doubtful struggle awaits the course, but liberty will reward those at last; a smooth and easy path presents itself in the other alternative, strewn with flowers at first, but gradually shut in by the darkness of assured and hopeless slavery, statehood and Patriots of Virginia which will be chosen? Will you submit to the claims of federal power, or give up your souls to fight against the great battle of '32? Does the name of Jackson, too strongly draw your affections, or his power intimidate your resolve?"

The *Jeffersonian and Virginia Times*, also dated at Richmond, is still more furious in its denunciations. Hear what it says:

"We lay this extraordinary document before the reader, to the exclusion of many other important articles prepared for this paper. We have no room for comments. As to having expected, the 'wheel has come full circle.' The man is off—and this Government, based on the opinions and affections of the People, is moulded into a Government of Force. The

sword is unsheathed, and the scabbard thrown to the winds. The long and doubtful struggle which has been waged by argument, is now to be submitted to the arbitration of the sword. The President of the United States has seized upon the Constitution, and proclaimed himself the DICTATOR! Will the eyes of an abused and insulted People be now opened? If not, let them be closed forever! Better, far better, that the slave should be ignorant that he is a slave. We have no words to express our horror of the principles proclaimed in the Proclamation, and of the sanguinary proceedings at which it aims! Is it come to this, that the questions of power between the States and federal government are to be settled by the sword? Is this the constitutional arbitrage?"

But the old *Richmond Enquirer*, one of the most orthodox journals of the age, must not be passed by. Mr. Ritchie uses the following language:

"It is hoped that these appeals of the President to the good sense and patriotic feelings of the citizens of South Carolina will not be altogether unavailing. We cordially agree with so much of this proclamation, as embraces these several points, with great pleasure. They are calculated to sink deep into the hearts of the people. In fact we hail with great pleasure so much of this proclamation as extends from the first clause through the three first columns of the official copy—and so much of it as extends from the paragraph as commences with 'These are the alternatives,' &c. down to the very end of the proclamation, with but very few exceptions. There are some doctrinal points, in the intermediate passages, to which we think it our duty to state that we cannot subscribe. They are not essentially connected with the main object of the Proclamation—and we regret to see them in this paper at all. They are embraced in the passage which extends from the paragraph commencing with the words 'This right to secede,' &c. to the paragraph ending with 'must oppose it at all hazards.' These doctrines relate to the 'right of secession,' and to the character of the federal compact."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE, DEC. 17.
Mr. Miller, from the committee to whom were referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the proceedings of the people of South Carolina, together with the proceedings of the convention of that State, and the resolutions from the House of Representatives of the State, entitled, 'Resolutions relative to the Union, and to the Constitution of the United States'—

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,
That they have had the subject embraced in the several references under consideration, and have given to them that mature reflection to which their great and paramount importance to the interests, prosperity and happiness of the people of this State and of the United States so fully entitle them.

By the proceedings of the late Convention in South Carolina, which has been transmitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by order of that Convention, through the Executive of this State, the right of a single State to nullify and render invalid an act of the Congress of the United States is distinctly and unequivocally claimed, and measures preparatory to the resistance of the execution of the laws of the United States recommended. This doctrine of Nullification or State Supremacy has lately undergone so much discussion by the most eminent and distinguished statesmen of the Union; that it is difficult, if not impossible, for your committee to address any new arguments or reasons in opposition to it. It, however, presents itself to the minds of your committee as one so extremely absurd and revolutionary in its tendency, that they cannot conceive how any constitutional remedy against what may be supposed oppressive legislation on the part of the general government. It is impossible that one entire sovereignty can exist within another, and both exercise functions of sovereignty without coming in collision with each other.

It is admitted by your committee, that the people of the respective Colonies, in the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, and also in the adoption of the present Constitution, acted as separate, sovereign and independent communities, and that a majority of the whole colonies, or States, had no right to control any one of the colonies or States. It was left to a majority of the people of each colony or State, to determine their own course of conduct, and how far they were willing to surrender a part of their inherent sovereignty to the people of the whole confederacy. It was on these principles the first articles of confederation were formed, and subsequently the Constitution of the United States. Under the Articles of confederation it was very soon discovered, that the Federal Government did not possess sufficient powers to effect the objects for which it had been instituted. It had no power to execute its own enactments, or to enforce a compliance with its requisitions. It could act upon the people only through the State authorities.

This inefficiency in the confederate system soon became apparent, and suggested the imperative necessity of an enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government; the result of which was the establishment of the present Constitution of the United States, by which the general Government is enabled to execute its own laws, through the agency of its own judicial and executive officers. It now acts as directly upon the people, for all the purposes for which it was instituted, as the State governments.

In the framing of the present constitution many difficulties occurred in relation to the nature and extent of the powers necessary to be vested in the government of the Union. Some of the most eminent statesmen of that day were for vesting in the federal government powers, which were thought by those who were more tenacious of the rights of the people and of State sovereignty, to be unnecessary and dangerous to the independence of the State. Hence the formation of parties under the denomination of Federal and Anti-Federal. The leaders of each of these parties, as is always to be expected, in cases of great interest and excitement, ran into extremes, the one claiming powers for the general government tending to consolidation and the destruction of State Rights, and the other resisting the delegation of power indispensably necessary to the efficiency and permanency of the Union. The result of this conflict of opinion was the adoption of our present excellent form of government, and the only questions that can now arise are, in determining the character and extent of the powers which have been delegated and ceded by the people of the States respectively, under the provisions of the Constitution, for the benefit of the whole people of the United States.

The great question then that presents itself is, how are the extent of these powers to be ultimately determined, and by whom? Has each State the right to determine for itself the power it did delegate? We answer unhesitatingly, No. If any one State has the right,

then indeed did the patriotic statesmen who established the present Constitution labour in vain. Instead of having transmitted to us a bond of Union, they have given us a bond of contention.

The States having delegated a portion of their original and inherent sovereignty to the Union, it has become essential in the general government for the benefit of the whole people of the United States, and cannot be again resumed by and at the pleasure of any of those who made the grant. Nor can the grant be admitted to judge of the extent of the grant, without admitting a principle of utter destruction of our whole system of national government.

If the right of the people of a single State to nullify and render invalid the acts of Congress and laws of the United States be admitted, our bond of union under the present Constitution, is no stronger than it was under the original confederation. Under the confederation, the action of the State governments was necessary in many of the most important concerns of the general government, to give efficacy to the enactments of Congress, and it was therefore optional with the States to carry them into effect or not. This was no compulsory process that could be enforced by the federal government to enforce the execution of its own laws. This was the defect complained of, and the remedy was sought and found in the adoption of the present constitution. But although the action of the State authorities is not now necessary to carry into effect the laws of the Union, if we admit their right under any circumstances to interfere and prevent their execution, nothing has been gained by the change in our federal system. By an act of Nullification, a State can at its own pleasure place itself in the same independent attitude that it stood under the confederation, when by refusing to carry the requisitions of Congress into effect, the operations of Congress were stopped and entirely nullified. Happy, however, for the glory and prosperity of our beloved country, our bond of Union is not so feeble. It contains no such absurdity. It is cemented by the patriotism and wisdom of the sages and statesmen of the revolution. Let us look to the instrument itself, and examine its provisions in relation to these questions.

By the 2d section of the 6th article of the constitution of the United States, it is declared 'that this constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.' And by the 3d section of the 10th article of the same, it is declared, 'that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the constitution and the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority.'

Here, then, it would seem to your committee, the question of who or what power shall decide ought to rest. It does not seem to be an admitting of any doubt. The supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the United States over State Laws, and the right of the Supreme Court of the United States, to decide all questions arising under them, are not claimed by implication, but are declared and given by the express and unequivocal terms of the Constitution, which has been solemnly ratified by the people of the several States. How then can the doctrine of nullification be entertained as a peaceable and constitutional remedy against supposed unconstitutional legislation on the part of the Congress of the United States? It cannot be a constitutional remedy, for it is plainly and palpably in opposition to the express provisions of the Constitution. And it cannot be a peaceable one, for its inevitable tendency is to bring the State and United States authorities into immediate and direct contact with each other. Let the advocates of it mystify it as they may, by metaphysical reasoning upon fine spun theories, it is in plain common sense terms, treason and rebellion against the government of the United States; and the government of the States, or the proceedings of State Conventions, can afford the individuals who resist the laws of the Union, no more protection than an unlawful assemblage of individuals can protect one of their own number from the punishment incident to the violation of the laws of the country.

It may be asked, however, if we adopt this doctrine, what barriers there are to prevent the general government from assuming powers not delegated, and subverting the reserved rights of the States? Against such encroachments there are many constitutional checks existing. If the immediate representatives of the people, which compose the House of Representatives, should there, there is a strong and powerful check found in the Senate, where the sovereign power of each State is equally represented. And after this, before any enactment can take effect, it must receive the approbation of the Executive. And lastly, it may be reviewed and determined by the Supreme Court. These checks, your committee conceive, are sufficient at least to prevent the evils of hasty and inconsiderate legislation. But they are of opinion that we must mainly rely upon the virtue, intelligence and justice of the people, and those to whom they delegate their authority. If the great mass of the people of these United States shall ever become so corrupt and entertain so much morbid sensibility as to look with indifference upon acts of gross and flagrant injustice committed, and to justify plain and palpable infractions of the Constitution, our liberties will soon become extinct, and no constitutional barriers that the wisdom of man can devise will be sufficient to protect them. Heretofore, the healthy and sound state of public opinion has been sufficient to correct all palpable abuses of power, and to restrain the agents of the people generally within their appropriate and legitimate spheres of action. And that such will always continue to be its operation upon public functionaries, your committee do not permit themselves to doubt.

With regard to the Tariff Laws of the United States, which are assigned as the cause of the dissatisfaction and excitement now existing in South Carolina, your committee will make but few observations. It is believed the constitutionality of a system of impost duties designed to foster and encourage domestic manufactures, and to give aid to the industry of every President of the United States, from the days of Washington down to the present period. On this point the opinion of the present venerable and patriotic chief magistrate has been frequently, clearly and unequivocally expressed in favor of its constitutionality. It is also believed that a majority of every Congress that has ever assembled under the constitution of the United States, have maintained the same unconstitutional opinion. Your committee, therefore, think the question is so entirely settled, that it ought not even to be considered as any longer open to discussion. The proper degree of protection, however necessary to be given, is a question

not so easily determined, and is one which will always cause many conflicting opinions, which must necessarily arise from the diversified interests and pursuits of the citizens of the various parts of our widely extended territory. Your committee, however, have been taught to believe that the best interests of the Union, are identified with the protective system of the country. To it much of the present prosperity and wealth of the nation ought to be attributed. To preserve the harmony and integrity of the Union and to dispense its blessings and improve its freedom as equally as possible upon all, a proper spirit of conciliation and compromise ought to be cultivated. But your committee are decidedly of opinion that any compromise which would essentially injure the great body of our domestic manufactures, and thereby check the enterprise and industry of our citizens, would fail to be productive of any good consequences. If it should allay the foreign excitement and partial complaints in one quarter, it would be productive of greater and more widely extended evils in other portions of the Union.

Your committee are, therefore, of opinion that it is the true interest of the country to adhere to the policy of protection under all circumstances, so far as to foster and sustain the essential and profitable branches of home industry. Since the subjects embraced in this report were referred to your committee, they have examined with great care and satisfaction the Proclamation of the President of the United States, issued in consequence of the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention. Of the sentiments advanced in this proclamation, the Senate have already expressed their marked and decided approbation, by ordering it to be placed on their Journal and a large number of copies to be printed for distribution. In the opinion of your committee, the constitutional opinions advanced and maintained by the President in this Proclamation are such as must be entertained by every patriot and lover of this happy Union. That the people of Pennsylvania will sustain him in the opinions therein expressed, and in all constitutional measures, whether moral or physical, to enforce his determination 'that the Union must be preserved,' no one acquainted with their patriotism and intelligence can doubt.

The resolutions from the House of Representatives are herewith reported, without amendments, and with a similar title. The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolutions, Mr. Cunningham in the chair. They passed the committee, and were adopted on a second reading, with one amendment. They were then read a third time and passed unanimously, Yeas 31.

DISTURBANCES IN JAMAICA.

It is painful to state, that disorders of a cruel and inhuman character continue to harass the religious denominations in different parts of this extensive and populous island. There appears to be an organized opposition to the Methodists, under the designation of 'Colonial Church Union' men, whose grand object it is to suppress religious liberty, and to put down by physical force, the whole system of the different denominations of Christians for opposing the above population. These have harassed and persecuted the three denominations, endeavoring to obtain the protection of government in the peaceable exercise of their rights to worship God; and to pursue the duties of their calling, according to the dictates of their consciences.

The Wesleyan, the Baptist, and the Moravian Missionaries, and also the colored and white inhabitants of Kingston, have severely remonstrated to the new Governor of Jamaica, separated respectively. Addressing, congratulating him on his arrival at Kingston, and soliciting his protection against abuse and violence from their enemies, and the enemies of religious liberty. The Governor, the Earl of Albemarle, returned very kind replies to these addresses, giving assurance of his desire and intention to protect the rights and promote the liberties, civil and religious of his countrymen; observing also that 'it is certainly to the continued diffusion of religious instruction, as the best means of inculcating a due observance of the social duties amongst the mass of the population, that we must mainly look for an improvement in the condition of the people.'

In August and September last, soon after the arrival of the new Governor at Kingston, very disgraceful riots occurred at Savannah-la-Paer, another part of the island. The 'Colonial Church Union' recommended a system of annoyance to certain individuals in that town, who refused to take part with them, in their late disgraceful proceedings. Such was their determined boldness, as to threaten 'another revolt to club law.'

The Governor, too, was treated with disrespect, and his imperial countenance changed with indignation. The 'Unionists,' as they called, patrol the streets in the night with a bucket of tar, threatening violence to individuals, disturbing families, and invading their houses. In one case, a sick woman was rendered speechless from fright occasioned by a mob, and soon after died. With all the good wishes and intentions of the new Governor, we see but little evidence of a speedy termination of these disorders, and we even fear that the measures of government will, at least for a considerable time, be abortive. Some idea of the wretched state of the island, and of the oppression exercised, may be gathered from the fact, that at a recent militia muster of the St. Ann's Western Interior Regiment, Col. Hyton required the men to sign a scroll, enrolling themselves in the Colonial Church Union; and such as had independence enough, and refused to enlist themselves under the banner of this association, were immediately deprived of their arms. Rev. Mr. Howden, Wesleyan Minister, remains unjustly imprisoned in the chapel cells of Morant-Bay Jail, and has become severely ill. He was much esteemed, and deservedly respected in his missionary labors.

The above is an abstract from a statement in the London Christian Advocate.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. STATES.

At the present session of the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting for the district of Maryland, held by Judges DUFFALL and GREEN the following criminal cases were decided.

The United States vs. Leonard Prather.
Indictment for stealing money out of letters passing through the Post office.

The prisoner was the assistant to the Postmaster at Vaux Hall, in this district. It being alleged that he had stolen letters, and plundered letters, and had been guilty of various other crimes, he was committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the district, to await the result of the proceedings against him. The prisoner was arrested on the 21st inst., and was committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the district, to await the result of the proceedings against him. The prisoner was arrested on the 21st inst., and was committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the district, to await the result of the proceedings against him.

sentenced to ten years confinement to hard labor in the Penitentiary.

The United States vs. Thomas Simpson.
Indictment for assisting L. Prather to steal money out of Letters, &c.

This prisoner was arrested at the same time with his accomplice, and charged under such circumstances, that no doubt was entertained by the Jury of his participation in the stealing. He was also found guilty, and condemned to ten years confinement to hard labor in the Penitentiary.

The United States vs. Michael Kelly.
Indictment for counterfeiting United States half dollars.

This prisoner came from Philadelphia, and commenced prosecuting his business of counterfeiting in this city; when in less than two weeks, two of our vigilant police officers, (Messrs. Hayes and Board), traced him, although a stranger, and drew him out, so as to obtain such disclosures, and discovery of the tools, materials and forged money, as enabled the prosecution to satisfy the Jury of the guilt of the accused.

Being found guilty, he has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$5, and to be confined to hard labor for five years, in the Penitentiary.

The counsel employed in these trials were N. WILLIAMS, District Attorney, for the U. States; V. H. DOWNEY, for the prisoners. The results of these prosecutions must be gratifying to the community, inasmuch as they manifest watchfulness and ability, in the public officers, and inspire confidence in the safety of the Post Office, as a channel for transmitting money, and in the purity of the currency. These two objects are among the greatest blessings of civil society. The Government, which by its vigilance secures their end, and by its activity detects and punishes their infraction, is deserving of the commendation and support of all good citizens.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, DEC. 6.

Distressing Shipwreck.—We learn verbally, by a young man from Cape Vincent, that on Sunday night last, 2d inst., as the schooner Carolina was on her way, from Oswego, to Ogdensburg, laden with about 50 tons of merchandise, she was captured by a sudden squall of wind, between the Ducks, Galois Islands, and one passenger was drowned. She was commanded by Capt. Tyler, who was very much feared, and together with all on board, came very near perishing. They finally, however, landed on the Ducks, and Capt. Tyler arrived at Cape Vincent before our informant left. A schooner was immediately dispatched from Cape Vincent to pick her up.

A SAD AFFAIR.—The following melancholy occurrence was related to us in the Hotel, yesterday afternoon; it took place at Newburyport on Thursday last. A young man, whose name we are unable to state, had been addressing a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morse, but for some reason the Doctor would not countenance his suit; this the young man never forgave, though he afterwards married another person. On Thursday afternoon he met the Doctor in High street, and unaccountably discharged a pistol at him; the ball struck him, but he was not materially injured by it. The young man then ran, was pursued, and when nearly overtaken discharged another pistol, with the intent of destroying his own life. The ball lodged in his head, and though alive at the last accounts, it was not expected, he would recover.—*Logan (Mass.) Messenger.*

There is a report abroad, connected with the Holland and American business, that excites a great deal of attention and interest. It is said to be believed that the Dutch Government has instructions or authority to issue Letters of marque against English and French commerce to vessels sailing from American ports, on the news of the first hostile proceedings by the combined powers, the capturing of a ship, or the firing of a gun. The commissions will probably be eagerly sought for, and Baltimore clippers, fitted out with Dutch crews, may be got ready for sea in a very short time. Such a measure as this could hardly have been counted upon by the convention of London, but it is so natural and feasible that the probability of its adoption is evident, and may have given rise to the report. It appeared first in the Albion, a weekly paper of the highest standing, the editor stating that he has it on sufficient authority to warrant his laying it before the public. It is difficult to conceive a course more likely than the arming these privateers to bring on a serious war.

N. Y. Standard.

Among all the unlucky geniuses that ever left the land of Cockaigne, it doth appear to us that Mr. Sherif Perkins is pre-eminent. Ever since his arrival in this country, some three years past, we have had occasional and frequent records of his misadventures, his quarrels with coachmen, porters, boatmen, &c. all of which have resulted in some pretty considerable lessening of his fiscal gleanings, and we have now one paragraph more, which shows the ex-heretic's unlucky meddlings with an editor, and the consequences of his rashness. 'Shoulder out!' The Albany Daily Advertiser of yesterday states, that at the present term of the Circuit Court, held in that city, a suit for slander was tried, in which G. W. Ryckman was plaintiff, and Joseph W. Perkins, ex-heretic of London, defendant. The Jury on Wednesday rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of seven thousand dollars. Mr. Ryckman was one of the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Select Committee of House of Representatives.
WASHINGTON, DEC. 19, 1832.
Select committee on the Rhode Island Bill of the revolution.—Mr. Barbour of Virginia, Mr. Nuckolls, of South Carolina, Mr. Kendall, of Massachusetts. Mr. A. H. Shepard, of North Carolina. Mr. J. King of N. York. Mr. Burd, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky.

Select committee on the subjects of the amendment of the Constitution, internal improvement, and the exercise of doubtful powers by Congress.—Messrs. Daniel, of Kentucky; Speight, of North Carolina; Folk, of Tennessee; Everett, of Massachusetts; Archer, of Virginia; Vance, of Ohio; Beardsley, of New York.

BLACKSMITHING.
The subscriber, having taken the stand formerly occupied by John Crow, and furnished himself with a good stock of Iron and Coal, is prepared to receive orders from his friends and the public, for any description of work in his line—particularly horse-shoeing, cart work, ploughs and edge tools. Having, as he believes, a thorough knowledge of his business, and being determined to 'serve himself to please, he hopes he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

EPHRAIM McQUAY,
Hooktown, Philadelphia road, three miles from Easton.
dec 25

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1832.
ORDERED by the Court, that the said of the lands and tenements made to Samuel Benay and Joseph Council, by Bennett Jones, one of the Justices of Talbot county, under and by virtue of a writ of conditional exoneration at the suit of William C. Ridgway, against Thomas Parrott, and also by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, at the suit of William C. Ridgway, for the use of Edward H. Nabu, against Thomas Parrott, issued by Thomas G. Nichols, Esq., one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the Peace, in and for Talbot county, (the proceedings under which said writs, together with the warrants, have been delivered to the Clerk of this Court), be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the twenty third day of May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county.

P. B. HOPPER,
JOHN B. ECCLESTON,
Test. J. Lockerman, CLK.
dec 29 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 31st day of January, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called *Asper Masson*, containing five hundred and thirty acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situated in Caroline county, about two miles from Danvers, the late residence of Philip Plummer, deceased, on that tract of land there is a fine framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out buildings, &c. all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philip Plummer, deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are as follows: the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole sum to be secured to the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants or either of them. Further terms made known on the day of sale. The creditors of the late Philip Plummer, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philip Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee.
dec 25 4w (G)

JUST received for sale at the Drug

Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,
Water,
Morphine, Emeline,
Strychnine, Coriaria,
Piperine, Oil Cacao,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Camphor,
D-narcotized Laudanum,
Ditto Opium,
Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyocysamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 3 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Manchester, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, dec 18

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House

An extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRONWARE,

QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, &c. Malaga, 4th pr. Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica and Antigua Spirits, N. England Rum, Apple & Peach Brandy, Old Rye, (very superior) and common Whiskey, Imperial Hyson, Young Hyson &c. Hyson Sifted and quality 1st, 2d and 3d quality Loaf Sugar, All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Feathers, Tow Linn, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.
SAMUEL MACKAY,
Easton, Dec. 11.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washington street, next occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the rear of the Store of Mr. John Wright, proposes to engage to the public, in all the various branches of the business, to obtain the aid of a young lady from Baltimore, well skilled in this business. She therefore solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges herself that all orders in her line shall be promptly, faithfully and substantially executed.
She is also desirous of taking a few boarders by the year.
dec 18

MARY STEVENS
G

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.

Dr. SCUDDER'S OPERATED BY WATER.

For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general application to every family, and a constant recourse to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation; the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. 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.

dec 22

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received in the above line of business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his well known Stand, opposite the Court House,

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS.

all of which has been selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, and which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He has also on hand some excellent

- Razors, Penknives, Fine-tooth Combs, Razors, Silver Thimbles, Razors, Razors, Plain Gold Finger Rings, Shirt Studs, Gilt Snaps, Watch Keys, Horn & Wood Combs, Pocket Books, Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps, Shaving Brushes, Watch Ribbons, Lead & Slate Pencils.
- Automatons, Ladies Work Boxes & Baskets, Sewing and Knitting Needles, Pocket Inkstands, Watch Snuff Boxes, Plated Breastpins & Finger Rings, Razor Cases, key rings Buckskin Purse, Gun Screws, Small Looking Glasses, Beads.

and a variety of other FANCY ARTICLES, all of which he invites the public to call and examine, as they will be sold at a small advance. The subscriber hopes from his experience and personal attention in the above line of business, that he will still continue to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble and obedient serv't.
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Dec. 18. 3w

N. B. The highest cash price paid for old Silver, or will be taken in exchange for work.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has taken the large and convenient House situated in Charles st. fourth door from the corner of Pratt, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES LECOMPTÉ.

Baltimore, dec 11

The Eastern Shore Whig will publish the above to the amount of \$1.

NOTICE.

\$20 REWARD.

HAVING recently suffered much from trespasses and depredations, I am compelled to warn all coloured people, and those whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson myself, against passing my enclosures in future. Not only such steps as the law holds out, but such others as a rigid determination may suggest, to prevent these trespasses, will be taken by the public's obedient serv't.

ALEX. C. BULLITT.

Who will give the above reward for the apprehension of the person, who broke down and stole a pannel of his post and plank fence last night.

dec 6-11

INFORMATION WANTED.

I AM very desirous of knowing if my brother-in-law, Abel N. Jump, carriage maker, is living or dead. Any information respecting him left at this office, or directed to the Subscriber near Milford, Kent County, Del. will be very thankfully received.

JAMES C. HUTCHINSON.

dec 4

The Editors of the different papers through out the U. States will confer a great favour by giving the above a few insertions.

WM. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY.

Easton Oct. 16

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forbidden to hunt on my farm with dog or gun, or haul Seine on my shore. Having sustained considerable injury from such trespasses, I am determined to enforce the law against all found offending after this date.

JAS. A. RIDGWAY.

Benony's Point.

dec 15 3t

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street,

Between Charles and Hancock Streets,

BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEVELL, 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

WINTER SUPPLY.



NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening at his stand, adjoining the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson and Son, a handsome supply of the various articles connected with his business,

consisting in part of

- Gentlemen's fine & coarse Water Proof Boots, do and boy's coarse and fine Morocco do, do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elastic Over shoes, Ladies calf skin boots & shoes, do Lasting slippers, do French Morocco & seal skin do, Children's Boots & Shoes of all descriptions, A large supply of Boots and shoes for Servants.

He invites the Ladies particularly to call and examine a lot of very superior Lasting, French, Morocco, and Seal skin Slippers, from the Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson of Baltimore. Also a splendid stock of Calf, Horse, Seal, Kid and Neals skin and water-proof upper, and a good supply of Spanish seal leather, which will be made up with neatness and dispatch.

Also Seal skin Caps, Socks, Blacking, &c. all of which he is warranted in saying are of good quality, and many of them better than ever before offered in this market, all of which will be sold low for cash.

The public's ob't. serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

dec 4 3w

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.

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead, as he has been represented by his opponents, but that he will live, 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

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court sitting at a Court of Equity will be sold on TUESDAY, the 1st day of January next, at the Court House door in Easton, the Lands of Major Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased, or a credit of six months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to pay bonds or bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN BENNETT,

L. W. SPENCER,

W. LOVEDEY,

Commissioners.

dec 16

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore

county, on the 30th day of November, 1832, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as runaway, a colored woman, who calls herself LYDIA, ELIZABETH, says she belongs to Williamson B. Thomas of Virginia. Said colored woman is about 25 years of age, five feet high. Had on when committed, a red calico frock, and brown handkerchief on her neck, white cotton stockings, and coarse shoes.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore city and county Jail.

dec 11-18 3w

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

Cambridge and Easton.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from her usual place of starting, lower end of Du-gan's wharf; and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Easton for Cambridge and Annapolis at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Passage to Annapolis \$1.50; to Cambridge or Easton, \$2.50; children under 12 years of age half price.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner of owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

Captain.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

PHILIP MACKAY,

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

oct 16

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 Tutor's History Grammar Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grimsdew's England McIntyre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Grisebach's Greek Worcester's Geography Testament Adams do. do. Academic Reader Hutchinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Sequel to do. Caesar English Grammars Cicero Spelling Books Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic Viri Romae Also: Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

July 10

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO GOOD JOURNEMEN TAILORS,

to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to JAMES L. SMITH, Easton, Md. Oct. 23d, 1832. (G) 3w

N. B. A little CASH from persons indebted to me, would be thankfully received.

J. L. S.

A BOY WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to engage in their Store a smart active boy of good moral habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, that can write a good hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and who can come well recommended for industry and an amiable disposition.

Applications will be received until the first of January next, but to save trouble none need apply but such as have the above qualifications.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Easton, Dec. 4. 3w

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her

WILLIAMS

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 fashion and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.

Easton, Oct. 30

Revision of the laws of Maryland.

PERSONS wishing to be supplied with copies of the report made by the gentlemen appointed to revise the Laws of this State, preparatory to the legislative action thereon, will please forward their orders, (post-paid,) at farthest by the last Monday in this month, to the Editor of the Maryland Republican—at which office the work is now at press.

The price per copy will be \$1 for every 300 pages it may contain. The Legislature having ordered only 111 copies, none else will be printed but what are subscribed for by the above parties.

Editors throughout the State will please give the above one insertion.

dec 11

Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart & Waggon

Wrighting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the stand on Washington street, lately occupied by Charles Redman, next door to Mr. Spencer's blacksmith shop, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. He has just returned from Baltimore with a complete stock of seasoned timber, and is prepared to attend to orders immediately. Intending to give personal and constant attention to his business, he can confidently assure his friends and the public that his work will be faithfully and promptly executed.

JOHN R. FIRBANKS.

dec 18 3w

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

M. E. MYNARTS, Portrait and Miniature Painter, respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to Easton and expects to remain here but a short time; he proposes to teach the art of Painting Fruit, Flowers and Birds in 8 lessons, equal, if not superior to any that has been taught here, before on lower terms; his room will be opened next Wednesday in the House formerly occupied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of his Painting may be seen.

Easton, Oct. 30

Easton and Baltimore Packet



THE SCHOONER EDGAR.

A new and commodious vessel having recently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupation of the Schooner Leonard.

The EDGAR will commence her regular route from Easton Point to Baltimore, on Sunday the 15th inst. leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents, and to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

ROBINSON LEONARD.

The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to afford a general satisfaction, in executing any business in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with. N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and son in Easton, or with my Brother, Robert Leonard, who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to.

July 17

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery,

November Term in the year 1832.

Ordered, that the sale of the lands made to William Hugbelle, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Stephen Theodore Johnson, deceased, in the cause of William H. Johnson and Charles Dimmock and wife, against Stephen Theodore Johnson and Thomas H. Dawson, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty-three: Provided a copy of this order be set out in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be \$9,581.82.

P. B. HOPPER.

J. B. ECCLESTON.

True Copy.

J. LOOCKERMAN, Ck.

dec 4 (G)

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. Person having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

All communications promptly attended to.

Apply to JOHN BUSH, at his Agency office, 45 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

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the stand formerly occupied by Green and Reardon, next door to the store of the late William Clark, and directly opposite the Court House. He has just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore, and is now opening

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and solicits his friends to give him a call at his new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for Cash.

oct 23

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 the departments, and he solicits those who feel interested 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, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union, 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 bill.

He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in the above 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 contained, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of the departments, and he solicits those who feel interested 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, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union, 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 bill.

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