EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PROPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V .-- No. 15.

EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1832.

WHOLE No. 223.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, There wouldst thou watch the homeward step, (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the resdue of the year-BY

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS ire THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, Or dearer interchange of playful word, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrea-

rages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,

inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and lwenty five cents for each subsequent inserion-larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

From the New York American. STANZAS. Flinging the dew of the Morning back Over each image and earthly track." athwart the stars are straying, forning winds disturb the night, Touch'd with blight.

utumn eve shuts cold around me; ay companions—here are none; ilent thoughts and visions give me Life that's gone.

inutes seen and snatched foreverold in beauty! told in mirth! they flitted bright and noiseless O'er the earth!

low my heart untouch'd of trial -athed in sunshine daily lay, leckless all of care or conflict

Joyous hours! I glow to meet you, even in fitful, changeful dreams! cree the shadows of my slumbers Vanished gleams!

Ploat ye o'er the faded garlands, On my brow that used to be; Son the palbs my feet have trodden Blithe and free!

rin the skies my glance hath pender'd it at midnight's thrilling tide; There the breath of waking summer Only tighed

here my spirit so was reaping tle gifts from altars nigh, could wish amidst their fulness Ne'er to die.

o the mystic land are flown; lays of blossom! days of blessing! Past and gone. o! the future, Winter sealeth

appier days than e'er can meet me

arb'ed in sternness, storm and night! Birds and flowers along the pathway Ta'en to flight,

sons 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! shall feast at older fountains

Plenteously! Joyous hours! I smile to greet you, Even in changeful fitful dreams! ierce 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 oppressed, It here is tried and purified, And hath in Heaven its perfect rest.

SOUTHEY. Thou movest in visions of love!-Around thy way, en through this World's rough path and change-

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 !

ove, shall I read thy dream; -Oh! is it not All of some sheltering, wood embosomed spot-A Bower for thee and thine? Yes! lone and lowly is that Home: yet there. mething of Heaven in the transparent air

Makes every flower divine. mething that mellows 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' etherial blow

Sleeps lovingly awhile. The very whispers of the Wind have there A flute-like harmony, that seems to bear Greetings from some fright shore, Where none have said Farewell!-where no decay 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: Wakening all nature to sweet echoes round,

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 keard

Thine inmost soul can thrill.

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

Affection's household lore.

There, dost thou well believe, no storm should con To mar the stillness of that Angel-Home:-There should thy slumbers be Weighed down with honey dew, serencly blessed,

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

Like theirs who first in Elen's Glove took rest

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

Gifts of infinity!

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

Bear up thy dream? thou Mighty and thou Weak, Heart, strong as Death, yet as a reed to break, As a flame, tempest swayed! He that sits calm on High is yet the source Whence thy Soul's current hath its troubled cou . 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-

NULLIPICATION. ADDRESS To the People of the United States, by the Convention of South Carolina.

Love! thy sole Home is Heaven!

and deliberately declared, in our paramount soverereign capacity, that the act ly involves the right of carrying the promount soverereign capacity, that the act ly involves the right of carrying the proman Legislation furnish a parallel inAs to all those great and vital interests people, who deliberately submit to opof Congress approved the 19th day of ductions of that industry wherever they stance of injustice and oppression perper of the State which are affected by the pression, with a full knowledge that they May 1828, and the act approved the 14th can be most advantageously exchanged, trated under the forms of a free govern. protecting system, it would be better that are oppressed, are fit only to be slaves; July 1832, altering and amending the se- whether in foreign or domestic markets, ment. However it may be disguised by she had no representation in that body. - and all history proves that such people veral acts imposing duties on imports, are unconstitutional, and therefore, absolute- sively, agricultural staples which derive it is effected, it is nothing less than the ly void, and of no binding force within the their principal value from the demand for limits of this State; and for the purpose of carrying this declaration into full and circumstances, her natural markets are of the productions of S. Carolina and complete effect, we have invested the abroad; and restrictive duties imposed Legislature with ample powers, and upon her intercourse with those markets, made it the duty of all the functionaries diminish the exchangeable value of her and all the citizens of the State, on their productions very nearly to the full extent allegiance, to co-operate in enforcing the of those duties. aforesaid declaration.

In resorting to this important measure, to which we have been impelled by the exchanged for a larger quantity of manmost 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 intimate political relation which exists between South Carolina and the other States of this confederacy, that we should present a clear and distinct exposition reluctantly constrained to assume this atto the usurpations of the Federal Govern-

For this purpose it will be necessary to state, briefly, what we conceive to be stitution, between the States and the Geceive to be the true character and practiand our liberties.

from the Crown of Great Britain, the sement; and that no authority can be exer-

sures as they may deem necessary and expedient to arrest the operation of the unconstitutional acts of that government, for which it is destined, by the inevitable course of trade, to be ultimately deem to be inherent rights of the States are nature of things about the service of the protecting of exchanged, either by themselves or their of exchanges with foreign countries, free from restrictions are residued. -rights, in the very nature of things, ab- agents. Nor is the duty of a State to arrest an with the facts of the case, that New Jerder the Constitution, on every functionary of the States, to "preserve, protect, olation in any other form or from any oth-

to which their original obligation to protect their citizens, from whatever quarer assailed, remains unchanged and un-

But clear and undoubted as we regard reign power for the purpose of protecting their citizens from the unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the Federal opinion that nothing short of that high moral and political necessity, which resulls from acts of usurpation, subversive of the rights and liberites of the people, should induce a member of this confederacy to resort to this interposition. Such, however, is the melancholy and painful necessity under which we have declared duties, null and void within the limits 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 To the People of Massachusetts, Vir- Federal Government, by which we are

them in foreign countries. Under these

Under a system of fice trade, the aggregate crop of South Carolina could be utactures, by at least one third, than it can be now exchanged for under the protecting system. It is no less evident, gregate quantity of manufactures which can be obtained for it, is diminished. It of the principles on which we have acted, is, indeed, strictly and philosophically and of the causes by which we have been true, that the aggregate quantity of consumable commodities which can be obproduced by the industry of the Stale, is the precise measure of their aggregate value. But for the prevalent and habitual error of confounding the money price the relation created by the Federal Con- with the exchangeable value of our agrineral Government; and also what we con- be regarded as self-evident. If the proceive to be the true character and practi-cal operation of the system of protecting dred bales of cotton or one hundred barduties, as it affects our rights or interests rels of rice, would purchase as large a quantity of manufactures as one hundred income of the State, its means of purveral Colonies became free and indepen- chasing and consuming the necessaries dent States, each enjoying the separate and coinforts and luxuries of life, would and independent right of self-govern- be increased in a corresponding degree.

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, appeinted to execute the powers enumerated and granted by that instrument; that all its acts not intentionally authorised, are of themselves essentially null and void, and that the States have the right, in the same shows the the sovereign capacity in which they adopted the Federal Constitution, to pronounce, in the last resort, authoritative of the Federal Constitution, to pronounce, in the last resort, authoritative in the manufactures as will remain after the Federal Constitution, to pronounce, in the last resort, authoritative in the manufactures as will remain after the federal Constitution, to pronounce, in the last resort, authoritative in the sovereign remains of the Federal Constitution, to pronounce, in the last resort, authoritative in the source judgment on the usurpations of the Fed. Almost the entire cotton crop of South judgment on the usurpations of the Fed. comprehension, let it be supposed that highway of nations, and cover our land or transmit that inheritance to our postions of the Fed. comprehension, let it be supposed that highway of nations, and cover our land or transmit that inheritance to our postions to the very same rate of duty. The former of the result of the very same rate of duty. The former of the usurpations of the Fed. comprehension, let it be supposed that highway of nations, and cover our land or transmit that inheritance to our postions of the very same rate of duty. The former of the usurpations of the Fed. comprehension, let it be supposed that highway of nations. eral Government, and to adopt such mea- the whole of the present crop should with poverty and ruin.

unconstitutional and oppressive act of the sey, for example, produces, of the very the State, are involved in such a com- wretchedness, that would stand in mel-Federal Government less imperative, same description of manufactures, a merce. It would be a downright insult ancholy contrast with the beautiful and than the right is incontestible. Each State, quantity equal to that which is purchased to our understandings, to tell us that our delightful region in which the Providence by ratifying the Federal Constitution, and by the cotton crop of South Carolina. interests are not injured by those prohib- of God has cast our destinies. Having becoming a member of the confederacy, We have, then, two States of the same itory duties, intended and calculated to formed this resolution, with a full view defend" that instrument, as well by re- of the burdens, and entitled to enjoy an sisting the usurpations of the Federal equal share of the benefits of the com- ples, and to compel us to receive for them ity of the subject and the solemnity of the Government, as by sustaining that gov- mon government, with precisely the same the dear manufactures of our domestic occasion, that we should speak to our ernment in the exercise of the powers quantily of productions, of the same qual- establishments, or pay the penalty of the confederate brothren in the plain lanactually conferred upon it. And the ob- ity and kind, produced by their lawful in ligation of the oath which is imposed, undustry. We appeal to your candor, and to your sense of justice, to say whether rights. What right, then, human or di- and the immutable principles of justice, South Carolina has not a title as sacred vine, have the manufacturing States-for and intend to operate exclusively through and defend" the Federal Constitution, as and indefeasable to the full and undimin- we regard the Federal Government, as the civil tribunals and civil functionaries clearly comprehends the duty of protect- ished enjoyment of these productions of a mere instrument in their hands-to pro- of the State, yet we will throw off this oping and defending it against the usurpations of the Federal Government, as that of protecting and defending it against visof protecting right of similar productions of her indus- her soil, without restriction or incum- no shadow of right or authority to act as ry, acquired by the process of manufac-It is true that in ratifying the Federal ture? Upon no principle of Constitution-Constitution, the State placed a large and al right-upon no principle of human important portion of the rights of their reason or justice, can any discrimination citizens under the joint protection of all be drawn between the title of South Carthe States, with a view to their more ef- olina and New Jersey to these producfectual security; but it is not less true tions of their capital and labor. Yet what that they reserved a portion still larger is the discrimination actually made by the and not less important under their own unjust, unconstitutional and partial Legis-immediate guardianship, and in relation lation of Congress? A duty, on an average, of fifty per cent is imposed upon the at higher prices, productions of South Carolina, while no duty at all is imposed upon the similar productions of New Jersey! The inevitable result is, that the manufactures the right, and sacred as we regard the thus lawfully acquired by the honest induty of the States to interpose their sove- dustry of South Carolina are worth, an- merce which a kind and beneficent Prov- States; and will, forthwith, provide for nually, three millions of dollars less to her citizens than the very same quantity the family of nations, by the bonds of mu- government. of the very same description of manufac-Government, yet we are as clearly of the tures are worth to the citizens of New

Jersey-a difference of value producett exclusively by the operation of the pro-No ingenuity can either evade or refute this proposition. The very axions of geome'r, are not more self evident,-For even if the planters of South Carolina, in the case supposed, were to sell and the acts of Congress imposing protecting not consume these productions of their industry, it is plain that they could ob-South Carolina. The spirit and the prin-ciples which animated your ancestors and ing duries to the amount of \$5,000,000 ours in the councils and in the fields of than the manufactures of New Jersey

ginia, New York, Pennsylvania, North reduced to a condition of colonial vassa- its the enormous inequality and injustice Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Ver- lage, in all its aspects more oppressive of the protecting system in such a light, mont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jer- and intolerable than that from which our that we feel the most consoling confisey, Georgia, Delaware, Rhode Island, common ancestors relieved themselves dence that we shall be fully justified by judgment which an impartial posterity us the understanding to comprehend the Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, by the war of the revolution. There is the impartial judgment of posterity, what. no right which enters more essentially ever may be the issue of this unhappy actions of this day. We the people of South Carolina, as- into a just conception of liberty, than that controversy. We confidently appeal to sembled in Convention, have solemnly of the free and unrestricted use of the our confederate States, and to the whole ourselves by the empty and unreal mocks the gifts of Providence cannot be negmonstrous outrages of taking three millions of dollars annually, from the value transferring it to the people of other and distant communities. No human Government can rightfully exercise such a power. It violates the eternal principles to every understanding. What, then, we of human freedom, have occupied Terof natural justice, and converts the Government into a mere instrument of legis lative plunder. Of all the governments on the face of the earth, the Federal Government has the least shadow of a constitutional right to exercise such a power. It was created principally, and most exthat the value of that crop is diminished clusively, for the purpose of protecting, by the protecting system very nearly, if improving, and extending that very comnot precisely, to the extent that the ag, merce, which for the last ten years, all its powers have been most unnaturally and unrighteously perverted to cripple and destroy. The power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations," was granted obviously for the preservation of that titude of sovereign resistance in relation tained for the cotton and rice annually commerce. The most important of all the duties which the Federal Government owes to South Carolina, under the compact of Union, is the protection and defence of her foreign Commerce, against oppressive legislation. all the enemies by whom it may be ascultural staples, these propositions would sailed. And in what manner has this of the earth, by their commercial restric-We hold then that on their separation and fifty will now purchase. The annual as has been done by that very Governcommitted by the Federal Constitution. The commerce of South Carolina consists in exchanging the staple produc-

from restrictions, prohibitory burthens or grading condition of tributary vassals; and

tual interen? But one answer can be given to this question. It is in vain that manufacturing States, not to believe that re attempt to disguise the fact, mortifying as it must be, that the principle by which South Carolina is thus excluded, or hostility towards them; or by a desire is in strict propriety of language, and to to dissolve the political bonds, which have all rational intents and purposes, a prin- so long united our common destinies .ciple of colonial dependence and vassal. We still cherish that rational devotion to age, in all respects, identical with that the Union, by which this State has been which restrained our forefathers from pre-eminently distinguished, in all times trading with any manufacturing nation of past. But that blind and idolatrous de-Europe, other than Great Britain. South votion, which would bow down and wor-Carolina now bears the same relation to ship Oppresion and Tyranny, veiled unthe manufacturing States of this confed- der that consecrated title, -if it ever exeracy, that the Anglo-American colonies isted among us, is now vanished for everbore to the mother country, with the sin Constitutional LIBERTY is the only gle exception that our burthens are in- idet of our political devotion; and, to incomparably more oppressive than those preserve that, we will not besitate a sinof our ancestors. Our time, our pride gle moment, to surrender the Union itand the occasion, equally forbid us to trace self, if the sacrifice be necessary. If it out the degrading analogy. We leave had pleased God to cover our eyes with that to the historian who shall record the ignorance—if he had not bestowed upon will pronounce upon the eventful trans- enormity of oppression under which we

It serves no other purpose but to conceal will soon find a master. It is the prethe chains which fetter our liberties un- existing spirit of slavery, in the people, der the vain and empty forms of a representat has made tyrants in all ages of the sentative Government. In the enact- world. No tyrant ever made a slavement of the protecting system, the major- no community however small, having the ity of Congress, is in strict propriety of spirit of freemen, ever yet had a master, speech, an irresponsible despotism. A The most illustrious of those States. very brief analysis will render this clear ask, is involved in the idea of political ritories, not larger than some of the Disresponsibility, in the imposition of public tricts of South Carolina; while the larburthens? It clearly implies that those gest masses of population, that were evwho impose the burthens, should be responsible to those who bear them. Eve. have been the abject, spiritless and dery representative in Congress should be responsible not only to his own immediate sincerely hope, therefore, that no portion constituents, but through them and their of the States of this Confederacy, will common participation in the burthens im- permit themselves to be deluded into posed, to the constituents of every other any measures of rashness, by the vain imrepresentative. If in the enactment of a protecting tariff, the majority in Con- cate her rights and liberties, with a less gress imposed upon their own constituents the same burthens which they impose upon the people of South Carolina, that majority would act under all the re- millions. straints of political responsibility, and

duty been discharged? All the powers posing protecting duties, which are uttions, and all the pirates of the ocean by Carolina, not only impose no burthen, but their lawless violence, could not have actually confer enriching bounties upon their lawless violence, could not have actually confer enriching bounties upon Having now presented for the consideration done so much to destroy our commerce, their constituents, proportioned to the of the Federal Government and our confedeburthens they impose upon us. Under rate States, the fixed and final determination ment, to which its guardianship has been these circumstances, the principle of representative responsibility, is perverted into a principle of absolute despotism .-It is this very tie, binding the majority tions of her soil for the manufactures of of Congress to execute the will of their Europe. It is a lawful commerce. It constituents, which makes them our in-

brance, for such foreign articles as will gainst a sovereign State of the Confeders most conduce to the wealth and prosper- acy in any form, much less to coerce it ity of her citizens? It will not surely be by military power. But we are aware of pretended—for truth and decency equal- the diversities of human opinion; and ly forbid the allegation-that in exchange have seen too many proofs of the infatuing our productions for the cheaper man ation of human power, not to have looked ufactures of Europe, we violate any right with the most anxious concern to the of the domestic manufacturers, however possibility of a resort to military or naval gratifying it might be to them, if we force on the part of the Federal Governwould purchase their inferior productions ment; -and in order to obviate the possibility of having the history of this contest Upon what principle, then, can the stained by a single drop of fraternal State of South Curolina be called upon blood, we have solemnly and irrevocably to submit to a system, which excludes resolved, that we will regard such a reher from her natural markets and the sort as a dissolution of the political ties manifold benefits of that enriching come which connect us with our confederate idence has provided to connect her with the organization of a new and separate

We implore you, and particularly the we have been actuated, in adopting this resolution, by any feeling of resentment, labor-we might submit to it without It is in vain that we attempt to console absolute degradation and infamy. But which have given to the world examples or united under a common government, graded slaves of despetic rulers. We agination, that South Carolina will vindiinflexible and unfaltering resolution, with a population of some half a million, than she would do with a population of twenty

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 imposing protecting duties, which are utterly destructive of the interests of S. Carolina, not only impose no burthen, but It does not belong to Freemen to count the

of this states, the fixed and mail determination of this state in relation to the protecting system, it remains for ill to submit a plan of taxation in which we would be willing to acquiesce, in a spirit of liberal concession, provided we are met in due time and in a becoming spirit by the States interested in the protection of

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intent, the productions of domestic industry, and the mode of acquiring the one, is as lawful and more conductive to the public prosperity, than that of acquiring the other. But we are willing to make a large offer-

ing to preserve the Union, and with a distinct declaration that it is a concession on our part. we will consent that the same rate of duty may be imposed on the protected articles that shall be imposed on the unprotected, provided shat no more revenue be raised than is neces sary to meet the demands of the Government for Constitutional purposes, and provided also, that a duty, substantially uniform, be imposed supon all foreign imposts.

It is obvious, that even under this arrangedecided advantage over the planting states. For it is demonstrably evident that, as comno part of the burthens of Federal Taxation. so far as the revenue should be derived from the protected articles. The earnestness with which their representatives seek to increase the duties on these articles, is conclusive proof that those duties are bounties, and not burthens, to their constituents. As at least two-thirds of the federal revenue would be raised from prefected articles, under the proposed modification of the Tard, the manufacturing States would be entirely exempted from all participation in that proportion of the public burthens.

Under these circumstances we cannot permit ourselves to believe for a moment, that in of this great Confederacy.

They most assuredly have the strongest of burn a inducements, aside from all considerations of justice, to adjust this controversey. without pushing it to extremetics. This can be accomplished only by the proposed modification of the Tariff, or by the call of a general Convention of all the States. If South Caro Jina should be driven out of the Union, all the other Planting States, and some of the Western States, would follow by an almost absolute neccessity. Can it be believed that Georgin, Mississippi, Tennessee, and even Kentueky, would continue to pay a tribute of fifty per cent, upon consumption, to the Northern them, when they could receive all their supplies through the parts of South Carolina, with-

Out paying a single cent for tribute.

The separation of South Carolina would inevitably produce a general dissolution of the Union, and as a necessary consequence, the and Declaration at every hazard, do further protecting system, with all its pecuniary boun-ties to the Northern States, and its pecuniary burthens upon the Southern States, would be utterly overthrown and demolished, involving the ruin of thousands, and hundreds of thousands in the manufacturing States.

By these powerful considerations, connected with their own pecuniary interests, we beseech or citizens; or any act abolishing or closing shem to pause and contemplate the disastrous the ports of this State or any of them, or othconsequences which will certainly result from erwise obstructing the free ingress or egress maintaining the protecting system. them, it is a question merely of pecuniary inserest, connected with no shadow of right, and destroy or harrass her commerce, or to enthose very rights which our common ancestors left to us as a common inheritance, purer. If we submit to this system of unconstitutional oppression, we shall voluntarily sink into slavery and transmit that ignominious inhenot, we dare not submit to this degredation, and our resolve is fixed and unalterable, that no human power shall drive us from our posi-

We have not the slighest apprehension that the general government will attempt to force this system upon us by military power. We have warned our brothren of the consequences of such an attempt. But if, notwithstanding, a course of madness should be pursued, we there solemnly declare that this system of oppression shall never prevail in South Carolina, until none but slaves are left to submit to it We would infinitely prefer that the territory of the States hould be the comeetry of freemen than the habitation of slaves. Actuated by these principles, and animated by these sentiments, we will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the ruins.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extracts from the Message of the Governor of South Carolina, at the opening of the Legislature, November 26, 1832. FELLOW-CITIZENS:-In meeting you after

the short interval which has supervened since your adjournment, allow me to tender to you my most cordial and respectful salutations. At this annual period of our assembling i omes us to renew the occurrences of the

last year connected with our domestic concerns, if not with a minute scrutiny, at least with a sentiment of fervent gratitude to the Great Disposer of human events. These tributes of our grateful acknowledgments are due, for the various and multiplied blessings He has been pleased to bestow upon our peo ple. Abundant harvests in every quarter of been communded by the people, in their highagricultural labors: health, almost beyond former precedent, has blessed our homes, as you new and terrible postilence which has elsewhere made such portentous havor in a large portion of the human family; nor have we less reason for thankfulness in surveying our social condition. If a political excitement, conected with the public liberty of the country, has stimulated the public mind to a degree of servor and vigor beyond all example, this very ent has furnished the consoling expoment of our fitness for the enjoyment of this nestimable biossing, for in despite of a painful exasteration of public feeling, social order has been preserved, and the majesty of the law has been supreme.

During the interral between your last ad and the period of your posent mee ting, a Codvention of the People of the State of South Carolina, called under the high sanssion of the Constitution of the State, and by your authority, "to take into consideration the everal acts of the Congress of the United States, imposing duties on foreign imports for the protection of domestic transfactures, or for other unauthorized objects; to determine on the character of and to devise has means of redress; and further, in like manner to take into consideration such acts of the said Congress laying duties on imports as may be passed in amendment of, or substitution for net or acts aforesaid, and also all other laws and acts of the Government of the United State, and by a bill of pains and penalties, gallant people, on the imperishable truth and on the naked back, and imprisonment at the

the injunctions of this high and sovereign assembly, I send you the result of their proceed. In your own limits, your own Courts of judi ings in relation to several of the promises, by cature must not only be Supreme, but you which you will perceive, that your action and to operation are required and demanded.

I now beg leave to make special reference o the documents, in the series in which they may be respectively classified. The paper the calling of a Convention, with instructions ment, the manufacturing states would have a the enactment by Congress, on divers occathe purpose of encouraging and protecting under the seal of the State. munities, the manufacturing States would bear domestic manufactures, and for other unwarrantable purposes."

This report comprises a view of the rise progress, unconstitutionality and oppressivesubmitting an Ordinance [marked F,] entitled "An Ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the U. States, purporting to be laws laving duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities."

The acts thus nullified, are the acts passed by Congress on the 19th of May, 1828, and the act passed on the 14th July, 1832. They are declared unauthorized by the Constitution of the U. States, that they violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null a crisis marked by such portentous and fearful and void, and not law, not binding on this omens, those States can hesitate in acceeding State, its officers, or citizens, and all promisto this arrangement, when they perceive that es, contracts, and obligations, made or enterit will be the means, and possibly the only ed into with purpose to secure the duties im-means, of restoring the broken harmony posed by the said acts and judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and

The Convention has moreover declared that the acts to enforce this Ordinance shall go into effect on the 1st of February next; that which it is not safe for those in charge of the in no case of law and equity shall their authority be drawn in question-that no appeal shall be allowed or taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permited or allowed. That all persons now holding any office of

onor, profit or trust, under this State, (Ment bers of the Legislature excepted.) shall take an oath well and truly to obey, execute, and States, for the privilege of being united to enforce this ordinance; and it concludes with a solemn declaration that the People of South Carolina to the end that it may be fully understood by the Government of the United States and the People of the co States, that we termined to maintain this our Ordinance declare, that we will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the Federal Go vernment, to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage by Congress of any act authorizing the employment of a military or naval force against the State of South Carolina, her constituted authorities stinate perseverance on their part, in of vessels to and from the said ports; or any With other act on the part of the Federal Govern ment to coerce the State, shut up her ports involving no principle of liberty. With us, it force the ac's hereby declared to be null and as a question involving our most sacrod rights void, otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the further obligation to maintain or preserve Guard. their political connexion with the People of the other States, and will forthwith proceed ritance to our children. We will not, we can to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things, which sovereign and independent States may of right do.

a protecting tariff shall be no longer enforced a protecting tariff shall be no longer enforced sures and pass such acts as may be necessary be necessary to augment our supplies. It is made your duty to adopt such meahe principle of everlasting justice, and to give full effect to the Ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the opration of the acts of Congress thus nullified. This Ordinance has thus become a part of the fundamental law of South Carolina, and together with the Report of an Address to the People of South Carolina, and an Address to the People of the co-States, setting forth the motives, scope, and objects of these acts and loings, were likewise adopted by the Conention, and the Executive of the State was lirected to transmit copies of the same to the President of the United States to be laid be fore Congress, and to the Governors of the several States to be laid before their respec tive Legislatures - a duty which shall be dis charged with as much despatch as is compat

ible with a proper preparation of the papers in question. Fellow Citizens, the die has been at last east, and South Carolina has at length ap pealed to her ulterior sovereignty as a memher of this Confederacy and planted herself upon her reserved rights: 'The rightful exerwill any longer argue-it is sufficient that she be removed from the Neck to garrison has willed it; and that the act is done; nor is it strict compatibility with our constitutional bligations to all laws passed by the General of power to be drawn in question when this nterposition is exerted in a case in which the compact has been palpably, deliberately, and langerously violated. That it brings up

conjunction of deep and momentous interests s neither to be concealed nor denied. The crisis first presents a class of duties vhich is referable to yourselves. You have limits of this State, their Will be obeyed:-They have armed you with the requisite auundisturbed by the frightful ravages of that thority, and on the wisdom, firmness, and forecast with which you discharge these duties, will depend the tranquility, peace, liber-ty and happiness, of our beloved State. Obelience to necessary laws, flowing from a legitimate source of public right, is the best se carity to social order and civil freedom. To leave this obedience to the voluntary suggestions of public duty, or private conscience, or and desire, will be accorded to us. to feeble or defective enactments, in the end leads to extreme rigor, or it brings all just ausuch enactments as may be necessary to render it utterly impossible to collect within our imits the duties imposed by protective Tariffs thus nullified. That you will resort to such civil and penal provisions as will accomplish this purpose without unnecessary rigor on the one hand, or a weak or mistaken leni ency on the other, I feel so well assured that I shall refrain from entering into a detail of suggestions on a subject on which you are so much better advised than myself, that you should arm every citizen with a civil process, by which he may claim, if he chooses, a restitution of his goods, seized under the existing impost, on his giving security to abide the is-

and provide for, all possible contingencies .must look to the ultimate result of any conflict of jurisdiction and power between them and the Courts of the U. States

There is one contingency in particular, for which you ought to provide, and that is, in case the Collectors of the Customs in any marked E, is a report of a Committee to case the Collectors of the Customs in any abon was referred the set "to provide for of the ports of the State, under the instructions of the General Government, should reto consider and report thereon, and especially fuse clearancy to vessels outward bound, that as to the measures proper to be adopted by no injury should accrue to our trade, or to no injury should accrue to our trade, or to the Convention, in reference to the violations of the Constitution of the United States, in mercial intercourse with us, the Governor should, under such circumstances, be authorisions, of laws laying duties and imposts for zed to grant instantly certificates of clearance

An enlightened forecast will not, however permit you to stop here - Remember that ours is emphatically a country paying an habitual reverence to the law. As little must be left to the discretion of the Executive as possible. Every conjuncture must be anticipated by our own enactments.

From these Legislative provisions, let me now pass to the consideration of the conseuence, I trust, of a remote and improbable

We claim that our remedy is essentially of a pacific character. When we set up this laim, all we mean to say is, that of right it ought to be, and a far as we are concerned it tiation. shall be so. To the peaceful redress offered ed orders by our Courts, in the restitution which they ecree, and to the ultimate arbitrament of our sister States, in a general Convention assembled on the disputed powers, we look with confidence to an adjustment of this prinful controversy. But the final issue may be adverse to this hope.

Threats of coercion, we know were once in relation to the probable measures of this State officially promutgated, and public rumor, to public aethorities to be absolutely deaf, has Black Sea. not diminished the conviction that these dispositions may probably be yet entertained .-Nor ought we, in a struggle like this, to rely entirely on the confidence, that power will no

be used because right may be violated. We must be prepared for this alternative I would, therefore, recommend that our Militia System, and its laws undergo a thorough revision. That the Executive be authorized to accept for the defence of Charleston and its dependencies, the services of two thousand volunteers, either by Companies or Files, as this morning. She brought no papers. We they may volunteer, and that they be formed learn from the Captain that every thing is in into four Battalions of infan'ry, with one Flank Company of Riflemen attached to each | completely at a stand. At the last accounts, Battalion, one Squadron of Cavalry, and two Battalions, one of Field, and the other of Heavy Artillery; that these Corps be organized in a Legionary Belgade, and that the Executive, from the precincts in which these which the whole city was supplied with water. Volunteers are organized, select the officers o the appropriate rank for the several commands. suggest the expediency of this Brigade being armed and equipped from the Public Ar-senals completely for the field, and that a - zuma, which act they condemn as most unwarpropriations may be made for supplying all eficiencies in our munitions of war.

In addition to these volunteer drafts, I deem it safe to recommend that the Executive be authorized also to accept of the services of ten thousand Volunteers from the other divisions of the State to be organized and arranged in regiments and brigades, and the officers to chased by their blood. It is a question of li-berty on the one hand, and slavery on the oth-berty on the one hand, and slavery on the oth-

That portion of our claims upon the Generd Government, which was payable is arms. amounting in value to forty-one thousand six numbered and twenty five dollars and eighty cents, I have received in arms of various de scriptions, but still some appropriations will

nance, and a fixed and annua made for the Artiflery in Charleston, and in 3,000 votes upon the lowest calculation. If other parts of the State, according to their we make a reasonable calculation for these cir ter Master General, whose Report will be not be put down at more than 600 at the far-Artillery, to repair to this place, to attend. n consultation, such Committees of your respective bodies, in reference to the condition of their several departments.

President be requested to remove the United at the conjoint instance, and request of the State and City authorities, as the accommodations of that post are wanted for our own arms and munitions. I would moreover suggest, that after the citadel is thus returned to the State, and the public stores belonging to the State ise of this power is not a question which we are deposited there, that the magazine guard post, and that a daily guard be detached from it to the magazine and that the guard be augmented to sixty men, and that the appoint-Government within the authorized grants ment of its officers and general disposition and of power to be drawn in question when this organization be under the orders and authoriof the Commander in Chief.

I should consider myself, gentlemen, as re-creant to my trust, if I did not recommend to you these provisions or some adoption of those of much wiser import that may suggest themselves to you, and which may be necessary to the public safety and public honor, nowever improbable the contingency of their the means of securing their safety by ample esources, for repelling force by force.

and dispassionate review by Congress, and the functionaries of the General Government of the true merits of this controversy, that the arbitration by a call of a convention of all the States, which we sincerely and anxiously seek

To resort to force, is at once to prefer a dissolution of the union to its preservation .thority into derision and contempt. The South Carolina has declared that she admits measure of Legislation which you have to of no arbiters but her co States assembled with employ at this crisis, is the precise amount of her in their sovereign capacity-to deny to her this preference, is to admit that our league has no conservative principles, short o," an appeal to the sword-to suppose when one of our most prominent objections to the protective system is its unconstitutionality, that this and the other vexations and conflicting questions of constitutional power, which now vulse the whole country, are not susceptible of compromise or adjustment in an assembly of equivalent authority to that which formed the constitution, is to affirm that that spirit of amity and justice, without which the Union would

forcing the same, has assembled, delibera quire any discussion. In one word, you must the performance of our duty to our country. in the state,

[fed, decided, and adjourned. In obedience to survey the whole ground. You must look to, On your deliberations I ferrently invoke the blessings of Almighty God. J. HAMILTON, Jr.

Columbia, Nov. 27th, 1832.

From Smyrna and Greece.-By the brig Palang, capt. Williams, we have received Smyrna papers to Sept. 29th, and Syra to the 22d, The Syra paper is published in Greek and French, in parallel columns. It is entitled Ellenike Melissa, (the Greek Bee). In a cursory review of the state of Europe, the editor devotes the following sentence to Greece :-"Greece is the prey of pirates, both by land and sea ; and the combined forces of France and England are insufficient to disarm these miserable freebooters."
Smyrna, Sept. 29.—The report which has

ceives continually more confirmation, is that in Shelby county, on the 27th of September an accommodation is to be made between the and notwithstanding fifteen days of unavoida Porte and Mehemet Ali; and some persons believe a speedy termination will be put to clement weather, bad roads, some sickness, this unhappy contest, which has afflicted the and a few deaths, they crossed the Mississipp finest provinces of the empire. Whatever on the 1st inst. in good health and fine spirits nances, and the Grand Seignor's power of ter- miles .- Nearly two-thirds of the emigrants migating the war favorably, we should rejoice were women and children-many of the forthat they might be accepted. An English sloop of war from Alexandria

has sent despatches to Smyrna by a boat, and it was supposed that they related to the nego-tiation. The Cara-Osman Oglou have receiv-supplied with an abundance of the best of proed orders not to leave their residences, with their forces, till farther directions; whence it was presumed that the terms had been accepled. At least hostilities were not likely to be

resumed before spring.

The two fleets were in sight of each other er near Rhodes, but showed no hostile dis-

CONSTATINOPLE, Sept. 20 .- The plague has caused a great stagnation of business, and there is none doing now .- 250 vessels have arrived in the last 4 days, principally from the

SMYRNA MARKET, Sept. 29th.-The crop of Figs has been very abundant. 70,000 qtls have been received here, and it is thought the quantity will amount to 100,000. They sold performed a few days since by Professor Gibthis week at from 30 a 45 p. qr. ql. Red Raison of the University of Pennsylvania, on a sins are very high. They have been near 70 boy, named G. Washington Reynolds, 18 p. pr. qtl at Chesme .- Journal of Commerce.

FROM MEXICO. The schooner TAMPICO, from Tampico, whence she left on the 12th inst. arrived here a very unsettled state, and that business was Mexico was still in the hands of the Government party-it was supposed, however, that it which the whole city was supplied with water. A passenger in the Pampico informed us, that great enmity was showed to the Americans there by the Mexicans, the cause of which is zuma, which act they condemn as most unwarrantable .- N. Orleans Courfer.

From the Baltimore Republican. THE LATE ELECTION. We lay before our readers the returns the Presidential election in this state, from which it will be clearly perceived that we kave in the state a Jackson majority of at would have been elected with perfect ease. The average majority in the first district in favour of the Clay ticket, from the returns, is 3,409; but it will be seen that in Frederick ing under a dreadful disease, but that there county where, we presume no one would pre-tend to say that the Clay party have a majori-ing than the disease itself. He feared "the ty of more than 100 at most, the highest Jack- evils of quakery, and expressed his apprehenson vote is but 14, owing to the ticket having sion that the patient might suffer from unskilbeen withdrawn in that county. In Montgo- ful management." And provision should likewise be made for mery we lost from the same cause at the least nounting some of our heavy pieces of Ord- 300 votes, and in other counties of the disappropriation trict more or less, amounting in the whole to elative expenses. I have ordered the Quar- cumstances the majority in that district canpresented to you, and the Arsenal Keeper at thest. Add then to this amount the majority harleston, the latter an experienced Officer of 300 in the fourth district, and there will ap p ar to be in the two Clay districts an aggregate majority of 900. In Baltimore county the Jackson majority is 1491, and in this city 778, which makes an aggregate of 1268, giv-I would, moreover, recommend that the ing to the Jackson ticket in the state a clear majority of 1358 votes. Yet, in consequence States troops, now in garrison in the State of the shameful manner in which the state citadel in Charleston, which they now occupy, was divided into districts by the Clay Legislature, for the express purpose of depriving the people of an opportunity of expressing their will upon the subject, seven Clay men and three Jackson men have been chosen for Electors, giving to Mr. Clay a clear vote of four in the Electoral College in opposition to ries accordingly, being sixteen and twenty per the wish of a majority of the people of the state. Is this not an intolerable grievance? Has any man the hardihood to attempt to justify it? Have those who have practiced this aposition upon the people of the state any right to call themselves republicans, and con demn the Borough mongering system which prevails in England? Have the Clay men any cason to rejoice at the result of the election in this state? If they had the feelings of republicans, should they not rather blush, and he as hamed to hold up their heads? Of what use is it to talk of republicanism and equality of rights-to say that the people rule, and the majority govern, when the voice of the maever being required. It is not enough that a jority is thus stilled, and the vote of the state people may be right in the struggle for their so far as it is permitted to be heard and felt. privileges and liberties, but they must have is in direct opposition to the will of the major ity? Has not the election been turned into a farce? Who can deny it? And where is I cannot, however, but think, that on a calm our remedy? Is it in a dependence upon sense of justice in the men who thus robbed the people of their rights? Surely to depend upon that would be to depend upon a broken stick. Redress must be sought in a reform of the constitution of the state, which now enables a minority to stille the voice of the majerity. The people have a right not only to demand such a reform, but to carry it into effect; and they have not only the right, but the power to do so. The imposition-the oppression which has been employed against them should rouse them to action, and we trust it will have that effect. Let them not delay to take up the matter. They should assert their rights, make the state what it is professed to be, a republican state, and for the accomdishment of so important an object they can-

Mild and moderate Legislation .- A commit tee of the Legislature of Georgia has reported to that body a bill, making any misman e a revolting and compulsory league, is ut- agement by the President, Directors, or other terly extinct.

But be this as it may, whatever may be the such bank shall fail to redeem its bills, a high sue of a suit at law; and at the same time de-fine what shall constitute treason against the on the intelligence and spirit of a free and ishable, on conviction, by thirty nine lashes States, which shall be passed or done for the compel obedience, and punish disobedience to sacred character of our rights, let us advance discretion of the court, with a disqualification purpose of more effectually executing and en your own laws, are points too obvious to re- with an unfaltering heart and a steady step to to hold in future any office of honor or profit

not move too soon; nor exert themselves too

carnestly,

From the Cincinnati Republican, Nov. 21. EMIGRATION OF OHIO INDIANS.

The following particulars respecting the ourney of Indians emigrating from Ohio have een politely communicated to us by Mr. Gar diner, who is now on a visit to his family in

this neighbourhood.

The emigration of the Ohio Indians will, in all probability, have been completed by the 25th or 30th of the present month. The cm igrants are about 800 in number, consisting o distinct bands of the Seneca, Shawnee, and Ottawa tribes, with a few Munsees and Delawares. They were marched in three detachments, the whole under the superintendance of James B. Gardiner, assisted by Major W. Pool, as Assistant Agent, and a Con ductor, Assistant Conductor and Interpreter been current for some days, and which re- for each tribe. The Indians left the rendezvous able delay on the march, in consequence of in may be the state of the rebellious Pachas' fi- The distance travelled was upwards of 400 twelve Indian wagons; seventy five public and about 500 Indian horses were employed in the emigration. The march was without paralvisions and all necessary comforts. Except among the lazy and dissipated, there is no murmuring nor discontent. It is believed that no emigration of Indians from any part of the tle expence, so few accidents and so much general satisfaction.

The distance to be travelled beyond the Mississippi was about 300 miles. 'The weather since the crossing has been favorable, and the roads are in fine order.

> From the U. S. Gazette. SURGICAL OPERATION.

One of the greatest operations, perhaps, ev r attempted upon a living human being, was years of age from the State of Delaware. numour of solid consistence, and as large as a child's head, occupied the right side of the neck, and had been growing for several years. The great arteries, the veins and nerves of he neck, were spread over the surface of the tumeur in every direction. The carotid artey and internal jugular vein were first tied by he operator; the nerves turned aside, and the mlarged mass dissected out, so as to expose he pharynx, gullet, windpipe, and great sympathetic nerve, without the loss of more than three ounces of blood. Upwards of 300 stulents and physicians witnessed the operation; and seemed at a loss which to admire most, the ntrepidity and at the same time gentleness of he surgeon, or the heroism of the boy, who lay perfectly still, and never uttered an exclamation from the beginning to the end of the operation, which lasted 38 minutes. The same operator has since removed, in the presence of his class, from the bladder of a man an uncommonly large stone, the whole surface of which is covered with projecting points so as to cause it to resemble the burr of the Jamestown weed, Both patients are in a fair

way of recovery.

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

Col. Cumming, a member of the late Geor gia Convention, and a seceder in speaking of the condition of the South, said it was labor

We have recived from Washington a report on weights and measures, prepared by Fred. Rod. Hassler, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a very elaborate and scientific treatise. One of the statements is a comparison of the weights and measures in actual use at the present time in the various Custom-houses in the United States, The variations are such as to produce great inc quality. The proportions of the bushel is some of the ports are as follows:-Frenchman's Bay, 844; Bath, 74; Portland, 76; Saco, 80; Portsmouth, N. H. 78; Boston, 78; New Bedford, 78; Providence, 784; New London 784; New York, 781; Philadelphia, 781; Balimore, 774; Washington, 704; Clerry Stone 83, Newbern, 874; Savannah, 76; Charleston

The extremes of difference are equal twenty per cent, and in the weights used, to sixteen per cent. 'The amount of duties vacent. as the case may be, higher in one porthan another. N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

MURDER OUT.

Yesterday (says a paper published in Jef-erson County, Georgia, of Nov. 1.) a man by the name of Colen Graham, passed as a prisoner through this place, for Darien jail, who committed murder lifteen yerrs ago, in Wayne county; and is said to have murdered the Sheriff of Alabama about two years since. The lovernor of this State offered a reward for im .- He says his name is McCany, but he has been recognized as Colen Graham, by andry individuals who testify to his identity. When will the atrocious murderer to whose iolence the unfortunate Miss Cunningham

long ago fell a victim, be discovered? Marskmanship .-- The New York Courier and Enquirer mentions the following exhibition of skill in rifle shooting, which took place a few

days since; A gentleman of this city, with a rifle, hit the size of a six cent piece, at the distance of thirty yards, thirty one times in thirty-six shots. This unusual performance was made in deciding a wager, that in fifty shots, he would have a clear majority of twenty five an adjustment of this unfortunate controhits. The firing was from a rest in an open field, with a rifle carrying about fifty balls to versy. the pound, and sighted in the usual manner .-The object shot at was a piece of white card cut in the form of a six cent piece, and pasted on a dark ground. What is remarkable, he accomplished sixteen hits in succession, and eight of the number carried away the centre of the object shot at.

Atrocious Murder at Sydney .- The Cape Breton Herald states that a most atrocious murder had been committed at Sydney, on the On this South Carolina manifestly debody of John Plavin, inn keeper. The body was found at a distance from the house, horri bly mangled. The Coroner's inquest after Congress, and the mild and temperate examing several witnesses, returned a verdict against William Johnson and Robert Easman as the murderers of the deceased-also a. their discontent, and deprive her of such gainst Charlotte Flavin, his wife, as an accomplice and accessory to the murder. The par ties were committed for trial. Easman con- to promote a separation? These are matfessed his guilt—the others strongly asserted ters of speculation which cannot be solve their innocence. Easman and Johnson are

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11. 1832.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CON-

VENTION. We publish in this day's paper the adlress of this body, in the name of the people of the State of South Carolina, o the other States of the Union.

This document, emanating, as il most certainly does, from some of the ablest men of our country, merits the careful perusal of all .- But the occasion,-the appeal which is thus made by a sister state to the other states of the Union, remonstrating against what she calls, and undoubtedly believes to be, unjust and oppressive taxation,-makes it the bounden duty of every citizen of the republic, calmly, honestly, and diligently to examine the question, that he may be prepared to act understandingly upon it .- This purports to be a last and final appeal of a State for a redress of grievances, and the character of those acting in it, will not permit us to doubt that it is so. The United States was ever conducted with so lit- Legislature, now in session, have probably before this, passed laws to enforce the ordinance adopted by the convention, and referred to them for ultimate action .-Before this, steps most probably have been taken to organize a military force, to resist the authorities of the General Government and to coerce obedience to those of the State. That the General Government will submit, or suffer her statutes to be resisted and nullified, no man can believe.

To act with judgment on this subject, we must first understand the nature and extent of the demands made upon us, and the consequences which are likely to follow their concession or denial-We will therefore briefly advert to the nature of the demands.

In laying down just and equitable principles of taxation, the address tays the whole list of protected articles should be imported free of all duty, and that the revenue derived from import duties, al be raised exclusively from the unput tested articles imported, an excise duly of the same rate should be imposed upon all similar articles manufactured in the United States." This sentence is not very intelligibly expressed .- The writer andoubledly means, that all articles imported, of which similar articles are manufactured in this country, should be admitted free of duty, and that the revenue from imports should be raised exclusively from articles, of which a similar description is not manufactured in this coun try, that an excise duty of equal rate should be laid on all manufactures of this country of which similar articles are imported paying duty.

If this be the true reading of the sentence, we must say, it is, in our estimation, the strangest and the most absurd principle of political economy that we have ever seen advanced by intelligent men. It goes only to shew the mad infatuation which possesses the minds of he Southern politicians on this subject.

The convention, however, says: "But we are willing to make a large offering o preserve the Union, and will consent that the same rate of duty may be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed upon the unprotected, provided that no more revenue be raised than is necessary to meet the demands of the Government for constitutional purposes."

This concession, however great to them, must be considered by all unimpassioned judges, as amounting to nothing. To limit the duties on imports to the absolute wants of the government, is recommended by the President, and will most probably, at no distant day, become the settled policy of the country; but that all incidental protection should be denied to American industry, is a concession which a majority of the states will never consent to. The very statement of such demands by a body of intelligent men, seems to preclude the possibility of

The consequences which may follow this rash act of South Carolina, no man can anticipate. She will most probably rush singly into the contest. With such odds against her, the struggle must be short. Will the other Southern States make it a common cause! pends, but we trust the moderation of conduct of the Executive, will heat all allies. Wil Great Britain lend her aid ed. With these suggestions we will

we this subject for the present ents will probably soon again der our notice, we humbly tre er, in an aspect of brighter p That our readers may be pu ssassion of the true state of tr outh Carolina, we also give the Governor Hamilton, at the o e Legislature. The governo crating the laws necessary to the legislature to carry into dinance of nullification, it wil commends that the "militia sy laws undergo a thorough at he be authorised to accept s of twelve thousand volum at appropriations be made f e all deficiencies in munition REFORM IN MARYLAND .-- O e doubiless aware, that it is hold a convention in Baltir

The importance of such a n very citizen of the State, sho at sight of, by the promot ovement. The Eastern eeply interested in the propo other part of the state; ye ention be called at the time he cannot be there repres his objection it has been rep s important that the attention ent Legislature be drawn to ion, and that no time could n n, which would not be liable objection.

January, for the purpose of to

procure a reform in the con

No one can dispute but that s necessary in the constituti land, to fit it to the spirit of in undertaking a work of should be approached with deliberation; every part of the as far as practicable, every i state, should be called to p the labour and responsibility and arduous a task.

On this subject, we make extract from the Chronicle lander, that our readers ma the propositions likely to be convention. What that bod mine to ask of the Legisla course, cannot say now.

From the Chronic It strikes us as proper, that the ciple for which we are contend reduced to distinct proposition will be rendered more intellig easily susceptible of discussion ance with this idea, we make

suggestions:
1. That the governor be ele rect vote of the people to serve to make all appointments ex-cterks of courts and registers these be appointed by and wi the senate.

2. That there be a secretar chosen as judges, &c. The bolished. 3. That the city of Baltimo ty beentitled to one senator, to people for five years—vacan

Such a portion to go out of 4. That each city and cou resentative for every the thut each city and county mu ever may be its population. These propositions form reform we should propose.

their suggestions through th then if a convention be call subject and reduce it to forn be better able to carry with of their constituents.

IN SENA :A message was received of the United States, by private Secretary.
The President laid be

annual Report of the Tre States, which was laid on The President laid be Communications from the of the Receipts and Expe vernment for the year covering in his Annual Re On motion of Mr. Smit Report in addition to the directed to be printed. On motion of Mr. Grun

Ordered, That when to-day it will adjourn to day next. The following resolution By Mr. Benton, Kesol

tary of the Treasury be cate to the Senate the the affairs of the Bank from June to November On motion of Mr. K ceeded to the considera

The Senate adjourned In the House of Repr dered, on motion of standing committees of

HARBOR BILL OF A Message was recei his Private Secretary, withholding his signatu to him at the close of improvement of certain igation of certain River Report from the Engin nating such works as national character.

Mr. Wickliffe mov Committee on Roads a

ave this subject for the present; future! ents will probably soon again bring it ider our notice, we humbly trust, hower, in an aspect of brighter prospects. That our readers may be put fully in ssession of the true state of matters in uth Carolina, we also give the message Governor Hamilton, at the opening of e Legislature. The governor, in enucrating the laws necessary to be passed the legislature to carry into effect the dinance of nullification, it will be seen, commends that the "militia system, and laws undergo a thorough revision:" at he be authorised to accept the servis of twelve thousand volunteers; and at appropriations be made for supplyg all deficiencies in munitions of war.

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REFORM IN MARYLAND .- Our readers e doubiless aware, that it is proposed hold a convention in Baltimore, early January, for the purpose of taking steps procure a reform in the constitution of ryland.

The importance of such a measure, to st sight of, by the promoters of this ovement. The Eastern Shore is as the kind indulgence of the Senate. ceply interested in the proposition as aother part of the state; yet if the conention be called at the time spoken of, he cannot be there represented. To his objection it has been replied, that it important that the attention of the pre-ent Legislature be drawn to the quesent Legislature be drawn to the quesion, and that no time could now be fixed on, which would not be liable to the same

land, to fit it to the spirit of the age; but in undertaking a work of this kind, it should be approached with the utmost as far as practicable, every interest of the state, should be called to participate in Maitland, Vice Presidents; Frederick Stoever the labour and responsibility of so high and arduous a lask.

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 deter. mine to ask of the Legislature, we, of course, cannot say now.

From the Chronicle. It strikes us as proper, that the general prin-

ciple 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 1. That the governor be elected by the di-

rect 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 2. That there be a secretary of state, to be

chosen as judges, &c. The council to be a 3. That the city of Baltimore and each coun-

ty beentitled 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 rep-resentative for every thousand inhabitants —no city or county to have more than four thut 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 betterable 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 Tresurer 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 Go. were ment for the year 1831; and the second covering in his Annual Report on the Finances.
On motion of Mr. Smith, 2000 copies of the Report in addition to the usual number, were Vice-Chancellor M'Coun, in the case we are

directed to be printed.
On motion of Mr. Grundy,
Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns
to-day it will adjourn to meet again on Mon-

The following resolutions were submitted: -By Mr. Benton, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communi-cate 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 pro-

ceeded to the consideration of Executive buthe 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 appoint-

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 naving state of the last session of

olution; which lies on the table one day: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, as far as the public service will permit, such portions 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

States on the same subject.

Mr. Clay rose and observed, that when the notion 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 There is no difficulty as to the law arising reconsider the vote referring the message to the Committee on Roads and Canals, which Under the covenant to repair and surrender motion, after a few words of conversation beween Mr. C. and Mr. Wickliffe, was postpond till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. F. Whittlesey the House proceeded to the election of Sergeant at Arms, self by the exception; and but for the addiwhen 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 du-

ties of President of the Senate: "To the members of the Senate I tender my sincere acknowledgements for the distinguish-

ed honor conferred by their vote. "No person, who has been so long a mem-ber of this body could have been selected, who has made the rules of its proceeding less an very citizen of the State, should not be object of his study. 'This circumstance will make my errors more numerous than might be anticipated, and will throw me oftener on

"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

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 No one can dispute but that great reform of the important business we may have to perform, I will not be exceeded by any who have preceeded me."

FRIENDS OF THE UNION. An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, was held in deliberation; every part of the state, and, the State House Yard, on Thursday afternoon. at 3 o'clock, Joseph Worrell, Esq. President; Wm. J. Dunne, Col. John Thompson & John

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 these 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; there-

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 condemn ing such proceedings, yet in a spirit of kindness and conciliation anxiously cherished towards all our fellow citizens, we would rejoice in the return of those of South Carolina to heir attachment to the Union, the retracing of steps so unwisely entered upon, and the renewal of the acknowledgement of their allegi-ance 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 go-vernment 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 at this conjuncture, to manifest the invincible attachment of this State to the Union, and its unalterable resolution that it must be preserved inviolate.

Daniel J. Desmond and Charles J. Jack. Esqrs. and Cols. Thompson and Chew addressed the meeting.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-

ing be published in the city papers.
Adjourned.

JOS. WORRELL, Chairman. WM. J. DUANE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
JOHN MAITLAND,
Fred. Stoever,
James Page.

Secretaries.

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

now going to report.—It is, in other respects of the property, or the tenant's exemption a useful one for landlords; and shows how from rent, he was nevertheless to hold the nice the wording of covenants in a lease ought

In this case, William Paterson was the complainant, and Jacob Ackerman and others enjoyment by the lease, during the whole term

county. The lease was for five years from enjoyment secured to the lessee the possesthe 20th of August, 1821, at an annual rent of sion, even after the happening of the event by \$600, payable quarterly, (but, by a subsequent agreement, the rent was reduced to 500.) The This, I think, is the only construction to be lease contained a covenant by the complain-ant 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 session after the fire, I am of opinion that, as often as the same should require (damages by the rent payable by the lease was to cause of fire excepted.) And he also covenanted to the happening of that event, and as the comyield up the premises at the expiration of the plainant's bond and mortgage were given as term in good repair and condition (damages security for such rent only, the complainant is

the premises to the city of New York in 1826, have been cited. Whether the complainant he still continued the possession, by locking be hable for rent aside from the lease as for the doors of the remaining houses and taking use and occupation for the time he held posthe keys with him. It was contended on the session after the distruction of the building by part of the defendants, that the complainant lire, is a question I shall not undertake to de was liable for the regular amount of rent during his possession since the fire; and, if not ed it has no relation to the mortgage, and canso, that he ought to pay a reasonable rent for not be set up against the right to redeem. occupation.

VICE CHINCOLLOR'S OFINION. The main question which this case presents s, 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? from the covenants contained in the lease 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 himtional 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 proect 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 rewild. Thus, Lord Northington, 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 landord to rebuild, efforded a ground for equity for the tenant to be protected from the pay-ment 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 Apsley is said to have made similar decision in the case of Steele, v. Wright which came before him in 1793. But subsequent cases have very much shaken, if first of these cases is Harn 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 him. Chief Baron Macdonald 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 ase 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 un-til the premises which had been totally de-stroyed by fire should have been rebuilt. The like decision was made by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, exercising equity powers, where Story, in argument, insisted upon the equitable interposition of the Court in favor of the tenant: but Sewall, Judge, in

I am not aware the question has ever me with a judicial determination in this Court; them. The girl was unwilling to go for a docnor have I examined it now for the purpose of loes not necessarily call for such a decision. But I have nevertheless, deemed it useful to present the view which Courts of Equity in truth, but did not promise not to make a comder that persons becoming tenants may guard themselves by the terms of their contracts and not rely upon the supposed equity to protect who testified that the prisoner informed her them from the consequences of such covenants. that Mr. Thayer bail promised to make her a And these decisions are important as regards present, if she would say she had poisoned the present case, as serving to show that them. This was positively denied by Mrs In-Courts of Equity cannot any more than Courts of Law, relieve against express terms of a contract, where no fraud, accident or mistake he must bind the accused over for trial, but it 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 rolieve against a penalty or forfeiture by a breach of covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds, in the sum of the covenant, when a compensation can be supported to give bonds. lieve 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 whole benefit of his contract, whether he clous, barbarous and unnatural murders that his store opposite the Court House aver fallen under our observation—the

delivering the opinion of the Court, clearly

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?-

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 possession, because he was bound absolutely o pay the taxes for the whole term.

Again, the lessors covenanted for the quiet

improvement of certain Harbors and the navigation of certain Rivers, accompanied with a Report from the Engineer Department, designating auch works as were regarded as of a national character.

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

is added, "and in case of such accident, the defendant's counsel, that the complainant is liable for a reasonable roat time, by reason of his companied with a liable for a reasonable roat time, we believe, has been attached to our county.

The owner of the above described complainant is liable for a reasonable for a reasonable roat such that the complainant is liable for a reasonable for a reasonable

Mr. E. Everett submitted the following res. | out paying any rent. Upon his removal from | and occupation; and to this end authorities termine, or express any opinion. I am satisfi 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 ago, 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 within a few minutes of each other. It was 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. I'wo umbrellas had been stolen from the house, which he charged her with having taken. She asked who had informed him, 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 whe 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 not entirely overruled, those decisions. The dirty water, alum, pearlash and arsenic. Mr. when asked again, that she had put in some T. inquired of her if she knew what arsenic was?—she answered "Yes,—it is poison." The red stuff she said she had up stairs 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. Gooderich 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 ap peared to think she was detected when she dmitted 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 poi-

Mrs. Jane Inglis stated that the girl had liv ed with her for some time-that she had no thing to do with the children, and was not in showed that no such equity exists against the the habit of feeding them. The children were seized with romiting between the hours of 12 and 1 at night. No medical person visited tor, because she said she was afraid to go out letermining it here, because the present case in the dark. She told Mr. Thayer, in her presence, that she had mixed arsenic with the the latter case have taken of the subject, in or plaint against her. Never had occasion to

punish, but sometimes scolded her. A black girl was then called as a witness

Upon this evidence, Judge Whitman said most reasonable terms.

cause, if indeed there were any, is yet a mystery. The circumstances attending this horri-ble this affair, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows:

That the cent payable by the lease the 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 clock in the evening, and at the time appeared from intoxication, as is affirmed by a female neighbor who had but a few moments of the countries of the dwelling on an errand. previous entered the dwelling on an errand. He took up his youngest child, about eight or ten months old, and after kissing it repeated ly, 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 wo-man, 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 unother kettle for the purpose of cooking, when the fiend in human shape step-ped up behind her, took her by the head, and with razor deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. The neighbor felt the blood spirt upon her hand, and supposing that he had struck his wife, without suspecting the enor-mity of his crime, ran out for assistance.

When that assistance was obtained, a periwere the defendants.

The complainant filed his bill to reedeem 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 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 any thing so truly appaling—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

Choctan Emigrants - We are informed that where the U.S. teams will receive them, and

A Delegation of the Seminole Indians of slice the work is now at press. Florids, under the direction of Maj. Fagan, came up in the ateamboat 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, or the future homes of their tribe .- They pur chased borses at this place, and left yesterday morning for the west, and intend proceeding lirect to Gibson - Gazette.

There was lately dug up at Massilon, Ohio, wo 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 ift: the outside covering was as firm as ivory, but the inner parts were decayed. They were 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 Marseilles, Sept. 29th, for Mahon. The Brandy vine, and United States, were at Naples, Oct

One ballotting for Governor of North Car olina 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 corres ondent writes that Mr. Speight will, in all ikelihood, be elected at the next voting.

Five Nuns from the Convent of the Visita tion in Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday last, under the conduct of Rev. Mr. McElroy, took their departure for Mobile, Ala. Thei 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 for nishes the official report of the result of the Presidential Election in every county in the State. The aggregate is

For the Clay ticket, 36,290 Jackson ticket, Clay majority,

The United States Bank Stock, which yes terday was sold at 110, went down to-day, or the receipt of the President's Message, to 1044 to 105, at which there were large sales. -New York American.

DIED On Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Kirby, in the 53th year of his age.
In this county on Saturday 1st inst; Mrs. Atkinson, consort of Mr. Thomas Atkinson.

NOTICE. THE anniversary of the Juvenile Missiona-ry Society will be celebrated in the Met Episcopal Church on Christmas eve-Services to commence at 7 o'clock. N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary.

dec 11

BOARDING. THE sebscriber has taken the large and

fourth door from the corner of Pratt, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders on the JAMES LECOMPTE.

Baltimore, dec 11 ish 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

SEASONABLE GOODS.

DRY GOODS, IRON WONGERY.
QUEENS WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE Madeira, Brown Sugar, White & green Coffee Lisbon. Wines. Sherry & First and second quality Chocolate, New England Cheese, Mould and dipt Can-Malaga 4th pr.Cognac Brandy Holland Gin dles, Jamaica and Antigua Tobacco,

N. England Rum, Segars, English and American Apple & Peach Bran-Old Rye, (very supe-Battie's Powder, rior) and common

Whiskey,
Imperial, Hyson,
Young Hyson & Buckwheat & common Flour,
Rope & leading Lines,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Ist, 2d and 3d quality
Stone and Earthen-Loaf Sugar, | ware, &c. &c. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or

Spanish and American

in Exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy. SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 11.

NOTICE. \$20 REWARD.

HAVING recently suffered much from pelled to warn all coloured people, and those whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson or myself, against passing my enclosures in fumyself, against passing my enclosures in titure. 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 sevant,
ALEX. C. BUILLITT.

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

Arkansas November 7. | Revision of the laws of Maryland, about 22 hundred emerating Choctaws arrived at Memphis on or about the 28th ult, and pies of the report made by the gentlamen. rould embark on board some steamboat, in a appointed to Revise the Laws of this State, few days, for Rock Roc, on White River, preparatory the legislative action thereon, with where the U.S. teams will receive them, and transport them to their new home west of this thest by the last Monday in this month, to the territory.—Advocate.

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

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

> FOR ANNAPOLIS, Cambridge and Easton.

The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND leaves Balti-more on every TUES-DAY 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 Easten, \$2.50; children under 12 years of

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

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A . owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin, is, 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 o their wishes.

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

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

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

PETER WEBB. oct. 4. tf

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 Hughlett, by John M. G. Emo-Trustee for the sale of the real estate of phen Theodore Johnson, deceased, in the e of William H. Johnson and Charles immock and wife, against Stephen Theodoro obnson and Thomas H. Dawson, and reportd 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 thir-ty three: Provided a copy of this order be in-serted 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 aconvenient House situated in Charles st. mount of the sales to be 53,581.82.

P. B. HOPPER,

prepared to accommodate Boarders on the

J. B. ECCLESTON,

True Copy. Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

More Mew Goods.

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

CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN-NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn, &c.-Also

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

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore county on the 6th day of November 1832, by Lewis Baltzel, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls bresself MARY ANN NICHOLSON, says she belongs MARY ANN NICHOLSON, says she belongs to William Matthews living in Chester town Kent county E. Shore Maryland. Said colored girl is about 16 years of age, 4 feet 94 inches high, has a scar in her right hand occasioned by a burn and her little finger on the left hand has been broken. Had on when committed a blue striped frock and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck.

The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law, D. W. HUDSON Warden Baltimore County Jail.

nov 28-dec 8

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baki-W more city and county, on the 15th day of November, 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored boy who calls himself HENRY MELLEGAN, says he belongs to Mr. Mass, living in Camden street, Baltimore, but was committed as be-longing to Peregrine Grauger, of Chestertown, Kent County, E. S. Maryland. Said colored boy is about 12 years of age, 4 feet 71 inches high, has a small scar on the left arm, occasion

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

The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, 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. Pas sengers will be accommodated in the best manner that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freights of all kinds will be thankfully received and panetually 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 want ing on his part, to afford a general satisfac tion, in executing any business in his line which they may choose to entrust him with N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store o

T. H. Dawson and son in Easton, or with my Brother Robert Leonard, who will attend a Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to.

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 con-nected with his business, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gentlemen's fine & coarse Water Proof Boots, do and boy's coarse and fine Monroes do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elastic Over shoes,

Ladies calf skin boots & shoes, Lasting slippers. French Morocco & seal skin do,

Children's Boots & Shoes of all descriptions A large supply of Boots and shoes for

He invites the Ladies particularly to call ry low for Cash. and examine a lot of very superior Lasting, French, Morocco, and Seal skin Slippers from the Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson o 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 heretofore offered in this market, all of which will be sold low for cash. The public's ob't. serv'

JOHN WRIGHT.

\$350 NEGROES WANTED.

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

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

may 29 Baltimore.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 30th day of October, 1832, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. aJustice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored Man, Wilson's do. do. who calls himself DAVID MORE, or Greek Exercises BROWN; says he belongs to Joseph More,
Ship Carpenter, Norfolk, Virginia. Said col
ored man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 94
inches high, has a sear on the left cheek oceasioned by a burn, a mark on the left side of Cæsar his upper lip and a scar over his right eye, Græca Minora both occasioned by cuts, the whole of his left Græca Majora leg has been severely burnt, he says when a Smart's Cicero child. Had on when committed, a pair of Clarke's Homer Fustian pantaloons, light and blue roundabout, Viri Rome dark Valencia vest, white cotton shirt, and Historia Sacra black for hat. The owner of the above de- Muir's Syntax scribed colored man is requested to come for ward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Balt. City and County Jail. nov 10-20

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltiof November, 1932, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore as a runaway a colored man, who calls next Wednesday in the House formerly occu-himself JOHN SHIELDS, says he is free, but pied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of did belong to Joseph Husbands, on Deer creek. said colored man is about 40 years of age; I eet & inches high; has a small scar under th left eye occasioned by a cut. Had on wher committed a pair of coarse drab pantaloons, a green bombazet coat, light striped vest, mus-lin shirt, white fur hat and a pair of India rubber shoes. The owner of the above describ prove property, pay charges and take him a-way, otherwise he will be discharged accord-ing to law.

Seriber near Milford, Kent C be very thankfully received.

JAMES C. HU ed colored man is requested to come forward,

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Balt. City and County Jail.

nov 10-20

BOOTS AND SHOES. 'THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with his winter assortment of Lafies and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

They have been carefully selected and consist Ladies best Morocco Boots and Shoes, do do Lasting do do Gentlemen's best Ca'f Skin Boots,

do Monroes and Shoes. great variety of coarse SHOES, CAPS, &c He also manufactures Boots and Shoes of the est materials, both sewed and peg'd. His customers and the public generally are invited to call and view his assortment which s much larger and of a better quality than he has ever had. Sw PETER TARR.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted, are espectfully reminded that each is requisite to enable me to keep up my assortment.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY. No. 21 Pratt street,

Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE.

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

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

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost ounctuality-and the furniture, (securely packed.) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

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

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKEY RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store o the stand formerly occupied by Green and Reardon, next door to the store of the fate 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. syitable to the present and approaching season 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 ve



Denton, Maryland:-

Offers his services to his friends and old cus tomers, and the public generally:-He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perfo "CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, February 21, 1832.

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

Grammar

English Grammars

Gough, Pike, Jess and

Bennett's Arith-

metic, &c. &c.

Also, Slates, Pencils,

Paper, Blank Books,

Spelling Books

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globe Tooke's Pantheon Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-

Paradise Lost Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures phy and Atlas Adams' do. do. Academical Reader

Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN. July 10

PORTRAIT PAINTING. M. E. MYNARTS, Portait and Minia-ture Painter, respectfully informs the ublic, that he has returned to Easton and expects to remain here but a short time; he oposes to teach the art of Painting Fruit more City and County on the first day Flowers and Birds in S lessons, equal if not vember, 1932, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a superior to any that has been taught here before on lower terms; his room will be open is Painting may be seen.

Easton, Oct. 30 INFORMATION WANTED. 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 Subhim left at this office, or directed to the Subhim left at this office, or directed to the Subhim left at this office, or directed to the Subhim left at this office, or directed to the Subhim left at this office, or directed to the Subhim left at this office, or washing.

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

New and Splendid Assortment of Office of the Commissioners under the Act to WASHINGTON CITY, 18th Sept. 1832.

ORDERED, That all persons having claims under the Convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public French, concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, on THURSDAY the 18th day of December to file memorials of the same with the Seeretary of the Board. Every memorial so filed, must be addressed to the Commissioners; it must set forth minutely and particu arly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his affidavit.

And in order that claimants may be apprised of what the Board now considers necessary to be averred in every such memorial, before the same will be received and acted on,

Ordered, 'That in every such memorial it hall be set forth. 1. For and in behalf of whom the claim i

preferred. Whether the claimant is a citizen of the United States of America; and if so, whether he is a native or naturalized, and where is now his domicil; if he claims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicil; or if he claims in the right of another, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was

then, and where is now, his domicil. 3. Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when the claim had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or thereof, then who is such other person, and what is, or was, the nature and extent of his interest; and how, when, by what means, and for what consideration the transfer of rights or interest, if any such were, took place between the parties.

4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may at any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any what sum of money or other equivalent as indemnifica-tion for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the claim is founded; and f so, when, and from whom, the same was re-

And that time may be allowed to the claimants to prepare and file the memorials above

mentioned, it is further Ordered, That when this Board shall close the present session, it will adjourn to meet a gain upon the third Monday of December next, at which time it will proceed to decide whether the memorials which may have been iled with the Secretary are in conformity to the foregoing orders, and proper to be reother business that may come before it; and that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the journals authorized to pub-lish the laws of the United States. By order of the Board,

J. E. FROST, Sec. The papers authorized to publish the aws of the United States will insert the above otice once a week until the third Monday of December next, and forward their accounts to this office for payment. sept 21-25 lawtCMD

LAMBERT REARDON & SON,

No. 153 Baltimore Street. HAVE just opened a general assortment of FALL GOODS,

French, British & Domestic. Their stock is entirely fresh and will be offered at a very small advance, by the piece or otherwise. Orders from their friends and forthe best terms.

NOTICE.

ATILLIAM HUGHLETT informs all persons having business with him, that i s desired by him to be punctually attended to at his office at Galloway; -no negotiable note due to him, which he is obliged to place in Bank for collection, will thereafter be renew-

He will, without some unforeseen occurrence, he at his residence at Galloway near Easton, every Monday, until Christmas next.

FOR RENT.

HE House on Washington street at pre sent occupied by Mrs. Ridgaway and for a number of years by Mrs. Holmes, as a Millinery Store, for which business it is a first rate stand, having been so long occupied for that purpose and none other. It will be rented low to a good tenant, and possession will be given on the first of January next. For terms apply to JOHN MECONEKIN. Easton, Nov. 20th, 1832 3w

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officer's Fees have persons indebted for Officer's Fees have 24, for 1832. To be drawn on SATURDAY, promised payment of the same, but finding Dec. 21, 1832. \$20,000, \$10,000, 100 of \$1. very little exertions on their part made to 000. comply with their promises, I am induced to notice them, through the medium of the news papers, that unless punctual payments are made, and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution, especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last year's fees as well as the present.

I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore, and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually, they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements, and punctuality will be

The public's humble servant. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

HAT STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of i forming his friends and the public generally that he has received, and intends constantly to keep a handsome assortment of Baltimore made

HATS,



tually to all oders. His store is on Washing ton Street, next door to Hopking & Edmond son's Store, where he will be glad to accommodate purchasers for Cash, Furs, &c. GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

Easton, Nov. 27 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE Of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, the next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M, and 2 o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called Arby Manor, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county, about two miles from Denton,—the late residence of Philemon Plummer, deceased; on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen,

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 teen to twenty five days after it is published, at ratification of the sale by the court, and other words, before a book could be bound i upon the payment of the whole of the purchase | Philade phia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermor 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 has been interested therein, or in any part 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 Philemon Plummer are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Carone county court, within six months from the day of sale-or they may otherwise be exclu-ded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee. 4w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on WED-NESDAY the 12th day of December next, at the residence of the Subscriber, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture,-his stock of Horses, among which is a very fine Oscar mare with foal by Roanoke. Also, his stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. TERMS OF SALE.

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

N. B. Will be offered for sale at the same ime and place and on the same terms (if not before disposed of at private sale) a first rate Chariotte which was purchased at the sale of undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes

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 equests all persons holding assessable propery in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE. No. 113, Baltimore Street.

SYLVESTER, known as the "all and ever lucky Sylvester," has sold within three months four prizes of \$30,000, two of 25,000 and 20,-

And not a week passes but Sylvester sells Trile page and Index. the Capitals, and pays them in specie on de-Dorders sent by mail to Sylvester, will neet with the most prompt and confidential Poyment at all times in advance

attention. NEW YORK LOTTERY, Class No. 45 for 1832. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1832. 66 number Lottery-10 drawn ballots.

Tickets only 10. Lowest prize 12. 40,000 | 20 1,000 10,000 5.000 300 3.160 Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarter \$2 50.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No.

Tickets 10-Lowest prize 12. \$20,000 | 100 10,000 | 16 5,000 56 100 3,000 Am'ting to 566,880. Tickets 10-Halves -Quarters 2 50.

MORE PRIZES. The all lucky ever fortunate Sylvester had the pleasure of selling the following comfortsble prizes in the 14th Class Virginia State Lottery, drawn October 26th.

Combination 42 45 54 half ticket do \$3,000 2 45 57 whole do do 1,000 13 45 57 half do do 1,000 do 2 31 44 quarterdo do 1,000 And in the 39th Class New York Lottery, Combination do 10 25 40 prize of \$1,000. Also several others of lesser denomination, all of the above prize tickets were sent to our numerous correspondents in different sections

This is sufficient proof that all orders should be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER,

nov 27 FOR RENT,

HE Frame House on Washington Street, occupied at present by Mr. Stephen Husey, opposite the Methodist Protestant Church, and next door to Dr. Ennalls Martin. Also the Frame House on Goldsborough Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Kersey, and formerly by the subscriber. There are good gardens attached to both, and an experience and a part of the subscriber. cellent smoke house and wood house to the latter. Apply to WILLIAM BARNETT.

8w

riodical,

ENTITLED THE SPLECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Containing equal to Fifty Vo'umes for five Dollars.

PROSPECTUS.

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

There is growing up in the United States a nu rerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary inwith out houses &c., all in pretty good repair, formation emanate, feel themselves at a great loss being the farm held and owned by the late for that mental food which education has fitted Philemon-Plummer deceased, and which will them to enjoy. Books are chesp in our princi be sold for the payment of his debts. The pal cities, but in the interior they cannot be proterns of sale are as follows, the purchaser or cured as soon as published, nor without consider terms of sale are as follows, the purchaser of rable expense. To supply this desideratum is purchasers, will be required to pay one third the design of the present mederaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good

reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door. Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Se lect Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifother words, before a book could be bound in may be perusing it in their parlours.
To elucidate the advantages of "The Select

Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is mly necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for exam ple; the Chronicles of the Cannonga: e occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1,25 to \$1,50. The whole would be readily contained in numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thiry-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting he newspaper form.—But we consider transmis-sion by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own bomes with equal to a out Fifty Volumes of the common Landon nove size for Five Dollars. This may not take fity two vecks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each umber, yet when there is a press of very inte esting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent or five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive rem London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edin-burgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. Prom the former we shall select it e best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketch-es, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such lite ary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lo ver of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works now out of prin', may also occasionally be re-pro-duced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of intro-ducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, sa the gentleman who has the late T. P. Smith, and has been very little used.

J. C. and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and noral community, and of the consequences, desemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental Point & Duffil Blankaliment. His situation and engagements affords ets. him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liveepool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary

department It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

Baltimore, Oct 9-16 If PHILLIP MACKEY.

Orders from their friends and for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

PHILLIP MACKEY.

Old L.

Sicily conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS,-"The Select Circulating Library" will Port and Teneriff e printed weekly on a double medium sheet of Old Cognac Brandy fine paper in octave form, with three columns on do Dupoys-very sup. a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry Old Monongahela whis-

safely to the most distant post office.
It will be printed and finished with the same are and accuracy as book work. The whole fifry-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopa-dis.—Each volume will be accompanied with a

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each, -a price at which it connot be afforded uni-se extensively patronised, -

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20 00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—
C'ubs of five individua's may thus procure the
work for \$4 00, by uniting in their remittances. Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his xpense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

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

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

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

General Agricultural & Horticul

tural Establishment. COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agricy, and the Office of the American Farmen, at No. 16, S. Calvert St. Baltimore; in connexion with a Stock

the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above name ed establishment, respectfully informs farmers gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orparticularly, that he is prepared to execute or-ders in any or all of its departments; and he so-licits those who feel interested in his plan to for-nish 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 his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union requantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his feed to the SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and label led, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the II. who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety.

Easton, Dec. 4. Sw

A New, Cheap, and Popular Pe- many of which are very rare and valirable eerls, plants, trees, roo's, vittes, domestic soi proks, implements, and last, though not mals, books, implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual con. ribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an ad. vertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subser her is agent also for the principal nutseries and gardens in the Union - and for several celebra ed breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other do. mestic animals-a'so for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assort. ment of whose celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times he had from him, wholesale and retail, on the best terms Add I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

> LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed the ahis LANDS in Florida, is ready to receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less than one sec on, of the General's Township of land. About 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Town-hip, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale all be cash, or one fourth in cash, and the resi lue in annual instalments, sati factorily secured, with interest on the amount of excluinstalment from the day of sale. This Township of land ad-joining the city of Tallahassee; and, in reference to loc lity, health, fullness of climate, fertility and

on, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.
Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832. nov 27-dec 11

daption of soil to the culture of sugar, and cot-

Bank of Maryland,

Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of he officers thereof in receiving deposites of money subject to interest, viz:-

For deposites payable ninety days af-ter demand, certificates shall be i-sued bearing interest at the rate per annam of For deposites payable thirty days af-

ter demand, certificates shall be issuel bearing interest at the rate per an-On current accounts, or deposites subject to be chrcked for at the pleasore of the depositor, interest shall be

allowed at the rate of R. WILSON, Cashier. By order,

FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment of

FRESH GOODS. SUITED TO THE SEASON: AMONG WHICH ARE Cloths of various col- | Merino, Cashmere,

ours and qualities, Thy bet & Circas-Cassimeres and Cassi sian Shawls, long Baizes and Flannels. & square, a large assortment.

Bombazines and Bombazetts. Merinoes & Circassians, a great va-

key

White & brown Shirt-Cotton Yarn, &c. Lindseys and Kerseys, GROCERIES, Viz:

Barage, Crape Lisse

and other fancy

handkerchiefs,

Irish Linens & Lawns,

Old L. P. Madeira Sherry and Lisbon Hyson Black Sperm Oil & Candles.

Cheese-very nice Buckwheat Flour Powder and Shot LIKEWISE

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of the newest style; together with a large at-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. and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in Easton, Nov. 13 Sw WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAI-LORS, 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 in-

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idue of the year - BY EDWARD MULL PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF TH

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By Andrew Jackson, President of WHEREAS, a Convention in the State of South ave passed an Ordinance by

eclare, "That the several act facts of the Congress of tates purporting to be laws osing of duties and imposts ortation of foreign commodition having actual operation and e n the United States, and more " two acts for the same pu ie 29th of May, 1828, and o f July, 1832, Gare unauthoriz Constitution of the United Stat plate the true meaning and in of, and are null and void, and no pinding on the citizens of that officers; and by the said Ordin further declared to be unlawfu the constituted authorities of t of the United States to enforce nent of the duties imposed .! cts within the same State, an the duty of the Legislature to aws as may be necessary to fect to the said Ordinance; AND WHEREAS, by the said t is further ordained, that in aw or equity, decided in the said State, wherein shall be uestion the validity of the ance, or of the acts of the hat may be passed to give it he said laws of the United St eal shall be allowed to the court of the United States, 1 opy of the record be permitt

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of their duty as citizens States, contrary to the law try, subversive of its co having for its object the the Union-that Union, wl our political existence, l without any other ties to those of patriotism and a through a sanguinary str ous independence-that hitherto inviolate, which our happy Constitution, by the favor of Heaven t perity at home, and high broad, rarely, if ever, cq tory of nations. To pro of our political existence tion, to maintain inviol national honor and pr justify the confidence n have reposed in me, I, BON, President of the U thought proper to issu CLAMATION, stating Constitution and laws measures adopted by South Carolina and to have put forth to susta the course which duty pursue, and, appealing ing and patriotism of them of the consequer evitably result from a

> Strict duty would r ing more than the exe ers with which I am ser be invested, for p of the Union and for

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WEDNESDAY EVENING DECEMBER 12, 1832.

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EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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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 of acts of the Congress of the United reasons alleged by the State, good or States purporting to be laws for the im- bad, must prevail. If it should be said posing of duties and imposts on the im- that public opinion is a sufficient check portation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especial-" two acts for the same purposes on the 29th of May, 1828, and on the 14th however, a restraint in this last case, of July, 1832, "are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and vi- State more indefensible, and which does olate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void, and no law," nor binding on the citizens of that State or its ed by Congress—one to the Judiciary, officers; and by the said Ordinance, it is the other to the People, and the States further declared to be unlawful for any of the constituted authorities of the State or of the United States to enforce the pays ment of the duties imposed by the said gainst an application to review it, both acts within the same Stale, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to pass such faws 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 tion, and treaties made under it, are the law or equity, decided in the Courts of supreme law of the land-and for greatsaid State, wherein shall be drawn in sucstion the validity of the said Ordi- ery State shall be bound thereby, any nance, 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 refutation, that no Federative Govern-Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allow. ed for that purpose, and that any person sequence. If South Carolina considers attempting to take such appeal shall be the revenue laws unconstitutional, and punished as for a contempt of Court;

clares, that the people of South Caroliclear constitutional objection to their colma will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no revema will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no reverma will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no reverma will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no reverma will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no reverma will maintain the said Ordinance at lection in every other port, and no reverma will be a said ordinance at lection in every other port, and no reverma will be a said ordinance at lection in every other port, and no reverma will be a said ordinan every hazard; and that they will consider nue could be collected any where; for the passage of any act by Congress abol- all imposts must be equal. It is no an- asserts to be unconstitutional; -that the ishing or closing the ports of the said swer to repeat, that an unconstitutional State, or otherwise obstructing the free law, is no law, so long as the question of its the amount raised by them is greater 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 harrass her commerce, or to enforce the said acts constitutional, and, as has been shown, causes alleged to justify an open opposiotherwise 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 been dissolved in its infancy. The exsaid State will thenceforth 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

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 thought they possessed the right of nulthe Union-that Union, which, cocval with lifying the act by which it was declared 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 a. broad, rarely, if ever, equalled in the history of nations. To preserve this bond of our political existence from destruction, to maintain inviolate this state of national honor and prosperity, and to justify the confidence my fellow-citizens have reposed in me, I. ANDREW JACKson, President of the United States, have shought proper to issue this my PRO. CLAMATION, 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 in-

ers with which I am now, or may herear and support of our confederation were reduced to its defence and support. Werewe miss unequally—here it suffers articles to be from the Union and for the execution of the form, it was in that of a solemn league taken, my countrymen, in attaching this that ought to be taxed—there it taxes the

laws. But the imposing aspect which of several States by which they agreed importance to the Constitution of our that ashe to TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, 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 justily 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 rate on individuals. They had no Judination only declare an Act of Congress void, but prohibit is a second of the second but prohibit its execution—that they may do this consistently with the Constitution -- that the true construction of that in: strument permits a State to retain Ats place in the Union, and yet be bound by rogation 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 on which all the others rest, is, "to form by the theory, there is no appeal, the a more perfect Union." Now, is it posdeclare, "That the several acts and parts by the theory, there is no appeal, the against the abuse of this power, it may be asked why it is not deemed a sufficient guard against the passage of an uncon-stitutional Act by Congress. There is, which makes the assumed power of a not exist in the other. There are two appeals from an unconstitutional Act pass There is no appeal from the State decisison in theory, and the practical illustration shows that the courts are closed a judges and jurors being sworn to decide in its favor. But reasoning on this sub- destroy it, ject is superfluous when our social compact in express terms declares, that the laws of the United States, assumed by laws of the United States, its Constituer caution adds, "that the judges in evthing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And it may be assented without fear of ment could exist without a similar provision. Look for a moment to the con And, finally, the said Ordinance de- the port of Charleston, there would be a that the obnexious laws, although they tion, which would you think the safest deposilegality is to be decided by the State itself; for every law operating injuriously

> there is no appeal. If this doctrine had been established at an earlier day, the Union would have cise law in Pennsylvania, the embargo and non-intercourse law in the Eastern States, the carriage tax in Virginia, were all deemed unconstitutional and were more unequal in their operation motives of those who passed it. Howevthan 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 unconstitutional purpose, entertained by into which we were forced, to support the dignity of the nation and the rights. of our citizens, might have ended in de- make that law void: for how is that purfeat and disgrace instead of victory and honor, if the States who supposed it a ruinous and unconstitutional measure had and denying supplies for its prosecution. trine, and you give to the States an un-Hardly and unequally as those measures controlled right to decide, and every law bore upon several members of the Union, to the Legislatures of none did this effici- therefore, the absurd and dangerous doc ent and peaceable remedy, as it is cal- trine should be admitted, that a State led, suggest itself. The discovery of may annul an unconstitutional law, or one this important feature in our Constitution that it deems such, it will not apply to the was reserved to the present day. To the present case. 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 tem of taxation that would operate with evidence of its impracticable absurdity, our constitutional history will also afford abundant proof that it would have been and if all laws of that description may be repudiated with indignation had it been proposed to form a feature in our gov- then indeed is the Federal Constitution

ernment. dent on another power, we very early considered ourselves as connected by We have received it as the work of the common interest with each other.— assembled wisdom of the nation. We Leagues were formed for common de- have trusted to it as to the sheet anchor fence, and before the Declaration of In- of our safety in the stormy times of condependence we were known in our ag- flict with a foreign or domestic foe. We 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 our confederation were reduced to it with sacred are as the palladium of our liberties, and with all majority of the voters in any one State may palladium of our liberties, and with all majority of the voters in any one State may palladium of our liberties, and with all on a real or supposed knowledge of the intensity of the voters in any one State may palladium of our liberties, and with all on a real or supposed knowledge of the intensity of the voters in any one State may on a real or supposed knowledge of the intensity of the voters in any one of a real or supposed knowledge of the intensity of the voters in any one of a real or supposed knowledge of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the voters in any one of the intensity of the gregate character As THE UNITED COL- have looked to it with sacred and as the onies of America. That decisive and palladium of our liberties, and with all

that they would collectively form one country? Was our devotion paid to the nation for the purpose of conducting weathed, inefficient, clumsy contrivance. some certain domestic concerns and all foreign relations. In the instrument form. ing 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 hould 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 oper

But the defects of the confederation need not be detailed. Under its operaion 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 no other of its laws than those it may happy Constitution was formed, but forms choose to consider as constitutional. It ed in vain, if this fatal doctrine prevails. is true, they add, that to justify this ab- 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, sible 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 prevailing faction in a State?-Every man of plain, unsophiscated 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

> I consider then the power to annul a one State, INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE EX. ISTENCE OF THE UNION, CONTRADICTS ED EXPRESSLY BY THE LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION, UNAUTHORIZED BY ITS SPIRIT, INCONSISTENT WITH EVERY PRINCIPLE ON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED, AND DESTRUCTIVE OF THE GREAT OR SECT FOR WHICH IF WAS FARMED

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

The preample rosts its justification on has a right to prevent their execution in these grounds:-It assumes as a fact, But if you were assembled in general convention of manufactures, which purpose it operation of these laws is unequal;-that than is required by the wants of the go. vernment; -and finally, that the proceeds local purpose, that which you must acknow! upon any local interest will be perhaps are to be applied to objects unauthorized thought, and certainly represented, as un by the Constitution. These are the only tion 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 constiturionality is drawn in question from the er apparent this purpose may be in the present case, nothing can be more dangerous than to admit the position that an the members who assent to a law enact ed under a constitutional power, shall pose 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 docmay be annulled under this pretext. If,

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 sys perfect equality. If the unequal operation of a law makes it unconstitutional, abrogated by any State for that cause, unworthy of the slightest effort for its In our colonial state, although depens preservation. We have hitherto relied on it as the perpetual bond of our Union.

wretched, inefficient, clumsy contrivance. which this new doctrine would make it? Did we pledge ourselves to the support right of of an airy nothing, a bubble that must be their se blown away by the first breath of disaf- of the er fection? Was this self destroying, vision- all the ary theory, the work of the profound of the statesmen, the exalted patriots, to whom the task of constitutional reform was entrusted? Did the name of Washington strusted sanction, did the States deliberately rati- have smore ly such an anomaly in the history of fun- this has damental legislation? No. We were that it al not mistaken. The letter of this great instru-ment is free from this radical fault: its lan guage directly contradicts the imputation: its thes have put spirit-its evident intent contradicts it. No The same we did not err! Our constitution does not of the same contain the absurdity of giving power to make er and see laws and another power to resist them. The sa ges whose memory will always be reverenced a have given us a practical, and as they hoped, a as permanent constitutional compact. The Father of his country did not allix 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 impli-cation. Search the debates in all their Conventions—examine the speeches of the most zealous opposers 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 ever those of the States—or to show that implication, as is now contauded, could defeat it. No-we have not erred! The 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 prosperits. 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 eased by them are greater than are required, and that the proceeds will be un constitutionally 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 Repre-sentatives 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. Vet the discretion must exist somewhere. The Com stitution 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 differ eut States, nor the States in their separate ca-pacity, nor the Chief Magistrate elected by the people, have any tepresentation. Which is the most discreet disposition of the power? I do not ask you, tellow citizens, which is the constitutional disposition,-that instrument speaks a language not to be misunderstood. wise provisions already made by your Consti-tution? If this should be the result of your deliberations when providing for the future are you, can you be trady, to risk all that we hold dear, to establish, for a temporary and edge 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 when ever any law of the U. 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 characterises 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 lerying the

These are the allegations contained in the Ordinance. Examine them seriously, my fellow citizeus,-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 they justify the reckless, destructive course, which you are di-rected 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 rigthfully annulled. unless it be so framed as no law ever will or same can be framed. Congress have a right to pass laws for raising revenue, and each State have a right to oppose their execution-two rights directly opposed to each other-and yet not s this absurdity supposed to be contained in an instrument drawn for the express purpose of avoiding collissions between the State the general government, by an assembly of the most enlightened states en and purest patriots ever embodied for a similar purpose.

In vain have these sages declared that Conress shall have power to lay and collect tax ef, 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 faw of the land, and that the Judg es in every State shall be bound thereby, and thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding "—In vain have the people of the several States solennly 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! inef-fectual restrictions! vile profanation of oaths! miserable mockery of legislation! -if a bare

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VOL. V .-- No. 16.

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State, or otherwise obstructing the free law, is no law, so long as the question of its

tion of manufactures, which purpose it wise provision-already made by your Constitutional;—that the character (as has been shown for another pose) commenced with its very existence.

Under the Royal Government we had no every hazard; and that they will consider | nue could be collected an otherwise than through the civil tribunals there is no appeal.

rescribes to the people of South Caroli-States, contrary to the laws of their country, subversive of its constitution, and try, subversive of its constitution. the Union-that Union, which, coeval with lifying the act by which it was declared tion of motive made? Admit this docthose of patriotism and a common cause, through a sanguinary struggle to a gloristic distriction of the Legislatures of none did this efficient to propose their execution—two of all. It was produced by mutual satisfies of the trine should be admitted, that a State have a right to oppose their execution—two of all. It was produced by mutual satisfies of the trine should be admitted, that a State have a right to oppose their execution—two of all. of our political existence from destruc- reducing it to practice. tion, to maintain inviolate this state of If the doctrine of a State veto upon the wisdom of man never yet contrived a sysnational honor and prosperity, and to laws of the Union carries with it internal tem of taxation that would operate with justify the confidence my fellow-citizens evidence of its impracticable absurdity, perfect equality. If the unequal operation and have power to of a nation might dissolve its connexion with in a single State to involve all the others in have reposed in me, I. ANDREW JACK- our constitutional history will also afford tion of a law makes it unconstitutional, nave reposed in me, 1. And REW JACKour constitutional instory will also afford to our also makes it unconstitutional, the other parts, to their injury or ruin, with out committing any offence. Secession, like abundant proof that it would have been abundant proof that cause, those laws and that Constitution shall be the abrogated by any State for that cause, the other parts, to their injury or ruin, with out committing any offence. Secession, like abundant proof that it would have been and if all laws of that description may be constitution shall be the abrogated by any State for that cause, the other parts, to their injury or ruin, with out committing any offence. Secession, like abundant proof that it would have been and if all laws of that description may be constitution and that Constitution and that the Judgjustified by the extremity of oppression; but to propose it at all hazards.

The other parts, to their injury or ruin, with out committing any offence. Secession, like out committi 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 the course which dependent the meaning of terms, and can easily be done to the constitution or laws of any State the meaning of terms, and can easily be done to the constitution or laws of any State the meaning of terms, and can easily be done to the constitution or laws of any State the meaning of terms, and can easily be done to the constitution or laws of any State the meaning of terms, and can easily be done to the constitution or laws of any State the meaning of terms, and can easily be done to the constitution or laws of any State the meaning of terms, and can e

he nation of the views I entertain of this important question, as well as a distinct enunciation of the course which my sense I duty will require me to pursue.

indefeasible right of resisting acts which pressive to be endured; but on the not only declare an Act of Congress void, WHEREAS, a Convention assembled the uncontrolled right to decide what it. The most important among these in the State of South Carolina, laws deserve that character, is to give objects, that which is placed first in rank, ave passed an Ordinance by which they the right of resisting all laws. For, as on which all the others rest, is, "to form lectare, "That the several acts and parts by the theory, there is no appeal, the a more perfect Union." Now, is it posf acts of the Congress of the United reasons alleged by the State, good or sible that even if there were no express tates purporting to be laws for the im- bad, must prevail. If it should be said provision giving supremacy to the Conosing of duties and imposts on the im- that public opinion is a sufficient check stitution and laws of the United States ortation of foreign commodities, and now against the abuse of this power, it may over those of the States-can it be conbe asked why it is not deemed a sufficient ceived, that an instrument made for the the United States, and more especial- guard against the passage of an uncon- purpose of forming a more perfect Utwo acts for the same purposes on stitutional Act by Congress. Incre is, mon, than that of the confederation, and the same purposes of local interest, of personal animosities, that were however, a restraint in this last case, could be so constructed by the assembled prejudices, of personal animosities, that were wisdom of our country as to substitute for made to bring it into existence, will again be patriotically offered for its support.

The two remaining objections made by the confederation a form of government and interest, or other confederation and the same purposes of local interest, or other confederation, and the same 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 confederation and the confederation and the same prejudices, of personal animosities, that were made to bring it into existence, will again be patriotically offered for its support. f July, 1832, fare unauthorized by the which makes the assumed power of a wisdom of our country as to substitute for Constitution of the United States, and vi- State more indefensible, and which does that confederation a form of government late the true meaning and intent there- not exist in the other. There are two dependent for its existence on the local f. and are null and void, and no law," nor appeals from an unconstitutional Act pass, interest, the party spirit of a State, or of inding on the citizens of that State or its ed by Congress-one to the Judiclary, a prevailing faction in a State?-Every fficers; and by the said Ordinance, it is the other to the People, and the States, man-of plain, unsophiscated understandurther declared to be unlawful for any of There is no appeal from the State decis- ing, who hears the question, will give he constituted authorities of the State or ison in theory, and the practical illustra- such an answer as will preserve the Uof the United States to enforce the pay tion shows that the courts are closed a nion. Metaphysical subtlety, in pursuit gainst an application to review it, both of an impracticable theory, could alone acts within the same State, and that it is judges and jurors being sworn to decide have devised one that is calculated to

sequence. If South Carolina considers Ordinance. ttempting to take such appeal shall be the revenue laws unconstitutional, and The preample rests its justification on has a right to prevent their execution in these grounds:-It assumes as a fact, And, finally, the said Ordinance declares, that the people of South Carolical and will maintain the said Ordinance at making the collected any where: for making making the conventions when they ratified the collected any where: for the protection of the States, or would you sanction the last reconventions when they ratified those provisions, and acting in separate discuss its provisions, and acting in separate that the obnoxious laws, although they tion, which would you think the safest deposition, which would you add a clause giving it to conventions when they ratified those provisions, and acting in separate discuss its provisions, and State, or otherwise obstructing the free law, is no law, so long as the question of its the amount raised by them is greater ingress or egress of vessels to and from legality is to be decided by the State it than is required by the wants of the go. hold dear, to establish, for a temporary and have no other agency than to direct the mode pressions began as united colonies. he said ports, or any other act of the self; for every law operating injuriously vernment; and finally, that the proceeds local purpose, that which you must acknowl- in which the votes shall be given. The can- were the United States under the confedera the said ports, or any other act of the self; for every law operating injuriously refined in the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorized and the self; for every law operating injuriously refined in the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorized and the self; for every law operating injuriously refined in the proceeds local purpose, that which the votes shall be given. The call the votes shall be given the votes shall be given the votes shall be given. The electors of a majority of are chosen. The electors of a majority of thought, and certainly represented, as unsupported to objects unauthorized by the Constitution. These are the only call the votes are chosen. The electors of a majority of the constitution. In none of these stages did we can be upon any lave given their votes for one can constitution. In none of these stages did we commerce, or to enforce the said acts constitutional, and, as has been shown, causes alleged to justify an open opposi-

otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the Union; and that the people of the States absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political can connection with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to the laws now complained of the country, and a tan of passengers, and the union, if any at an of passengers, and the union, if any at an of passengers, and the union is the union would have threat of seceding from the Union, if any at an of passengers, and the union would have threat of seceding from the Union, if any at an of passengers, and that we should soon cease threat of seceding from the Union, if any at an of passengers, and that we should soon cease threat of seceding from the Union, if any at an of passengers, and that we should soon cease threat of seceding from the Union, if any at an of passengers, and that we should soon cease to the union of the base of the Union, if any at an of passengers, and that we should soon cease to the union of the Union, if any at an of passengers, and that we should soon cease to the Union, it and the Union is the Union would have at threat of seceding from the Union, it and the Union, it and the Union is the Union would have at threat of seceding from the Union, it and the Union is the Union would have at threat of seceding from the Union, it and the Union is the union would have at the Union is an of passengers, and that we should soon cease to the Union is the intent of second and that we should soon cease to the Union is the union was passed under a power and the union was passed under a power and the union was passed under a power and the union was passed under a power with the union was passed under a power with the union was passed under a power with the union was passed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do;

And will fortiwith proceed that they had the laws now complained of;
And will fortiwith proceed that they had the laws now complained of;

They are paid by the United States, not by the State;
and will fortiwith proceed that they had the laws now complained of; the laws now complained of; the laws now complained of; the law so applying the proceeds, but surely the United States, not by the State; of the particular State from which they come. They are paid by the United States, not by the State; of the particular State from which they come. They are paid by the United States, not by the State; of the particular State from which they come. They are paid by the United States, not by the State; of the reasoning. It would not do to say that they had the representatives of the laws of the laws now complained of; they are paid by the United States, not by the State; of the particular State from which they come. They are paid by the United States, not by the United States, not by the State; of the reasoning. It would not do to say that our constitutional purpose, entertained by of the laws now complained of; the say of the laws now complained of; the law so applying the proceeds, but surely the United States, not by the United Stat the dignity of the nation and the rights ed under a constitutional power, shall a a course of conduct, in direct violation of our citizens, might have ended in de- make that law voids for how is that purof their duty as citizens of the United feat and disgrace instead of victory and pose to be ascertained? How often may having for its object the destruction of thought they possessed the right of nul- profession:-in how many is no declaraour political existence, led our fathers, and denying supplies for its prosecution. trine, and you give to the States an unwithout any other ties to unite them than thardly and unequally as those measures controlled right to decide, and every law lina Ordinance, may be righfully annulled, or in any other manner, its character is the those of patriotism and a common cause, bore upon several members of the Union, may be annulled under this pretext. If, unless it be so framed as no law ever will or same. It is a government in which all the without any other ties to unite them than Hardly and unequally as those measures controlled right to decide, and every law

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 inceive and before the Declaration of Interest in the property of the consequences that must inceive and before the Declaration of Interest in the solution 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 Convention were reduced to the themselves and common interest with each other.—

assembled wisdom of the nation. We have trusted to it as to the sheet anchor of our safety in the stormy times of convention.

Leagues were formed for common department of the propositions in the support them whenever they were called on to execute any office. Vain provisions! inefficit with a foreign or domestic foe. We filter whenever they were called on to execute any office. Vain provisions! inefficit with a foreign or domestic foe. We filter whenever they were called on the consequence of the paramount law, and individually sworn to apport them whenever they were called on the cross of the Union whenever they were called on the consequence of the propositions will profination of oatist filt with a foreign or domestic foe. We filter with a foreign or domestic foe. We feel themselves aggrieved, depart from its opportant step were formed for commont. It was formed the visation of planting the paramount law, and individually sworn to apport them whenever they were called on the first was known that it was formed the upport them whenever they were called on the call the propositions in the first was formed to the compact may when the trust of our scellar of the trust of our scellar on the propositions will profination of oatist first was as state point of our scellar on the propositions will profination of oatist first with a foreign or domestic foe. We feel themselves aggrieved, depart from its out the propositio

are plainly unconstitutional and too op- with. The Government could not ope, strange position that any one State may ciary, no means of collecting revenue.

laws of that description, coupled with framed, and whose conventions approved

ment could exist without a similar pro principle, we must examine the particu. vision. Look for a moment to the con- lar application of it which is made in the

tion to the laws of the country, and a

law that has been or can be passed. The patriots ever embodied for a similar purpose. In vain have these sages declared that Con-

TUESDAY SATURDAY MORNING, the rescaled of the deep interest which the people of the deep interest which the people of the foreign relations. In the instrument formation of the purpose of conducting a resort to stronger measures, while there is a hope that any thing will be publisher of the rescaled to reasoning and remonstrance, by included to reasoning and remonstrance, by the determinations of Congress on all perhaps demand, and will certainly justified and supposed in the constitution of the purpose of conducting that they would collectively form one country? We said about the contents and all thick this new doctrine would make it? In the instrument formation of the purpose of conducting that they would collectively form one country? We said a they continue to the Constitution of our that they would collectively form one country? We said a they continue to the contents and all thick they acreed onto approach in that they would collectively form one country? We said a they country we contrive and all they content to the contents and all thick there is an object, and they propose of conducting the deep interest which the people of the purpose of conducting the deep interest which the people of the purpose of conducting the deep interest which the purpose of the purpose of conducting the deep interest which the purpose of the purpose of conducting the deep interest which the purpose of conducting the deep interest which the purpose of the purpose duestions 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 entition; but no provision was made to entitle people of all the people of one State, to whom the Constitution has given no power on the subject, from whom it has expressly taken it away—

trusted? Did the name of Washington sanction, did the States deliberately ration; but no provision was made to entitle people of one State, to whom the Constitution has given no power on the subject, from whom it has expressly taken it away—

trusted? Did the name of Washington stitution has given no power on the subject, from whom it has expressly taken it away—

trusted? Did the name of Washington stitution has given no power on the subject from whom it has expressly taken it away—

trusted? Did the people of one State, to whom the Constitution has given no power on the subject from whom it has expressly taken it away—

trusted? Did the people of one State, to whom the Constitution has given no power on the subject from whom it has expressly taken it away—

trusted? Did the people of one State, to whom The Ordinance is founded, not on the additional and too operations to be endured; but on the trange position that any one State may of confidence of the confederation of the probabilities execution—that they may one probabilities execution—that they may one of the confederation of But the defects of the confederation but probibit its execution—that they may do this consistently with the Constitution—that the true construction of that insplace 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 abordance of a law, it must be palpably contrary to the Constitution; but it is events and the constitution of the United States, whose delegrates in the Constitution; but it is events and the confederation and the absurdity of giving power to make laws and another power to resist them. The same and they hoped, and our present happy constitution was formed, but forms the other of its laws than those it may consider a consideration abroad. This state of things that they should be endured, and our present happy constitution was formed, but forms the other of its laws than those it may considerate on the laws and another power to resist them. The same and they hoped, a made they hoped, a made from the disposition which we presume the region and from the impression in the absurdity of giving power to make laws and another power to resist them. The same and they hoped, a made they hoped, a made they hoped, a made for the disposition which we presume the constitutional compact. The Father of its closerty did not affix his revered that they constitution 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 Constitutional. The Constitution derivational. The Constitution derivational constitutions and they hoped, and of they another power to resist them. The same of the impression which we persume the specific of the sum of the constitution that they should be endured them and they hoped, and from the disposition which we persume the specific of the constitution that they should be endured them. The same of them of the constitu seation. Search the debates in all their Conventions—examine the speeches of the most seatous opposers to Federal authority—look at the amendments that were proposed—they are all silent—not a syllable ultered, not be laws of the explicit suprement given to the laws of the Existe suprement given to the laws of the United states, by appeal, when a State triangle of the United States are that the sums intended to be raised by them are greater that are required, and that the proceeds will be unconstitutionally offered for its support.

The two remaining objections made by the originating objections made by the constitution has given expressly to congress the right of raising revenue and of extension the sum the public exigencies will constitution and proceeds will be unconstitutionally employed.

The Constitution has given expressly to congress the right of raising revenue and of extension the sum the public exigencies will be as a same unknown. The Constitution decenses the laws of the beam and process of the United States have no control over the constitution and laws of the united states, by appeal, when a State rise 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 external to be raised by them are greater than the sum the public exigencies will be unconstitutionally appeal. The sum the public exigencies will be unconstitutionally of the voters.

The Constitution has given expressly to the voters of the sum the public exigencies will be unconstitutionally of the voters.

The States have no control over the constitution of the constitution of the constituti the United States, and more especially guard against the passage of an unconwe two acts for the same purposes on stitutional Act by Congress. There is, nion, than that of the confederation, and the sacrifices of local interest, of State

exercise of this right, other than that which results from the power of changing the Repre-State, where neither the people of the different States, where neither the people of the different States, nor the States in their separate capacity, not the Chief Magistrate elected by the people, have any representation. Which is the most discrete disposition of the power? I do not ask you, lellow chizens, which is the constitutional disposition,—that instrument radical error on which it reads. speaks a language not to be misunderstood. But if you were assembled in general conven-

rected to pursue. Review these objections, to promote the general good.

and the conclusions drawn from them, once The Constitution of the United States then that even if they were and the national Conmore. What are they? Every law then for forms a gopernment, not a league, and whethand the conclusions drawn from them, once more. What are they? Every law then for raising revenue, according to the South Caro- or it be formed by compact between the States,

gress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises—in vain have 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 paramount law, and individually sworn to penalties consequent on a failure.

support them whenever they were called on Because the Union was formed by compact,

On such expositions and reasonings the Or-

The people of the United States formed the Constitution, acting through the State Legis- side with the power to punish it.

low citizeus,—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 they come in conflict with any other partial or must of course be a league, and that from such

forms a gopernment, not a league, and whetha compact, but it is an offence against the pay the duties that may be imposed without whole Union. To say that any state may at the United States are not a Nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might discause its conveyion with pass laws which shall be neccessary and prop the other parts, to their injury or ruin, with these and countless other evils contrary to en-

to show the nature of that union which con-nects us; but as erroneous opinions on this subject are the foundation of doctrines 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 addressconstitutionality.—But it does not stop there.

It repeals, 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 case arising under the laws.

were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allecats within the same State, and that it is have devised one that is calculated to 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 this further ordained, that in no case of law or equity, decided in the Courts of law or equity of the said Ordinance, or of the acts of the Legislature to pass such law of the United States, and the proper to annul law of the United States, its Constitution of the United States, one such as the polycope of the Courts of law or equity, decided in the Courts of law or equity, decided in the Courts of law or equity of the said Ordinance, or of the acts of the Legislature or the Constitution or the United States, one shall be law of the United States, one shall be law of the United States, one shall be asserted without is a polycope of the said laws of the United States, one shall be asserted without is an or of the acts of the Legislature or the Conventions of the States, and by the Executive power. The South Carolina construction gives it to the Executive power or the law of the United States, one shall be asserted without is an or of the sates, one shall be asserted without is an oreal these and the power of changing the Creating the Congress of the United States, and the power of changing the Creating assertion and thus procure or cheir citize one dright to annul the law of the United States, and where the United States, and of the United States, the United States, and where the United States of the United States, the the United States, the united states and the power of the sates and the states and the sate of the United States, the conformity of the sates and the united states and the sate of the United States, the united states and the sate of the United States, the united states and the 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 a-gainst the U. States. Treason is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reare you, can you be ready, to risk all that we President and Vice President. Here the States separate character; our opposition to its opand you must perceive that the crisis your didate and yet another may be chosen. The consider ourselves in any other light than as conduct presents at this day would recur when people, then, and not the States, are represent forming one nation. Treaties and alliances

would be no right in any one State to exoner-

ate itself from its obligations. So obvious are the reasons which forbid this

ment without the means of support; or an acquiescence in the dissolution of our Union by the secession of one of its members. When the first was proposed, it was known that it could not be listened to for a moment. It was

the name of the people of South Carolina. It vention of all the States; which he says they 'sincerely and anxiously seek and desire.' Yet this obvious and constitutional mode of obtaining the sense of the other States on the construction of the federal compact, and amending it, if necessary, has never been attempted by those who have urged the State that were used to harry you on to the position on to this destructive measure. The State you have now assumed, and forward to the might have proposed the call for a general convention to the other States; and Congress, more is necessary. Contemplate the condition if a sufficient number of them concurred, must of that country of which you still form an im have called it. But the first Magistrate of South Carolina, when he expressed a hope that, "on a view by Congress and the functionaries of the General Government of the merits of the controversy," such a Conven-tion will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress nor any function-tating their intercommunication-defending ary of the General Government has authority their frontiers-and making their name re to call such a Convention, unless it be demanded by two thirds of the States. 'This suggestion then, is another instance of the reckless inattention to the provisions of the Constitution with which this crisis has been madly hurried on; or of the attempt to persuade the people that a constitutional remedy had been sought and refused. If the legislature of S. Carolina "anxiously desire" a General Convention to consider their complaints, why have they not made application for it in the way the Constitution points out. 'The assertion that they "carnestly seek" it is completely negatived by the omission.

This, then, is the position in which we And then add, if you can, without horror and stand. A small majority of the citizens of one State in the Union have elected delegates to a remorse, this happy Union we will dissolvethis picture of peace and prosperity we will State Convention: that Convention has or-dained that all the revenue laws of the United deface-this free intercourse we will interrupt; these fertile fields we will deluge with blood-States must be repealed, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The Governthe protection of that glorious flag we renounce And for what, mistaken men! for what do you or of that State has recommended to the lethrow away these inestimable blessings; for gislature the raising of an army to carry the what would you exchange your share in the adsecession into effect, and that he may be emvantages and honor of the Union? For the powered to give clearance to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended, and it is the intent of this instrument to PRObors, and a vile dependence on a foreign pow er. If your leaders could succeed in establish CLAIM not only that the duly imposed on me the Constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of every day suffering some new insurrection, do Congress shall devise and entrus HOES. Carolina, who have been deludfurned from ition to the laws, of the dunce to his

position to the laws, of the dunce to his incur by obedience to the illelly, that he is izing Ordinance of the Coming the Drug hort those who have refused, and Son, a persevere in their determinal articles con-Constitution and laws of their to point out to all, the perilous sin which the good people of that State harous led,—and that the course they are urged

pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they affect to support. nion by armed force is TREASON. Are you ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the heads Fellow citizens of my native State!-let me not only admonish you, as the first Magistrate of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences; on their heads be the dishonor, of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a but on yours may fall the punishment; on your Father would over his children whom he saw unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of rushing to certain ruin. In that paternal lan- the conflict you force upon the government of guage, with that paternal feeling, let me tell your country. It cannot accede to the mad you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by project of disunion of which you would be the men who are either deceived themselves or first victims; its first Magistrate cannot, if he wish to deceive you. Mark under what preences you have been led on to the brink of insurrection and treason, on which you stand! First a diminution of the value of your staple commodity, lowered by over production in o- world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity ther quarters and the consequent diminution in the value of your lands, were the sole effect | a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines. of the Tariff laws. The effect of those laws and they will point to our discord with a tri-was confessedly injurious, but the evil was umph of malignant joy. It is yet in your powgreatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory er to disappoint them. you were taught to believe, that its burthens show that the descendants of the Pinckneys, were in proportion to your exports, not to your the Sumpters, the Rutleges, and of the thousconsumption of imported articles. Your pride was roused by the ascertion that a submission to those laws was a state of vassalage, and that resistance to them was equal, in patriotic merit, to the opposition our Fathers offered to the oppressive laws of Great Britain. You were told that this opposition might be peaceably-might be constitutionally made-that you might enjoy all the advantages of the Uappeals to your passions, to your State pride, to your native courage, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask which concealed the hideous features of DISUNION, should be taken off.
It fell, and you were made to look with priplacency on objects which not long pural clare that you will never take the field unless would have regarded with horror come into the arts which have brought state—look forward to the conded to.
which it must inevitably lead!
what was first told you as an industiber, enter into this dangerous course. The condend to the condend to the will elive, as the authors of the first at!ack on invites his stitution of your country! Its destroyers call. Acannot be. You may disturb its peace; you That over you; that you will not be stigmatized

political truth was repeated to you, that you may interrupt the course of its prosperity; you had the revolutionary right of resisting all laws may cloud its reputation for stability; but its that were palpably unconstitutional and in-tolerably oppressive—it was added that the right to nullify a law rested on the same printranquillity will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national characblot on the memory of those who caused the de, but that it was a peaceable remedy! This character which was given to it, made you receive with too much confidence the as-sertions that were made of the unconstitutionality of the law and its oppressive effects. Mark, my fellow citizens, that by the admis-sion of your leaders the unconstitutionality must be palpable, or it will not justify either resistance or nullification! What is the meaning of the word pulpable in the sense in which it is here used?—that which is apparent to ev-ery one, that which no man of ordinary in-tellect will fail to perceive. Is the unconstitutionality of these laws of that description? Let those among your leaders who once approved and advocated the principle of protec-tive duties, answer the question; and let them choose whether they will be considered as in capable, then, of perceiving that which must have been apparent to every man of common understanding, or as imposing upon your con nderstanding, or as imposing upon your con dence and endeavoring to mislead you now. In either case, they are unsafe guides in the perilous path they urge you to tread. Ponder ell on this circumstance, and you will know serve the Union by all constitutional means; to how to appreciate the exaggerated language they address to you. They are not champions of liberty emulating the fame of our Revolunary Fathers, nor are you an oppressed people contending, as they repeat to you, a. of a brother's blood should fall upon our land that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United States. Union. There is no settled design to oppress
you.—You have indeed felt the unequal operation of laws which may have been unwisely, not unconstitutionally passed; but that inenot unconstitutionally passed; but that inequestion it involves, whether your sacred Union quality must necessarily be removed. At the quality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were madly urged on to the unfortunate course you have begun, a change in public opinion had commenced. The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a diminution of duties, had already produced a considerable reduction, and that too on some will transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our children. articles of general consumption in your State.

bled for the purpose, having dictated these | ted, and you were authoritatively told that no | signal blessings with which Ho has favored ours | may not, by the madness of party or personal ambition be disregarded and lost; and may His further alleviation of your burthens was to be expected at the very time when the condition is true that the Governor of the State speaks of the country imperiously demanded such a of the submission of their grievances to a conthem to a just and equitable scale. But, as if apprehensive of the effect of this change in allaying your discontents, you were precipitated into the fearful state in which you now find as the only means of attaining the high destivourselves.

portant part !- consider its government unit-

ing in one bond of common interest and gene-

ral protection, so many different States-giving

to all their inhabitants the proud title of AME

RICAN CITIZEN-protecting their commerce-

securing their literature and their arts-facili-

spected in the remotest parts of the earth !-

Consider the extent of its territory, its increas

ing and happy population, its advance in arts, which render life agreeable, and the sciences

which elevate the mind! See education spread-

ing the lights of religion, morality, and gene

ral information into every cottage in this wide

extent of our Territories and States! Behold

it as the asylum where the wretched and op-

pressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honor, and say,

WE, TOO, ARE CITIZENS OF AMERICA-Carolina

is one of these proud States: she has defended: her best blood has cemented this happy Union!

-the very name of Americans we discard .-

ing to your fellow citizens here, and to the

with a vexation they could not conceal; it was

the peace of your country, the lives of its best

citizens, and your own fair fame, to retrace your

steps. Snatch from the archives of your State

the disorganizing edict of its Convention; bid

its members to re-assemble and promulgate the

decided expressions of your will to remain in

the path which alone can conduct you to safety.

prosperity and honor; tell them that compared

to disunion, all other evils are light, because

that brings with it an accumulation of all; de-

the star spangled banner of your country shall

ter will be transferred and remain an eternal

Fellow citizens of the United States! Th

threat of unhallowed disunion; the names of

those, once respected, by whom it is uttered;

the array of military force to support it, denote

the approach of a crisis in our affairs on which

the continuance of our unexampled presperity

our political existence, and perhaps that of al

free governments, may depend. The conjunc-ture demanded a free, a full and explicit enun-

ciation, not only of my intentions, but of my

sure, a frank exposition of my opinions in rela-

tion to the origin and form of our government,

by which it was created, seemed to be proper

Having the fullest confidence in the justness of the legal and constitutional opinion of my du-ties which has been expressed, Arely with e-

qual confidence on your undivided support it

my determination to execute the laws; to pre-

arrest, if possible, by moderate but firm mea-

sures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and, if it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence

of its primeval curse on man for the shedding

and the construction I give to the

to our children.

disorder.

I have urged you to look back to the means In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand. consequences it will produce. Something

By the President :

EDW. LIVINGSON,

Done at the City of Washington this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh. ANDREW JACKSON.

nies to which we may reasonably aspire.

From the New York Gazette, Dec. 7.

Secretary of State.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The readers of the Gazette will find, to-day, he latest news by the packet ship Roscoe Capt. Rodgers; and, although only two days ater than previous advices, adds something to the state of politics abroad, connected with our commercial relations with the European

The dates from Paris are no later than pre ious advices.

There are no later dates from Portugal. Brussels dates of October 19, state, that Gen. Desprez and his staff will go to Louvain this day, and it was expected that the King would proceed to the head quarters of the ar-

my in the course of a week.

Remittances of money for the subsistence of the French troops, were received at Brussels, on the 16th and 18th October.

fairs; Gen. Nypels, remaining Director; Gen. here from Fischbach on his way to Cologue. Kauffmanaer, Finance.

Letters from Antwerp of the 16th, state that dream of a separate independence; a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighnault, were obliged to quit their cantonments health. in the province of Antwerp, in consequence of ing a separation, what would be your situation? the arrival of the Dutch.

Are you united at home; are you free from the The Cholera had entirely ceased in the hosapprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful pitals of Belgium. consequences? Do our neighboring republics, The beautiful palace at Austerlitz, about they excite your envy? But the dictates of a ** ty oblige me solemnly to announce that

succeed. The laws of the United

Sir Charles Column 100 miles from Vienna, was expected to be fit

Iche executed. I have no discretionninistration of Mauritius, and is to be succeed-... the subject ; my duty is emphatied by Sir William Nicolay.
The Central Board of Health of England S.7. mounced by the Constitution. Those told you that you might peaceably prevent reported at Whitehall, on the 22d Oct. new

cases of cholera 401, deaths 199, recoveries

Rer execution, deceived you; they could not be deceived themselves. They know that a to threible opposition could alone prevent the ex-Becution of the laws, and they know that such 335, decrease 143, remaining 837. A great enthusiam in the cause of Portugal seemed to be prevalent throughout many of he sea ports of Great Britain. Many recruits opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion: but be not deceived by names: disuthe sea ports of Great Britain. Many recruits for Don Pedro had been voluntarily enlisted, and had sailed for Oporto.

Accounts from Madrid to the 10th of Nov. state that a general amnesty in favor of all political offenders, was contemplated by the new

Letters from Vienna to the 10th Oct. state that the Austrian government was intent on the means of bringing about an armistice in

Portugal. Count Pozzi di Borgho was at Munich on would, avoid the performance of his duty; the the 14th October, engaged in bringing the new members of the Greek regency into the views consequences must be fearful for you, distressof his master, the Emperor Nicholts. friends of good government throughout the

Accounts from Cronstadt, of Oct. 12, state that the King of Bavaria continues, notwithstanding all the instigations of the cabinets of Austria and Prussia, to refuse publicity to the resolutions of the Diet of the 28th of June and 5th July. The resolution of the 5th June There is vet time to is stated to have been hurried orward in such a manner that the Bavarian minister had not ime to receive his instructions, and cons quently did not vote on that pont, nor has the revolutionary history; will not abandon that Uacceptance been since given. The king of Bavaria is spoken of as bing otherwise dissanion to support which, so many of them fought and bled and died. I adjure you as you honor isfied with the Diet, and will, it is supposed, their memory; as you love the cause of freedom soon avow his opposition openly to those fiats, to which they dedicated their lives; as you prize

in which line of conduct the king of Wirtem. berg will probably join him.
The London Courier of the 22d October observes, it is reported, and we are inclined to give credence to the report, that the decision of the Court of Berlin, as communicated by Count Donhoff to the Court of Holland, is, that his majesty of Prussia consents to the coercive measures of a blockade of Holland by the combined fleets of France and England and that the expences of this should be defrayed from the debt due from Belgium to Hol-

land, but that his majesty is fixed in resolution

my into Belgium. The Sun of the same date adds-It does to for the immediate adoption of coercive measures against Holland. As the king of Belgium

however, has declared that he will not wait longer than the end of the month for the deans coming to blows, some demonstration at least will be made by Great Britain and France ica are most alarming and distressing relative

The same paper says-The private letters from Holland this morning describe the enthusiasm of the Dutch nation as almost amounttermined to sacrifice their lives in defending the same source had stated, that 8 or 9 huntheir just cause. The navy of Holland have come to a firm resolution, should the English principles of action; and as the claim was as-serted of a right by a State to annul the laws of the Union and even to secede from it at pleaand French fleets come to their shores and attack them, if they are overpowered, to blow their ships up alongside of those of their enemies, similar to what Van Spike did, before they surrender.

The Courier of the above date remarks-It has been confidently affirmed, by a party in due. fleet under the command of Admiral Villeneuve, will join the English fleet at Spithead

on Thursday next. According to the most recent accounts from Turkey, the Sultan is in a very dangerous situation. He is said to be fully sensible of this, gress of Ibrahim Pacha. In Constantinople robably be the victim if any commotion should

ake place there. The London Evening Sun of the 22d says-The steamer Royal George left the river on Saturday for Oporto, having on board thirty officers and three hundred men, under the command of a gentleman who raised this bat talion at his own expense, to assist the constitutional cause of the Queen. It is reported that General Count Saldanha, late constitutional Minister of War in Portugal, is in town waiting for orders to go immediately to Opor to with General Stubbs and Cabreira.

The importance of this change was underra. May the great Ruler of nations grant that the extract of a letter, dated Berlin, Oct. 15. The Times of the 23d, gives the following

It is well known that Count Donhoff went | terous and severe-gales blowing almost conto Teplitz, with the despatches which he stantly during the last 25 days. brought from London. It is now said that or-This information comes by letter from ar officer of the Concord; to a mercantile House ders have been given to put in motion two (ac-

From the Bultimore Patriot.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

The brig Mentor, Capt. Peterson, arrived

the 22d of October, by which we have an in-

found under the appropriate head.

BUENOS AYRES.—Owing to the angry

state of public feeling at Buenos Ayres, grow

ing out of the Faulkland Island business, ou

Charge de Affaires, Mr. Baylies, and Mr.

Slacum, our Consul, left that place, and arriv-

ed at Rio, from whence they embarked for

days previous to the Mentor, for Baltimore .-

3. A. were shipping their property from thence,

being apprehensive of a declaration of War

The U. States ship Warren was at Rio when

22d Congress-2d Session.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, attended to day. STANDING COMMITTEES. The following Standing Committees were

On Commerce-Messrs King, Dudley, Sils-

On Manufactures - Messrs. Dickerson, Clay,

On Agriculture-Messra. Seymour, Brown,

On Military Affairs - Messrs. Benton, Troup

On Naval Affairs-Messrs. Dallas, Smith

On Public Lands-Messrs. Kane, Holmes

On Indian Affairs-Messrs. Troop, Poin-

On Claims-Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Nau

On the Judiciary-Messrs, Wilkins, Web

On Post Offices and Post Roads .- Messrs

On Roads and Canals-Messrs. Hendricks,

On Pensions-Messrs. Foote, Chambers

Dickerson, Sprague, and Poindexter.
On the District of Columbia—Messrs

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Dud-

first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Chambers, Holmes, Clayton and Miller.

Hill, Sprague, Dallas, and Buckner.

ley, Holmes, Chambers and Foot.

appropriate Standing Committees.

the table and ordered hirting the public

rember inclusively.

By Mr. Moore:

The President communicated a letter from

Resolved, That the Committee on Public

ands be instructed to inquire into the expe-

diency of granting a pre-emptive right in the

Mr. Moore, and ordered to lie on the ta-

Resolved, That the Committee on Public

Lands be instructed to enquire into the expe-

diency of bringing in a bill reducing the price

Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier, and Ar

Ways and Means-Messrs. Verplanck, In

Claims-Messrs. Whittlesey, Barber, Mc

Sutherland, Newton, Davis of Mass., Jarvis,

Semmes, Armstrong, Chinn, Jenifer, Wm.

Judiciary. - Messrs. Bell, Ellsworth, Daniel, Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, and Coulter.

B. Sheppard and McKennan.

gersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, Gaither

The Senate then adjourned.

announced:

and Polk.

binson, and Ewing.

bec, Johnston, and Bibb.

Knight, Miller, and Seymour.

Cane, Clayton, and Tipton.

Robbins, Webster, and Bibb.

Robinson, Tipton, and Waggaman.

Waggaman, Clay, and Hendricks.

Monday, Dec. 10, 1832.

against the U.S.

le Menter left.

ed this crisis, to see the folly before they feel the misery of civil strife, and aspire a returning the misery of civil strife, and aspire a returning to the the folly before they feel is calculated in the War Department that this o'cclock this day. ing veneration for that Union, which, if we may operation will cost 50,000,000, and one year dare to penetrate His designs. He has chosen of war, 100,000,000. It is said that Prussia, in concert with Russia, has caused a formal protest to be made by its Ambassador, Baron Von Werther, at Paris

against the march of any French troops into Belgium. The same paper gives the following from aother letter of the same date. It seems that the answer given to the dis-

patches brought by Count Donhoff is by no neans an approval of the measures proposed and our Government has now, as before, refused its approbation or assent to violent measures, and Russia and Austria have expressed the U. S. in the ship Jane, which sailed five themselves to the same effect.

This opinion of the three great Powers wa before known at London and Paris, which have caused the journals to say that appearances vere not pacific.

For three days together our capital was full of reports of war; it was said, that two corps were to be put into motion; that a great quantity of military stores and material were to be readiness; and that Prince William, His Majesty's brother, was to proceed immediately to the Rhine, to take the command in

We are able to state on good authority how nuch there is in the above reports. No corps of the army has lately been put in motion; bu announced from the Chair. two divisions, the 4th and 7th, which were to receive the recruits to complete them in the spring, are to be completed immediately by His Majesty's express orders. As for warlike King, Bell, Mangum, and Tomlinson. bee, Forsyth, and Johnston. stores, &cc. it is certain that great activity is observed in the powder manufactories; and this may be to supply the many thousand cartridges expended in the late review. On the other hand, the report of an unexpected jour-The new ministry, according to report, will other hand, the report of an unexpected journey of Prince William to Cologne is confirming the composed as follows: Messrs, de Meulenare, ney of Prince William to Cologne is confirming the color of the color The Courier from Tophitz brought word yesterday that His Majesty will not be at Potsday the first battalion of the civic guards of Hai- before the 21st, and that he enjoys excellent

> From the New York Daily Advertiser. Pipton, Moore, and Prentiss.
> On Private Land Claims—Messrs Poindex OUR CLAIMS AGAINST NAPLES. By the following letter from a correspond ter, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles, and Knight. ent, and extracts from eastern papers, it apears that these claims are at length adjusted lexter, Frelinghuysen, Benton, and Wilkins. It will be recollected that they arose out of eizures made principally in the port of Na tain, Brown, and Moores oles, under the Berlin and Milan Decrees The vessels seized were principally owned at the eastward, and many of them were loaded ster, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, and Mangum. with fish. Correspondence of the New York Daily Ad Grundy, Hill, Ewing, Tomlinson, and Buck-

vertiser. Extract of a letter, from a friend and traveller in Europe dated, Narles, Oct. 7th, 1932.

Several of the government ships have been here lately. The Dandywine and U. States arrived on the 3th ult. and the Concord and John Adams have also been here. The United States, brought out the new Commodore, (Patterson,) and he succeeded Commodore Biddle in command at Mahon. 'The latter goes home by the way of Marseilles (in the Concord,) and Paris. The U. States is said to have had a very favorable passage, touched at Terceira, spending a week at Funchal, ten days at Lisbon, and three at Gibraltar, where she was not permitted to hand any of her officers, a report having been circulated that there was sickness on board. The officers say that there never was a pleasanter and more harmonious company in a ship than those in this vessel, nor a finer crew. Not a death has very small indeed.

Commodore Patterson on obtaining pratique here, communicated his despatches to the King through Mr. Nelson, who demanded claims. A few days after, the John Adams was despatched, at an hour's notice, to Mar seilles, with the result, which was supposed to be a decided refusal. Soon after, Mr. Nel son called upon his Majesty to take leave, pre viously to his returning home in the Concord which is now waiting to convey him to the U States, when the King becoming somewhat alarmed from the conviction that they were ac tually getting in earnest, requested a few days for further consideration of the subject; and there is little or no doubt that the affair will be satisfactorily adjusted.

October 8th - Last evening the Brandywine sailed, at a moment's warning, with the reconsidered answer of his Majesty; and though there is no official information of its nature there is no doubt that the result is very differ not to agree to the entrance of the French arent from the first, or the Brandywine would not so soon have followed the John Adams. Rumour says two millions are offered in lieu not appear that any decision has yet been come of the three millions demanded, with the ad vantages of a favorable commercial treaty; but I know nothing official on the subject.— Bank of the United States from June to No-There is no doubt but a commercial Treaty vember inclusively. with us would be very acceptable to the peocision of the Conference, we may expect that in order to prevent the Dutch and the Belgisuch an event does not take place.

The accounts we have received from Amer. purchase of a quarter section, including their improvements, to settlers on the public lands with or without the consent of the Prussian to the ravages of the Cholera in your city. The last accounts from Paris say the Cholera in your city. The last accounts from Paris say the Cholera was diminishing in New York, and has ceased in Philadelphia: this was up ing to madness. The Dutch people are de- to the 12th of August: previous acounts from dred were dying per week in New York:

2d Postcript, October 10th .- I have seen a letter from good authority, which states that the Neapolitan government have offered to sale at such price only as will reimbuts; the dollars, and to grant us the advantage of a Commercial Treaty on the footing of the most discharging the Indian annuities; and also for favored nation, as an equivalent for the balance

The U. S. ship Concord, Captain Perry, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from the Medierranean, fifty days from Naples.

Mr. Nelson, American Charge des Affaire at Naples, is a passenger, AND IS THE BEARER OF A TREATY, PROVIDING and is making, secretly, preparations for seek- FOR THE PAYMENT OF TWO MIL ing an asylum in some friendly country. It is supposed he will go Italy if the tranquillity of the capital should be endangered by the profor spoliations upon our commerce during the great discontent prevails, and the Sultan would occupation of the throne of Naples by Joseph Bonaparte and Murat.

These claims had been swelled to something Intire, Ihric, Rencher, Dayan, and Grennell. Commerce-Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard, like 3,000,000; but the estimate was probably a high one, and it is supposed that the amount which the government has stipulated to pay, will cover nearly all the fair, bono fide claims.

and Harper. Public Lands-Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, We learn that the claim had been refused Clay, Irvin, Boon, Plummer, and Mason.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Con only three days before the present treaty was concluded, and despatches to that effect were aor, Russell, Pearce, Hammons, Kavanagh actually forwarded to our government by Mr. Doubleday, and Rosne.
District of Columbia. - Messrs. Washington,

· This fortunate conclusion of the negotiation is attributed to our naval demonstration in the neighborhood of that capital. The passage of the Concord has been bois-

Revolutionary Claims .- Messrs. Mulen ourg, Nuckolls, Crane, Bates, of Mass. Stan. difer, Marshall, and Newnan.

Public Expenditures .- Messrs. Hall of N. C. Davenport, Lyon, Thompson, of Ohio, Pierson, Henry, King and Briggs.
Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Johnson of l'enn. Coke, Stanberry, Mardis, Carr, Bul.

lard and Ashley.
Manufactures. -Messrs. Adams. Hoffmar, Lewis, Condict. Findlay, Horn, Worthington here this morning from Rio, having left there and Barbour of Va. . Agriculture-Messrs. Root, McCoy of Va. teresting commercial letter which will be

Smith, of Pa., Chandler, Wheeler, McCoy of Pa, and Tompkins.
Indian affairs—Mossrs. Lewis, Thomson of Ga., Angel, Storrs, Lecompte, Kennon, and Hawkins.

Military Affairs-Messrs, Johnson of Ky., Vance, Blair of S. C., Speight, Adair, Ward, and Thomas of La.
Naval Affairs-Messrs. Anderson, White of N. Y , Milligan, Watmough, Patton, Dearborn, It was reported that American merclants at

and Lansing.
Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Archer, Everett
of Mass. Taylor, Crawford, Barnwell, Wayne,
and Thomas of Md. Territories-Messrs. Kerr, Creighton, Wil-

ams, Huntington, Allen of Ky., Potts, and Revolutionary Pensions-Messrs, Hubbard. sancs, Denny, Pendleton, Bucher, Soule and

Pensions-Messrs. Burgess, Ford, Evans of Maine, Reed of N. Y. Dewart, Slade and Southard. Roads and Canals-Messrs. Mercer, Blair,

Tenu. Letcher, Vinton, Craig, Leavitt and On Foreign Relations-Messrs. Forsyth. Revisal and unfinished Business .- Messrs. On Finance-Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Sils-Reed of Mass. Bouck, Silas Condict. Accounts .- Messrs. Bergen, Burd and Hod-

The Speaker laid before the House a comnunication from the Secretary of War, accompanying a report respecting the revision and consolidation of the several laws relative to the existing military establishment of the United States, drawn up in pursuance of aresolution of the last session; -which report, On the Militia-Messrs Robinson, Clayton, on motion of Mr. Taylor, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wicklifte offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the information upon which the suggestion in his report relative to the expediency of withdrawing the public deposites from the Bank of the United States was founded, which lays one day on the

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of Thursday. ELECTION OF SERGEANT AT ARMS. After four ensuccessful ballots, on the fifth trial, Thomas B. Randelph, of Virginia, was chosen, having 95 votes out of 187, the whole number cast.
Mr. Randolph was introduced into the Hall

by the Doorkeeper, and sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Speight, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Taylor in the Chair. Mr. Speight moved that the Committee go On the Contingent Fund-Messrs. Knight into the consideration of the Message of the Dudley, and Tomlinsom.
On Engrossed Bills-Messrs. Robbins, Ro President-which was agreed to. Mr. Speight then offered a series of resolu-

tions referring the various topics of the Message to the several Standing Committees, and to Select Committees, which were read at ength in the first instance, for information. The several resolutions of reference were then taken up separately.
When the third resolution, which provided

Mr. Kane, pursuant to notice, obtained leave and introduced a bill, supplementary to an act to authorize the Territorial Government of Florida to open a Canal through the Public Lands in said Territory; which was read the that so much of the Message as relates to the sale of all stocks held by the United States in Mr. Poindexter, having obtained leave, inprivate corporations be referred to the Com mittee of Ways and Means, came up, troduced a bill creating new Land Offices in

the late Choctaw purchase, and for the more Mr. Mercer moved to amend it by restrictoccurred on board, and the sick list has been convenient organization of the Land Districts ing the reference to that Committee of the sale in Mississippi; which was read twice, and re of the stock held by the United States in the ferred to the Committee on the Public Lands. Bank of the United States. He contended A resolution from the House of Representa- that the other stocks held by the Government tives for the appointment of Chaplain to the had been subscribed for in pursuance of bills two Houses of Congress, was agreed to, and reported by the Committee on Internal Im to morrow at 12 o'clock was fixed upon for the provements, to which Committee the consideelection of a Chaplain on the part of the Senration of the sale of those stocks ought to be eferred.

Mr. Wilkins gave notice that he would, to-Mr. Speight opposed the amendment for the morrow, ask for leave to introduce a bill for reason that, as the President had recommend-the relief of American citizens, on account of ed the adoption of a new and different policy losses sustained by French spoliations prior to on this subject, the reference should not be made to the Committee, which had been the On motion, various portions of the Presiauthors of the existing state of things. dent's Annual Message was referred to the

After some further remarks from Messrs. Ingersoll, Mercer, and Speight, the question was taken on Mr. Mercer's amendment, which was carried-Ayes 83, Noes 78. The resolution, as amended, was then a-

the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the result of a recent investigation of the affairs of the United States patronis en directed by the Departme subscribers, said on the table and ordered. donted. The resolution referring so much of the Message as relates to the Bank of the United The following refte compensation sted on States to a Select Committee, was then read; Thursday last, were agement is made greed to: upon which a spirited debate arose, in which By Mr. Benton: extent we'
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Tresulessrs. Wickliffe, Speight, Cambrelong, Wayne and Hoffman, took part; when, before the question was taken, Mr. Watmough movry be directed to communicate to the Senate the monthly statements of the affairs of the

d the Committee rise, which was carried. In the House, Mr. Watmough moved the resolutions be printed; which was agreed to:

The House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Williams, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave introduce a bill to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoilations committed on their commerce, prior to the 30th September, 1500.

recently acquired by treaty with the Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians. The following resolution was submitted The bill was then read twice, and on motion of Mr. Wilkins, ordered to be referred to a select committee of five members. In the House of Representatives, The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Blair,

of South Carolina, requesting, for obvious reasons he stated, to be excused from serving on the committee on Military Affairs. The United States for the current annual expandiletter was read, and the request granted by ture for administering the land system, and the House. The House then adjourned.

securing to actual settlers a pre-emption righ There are in the House of Representatives, to their improvements, at such price as may esides the Standing Committees which we have already announced, six other Standing Committees appointed at the beginning of ach Congress, and which continue during In the House of Representatives, when the both sessions, viz: Journal of the proceedings of Thursday were On Expenditures in the Department of read, the following Standing Committees were

State.-Messrs. Lent, Evans, of Pa. and Elections - Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph On Expenditures in the Department of the

Treasury - Messrs. Stevens, Wardwell and Fitzgerald. On Expenditures in the Department of War.-Messrs. A. H. Sheppard, Man and

elder. On Expenditures in the Depar', ment of the Nay, Messrs. Maxwell, Hal', of Tennessee,

and Harper. On Expenditures in the Tost Office Department.-Messrs. Haves, Bates of Maine, and

On Expenditures of the Public Buildings.

Messrs. Young Spence and Tracy. In the Senate, of the Wednesday, Mr. Clay introduced the bill which passed the Senate at its last session to appropriate, for a limited time, the processed softhe sales of the public lands of the United States and for granting lands to of the Unite d States and for granting lands to ferred to tes, which was read twice, and re-

Mr. Chambers reported a bil for interest on advances mad ment during the late war, twice and committed. Mr. ced a bill to "provide for the compact of 1802, between and the State of Georgia," extinguishment of the Cher in said State, &c."] which w

EASTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, PRESIDENT'S PROCI this morning's Whig will be ablest state papers that ha from the American governm

ry strongest, since the Dec pendence: the Proclamation of the United States, called of nullification of South Car For the copy of the Globe taining the Proclamation, w the polite attention of Capta

Steamboat Maryland, who h mediately on the arrival of day evening-on Wednesda an extra sheet to our subscri to such subscribers and other try, as called for it. The views of the Presiden

his proclamation, seem to be dance with public sentiment. no less for its simplicity t think may challenge a com state paper which ornaments national history; and while it to be to convince the judgm Carolinians, the spirit of pa breathes, in the most concili rental regard, is calculated ings of every American, and to leave these men, who have away in the current of their native but to return to the p We forbear however to co

per. It speaks for itself , b for it, and its intrinsic impor thought that it can be passed ed by our readers.

TREATY WITH We invite the attention the terms of this treaty, morning's paper, as well a ing the circumstances under

was obtained. When we advent to the time which has elapsed sind on our commrce that gave mands, the fruitless negotia been entered into by the go (ain indemnity, as well as the tice of the claims themselve approve of the course of the operating upon the fears government, when it had she to the more noble principles It is thus in "asking nothing right, and in submitting t wrong," that our venerable has accomplished more in th of the Government, than ha obtained by any of his prede

length of time. His enemies may slander his country will reap the zens the benefits of the adi drew Jackson.

MISSOURI .- Mr. Benton Senator in Congress. H he whole number again and they scattered, no o f Electors succeeded by a

Virginia Senator.-Wm Albemarle, was this day the United States, in place without opposition. Unti was understood that Mr. I have been nominated; but o bring him forward. A debate arose on a mo postpone the election ich Mr. Rives' Tariff o ed into by that gentieman d by Mr. Gilmer to be or rom Mr. Rives was read which he professed himse

Nullification, Anti-Bank, support of Gen. Jackson. to the agitated state of t by Messrs. Moore, Giln Richmond Whig. ELECTORAL VOT cived the vote of the Electors

otes were for Andrew J. wenty-three votes; for A Vice President, twenty-t The New Jersey Elec on Wednesday, and cas frew Jackson and Mart

James C. Zabriskie w he Electoral decision to Massachusetts.-The is State gave its vote

John Sergeant, James Dedham, one of the El bear the votes to Washi David L. Swain has I

of the State of North C. year, 'Though young, t being one of the first m was, at the time of his e spectable Judges.

DEPARTMENT letter of which the fo has been received a

Mr. J. S. Leggs to Hon, EDWARD LIVINGS Dear Sir: I have the the safe arrival of the

Mr. Chambers reported a bill providing for the Province of New Mexico, and beg leave to refinal settlement of the claims of certain States mark that the quantity of fur and coin brought for interest on advances made to the Government during the late war, which was read wice and committed. Mr. Forsyth introduced a bill to "provide for the fulfilment 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.-II this morning's Whig will be found one of the ablest state papers that have ever emanated from the American government, if not the ve ry strongest, since the Declaration of Independence: the Proclamation of the President of the United States, called forth by the acts of nullification of South Carelina.

For the copy of the Globe of Tuesday, containing the Proclamation, we are indebted to the polite attention of Captain Taylor, of the Steamboat 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.

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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 advent to the great length of time which has elapsed since the aggressions on our commrce that gave origin to these demands, the fruitless negotiations which have been entered into by the government to ob. tain 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 in "asking nothing which is not clearly right, and in submitting to nothing that is wrong," that our venerable chief magistrate
Cape Romain, proves to be the ship Pennsyllog to 51:
"Resolve vania, Capt. Patterson, from Havre for this port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Wine, Validication port, with a cargo of Wine, Porcelain, Wine, W of the Government, than has ever before been length of time.

his country will reap the glory, and our citi- was cut away, and at 11 o'clock the mizen zens the benefits of the administration of An- mast. The wind was blowing a gale at N. E. drew Jackson.

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

Virginia Senator .- Wm. C. Rives, Esq. of Albemarle, was this day elected Senator of thout opposition. Until this morning, it vas understood that Mr. Randolph would also ave been nominated; but his friends declined bring him forward.

A debate arose on a motion of Mr. Witcher postpone the election until Thursday, in ich Mr. Rives' Tariff opinions were enquid into by that gentieman. They were vouchd by Mr. Gilmer to be orthodox, and a letter rom Mr. Rives was read by Maj. Yancy, in shich he professed himself Anti-Yariff, Antiullification, Anti-Bank, and thorough in his port of Gen. Jackson. Impressive allusions the agitated state of the South, were made Messrs. Moore, Gilmer and Witcher .-ichmond Whig.

ELECTORAL VOTES .- We have recived the vote of the Electoral College of Virnia. All the Electors were present, and the otes were for Andrew Jackson, for President, wenty three votes; for Martin Van Buren, for ice President, twenty-three votes.

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

Massachusetts.-The Electoral College of ais State gave its vote for Henry Clay and John Sergeant, James Richardson, Esq. of Dedham, one of the Electors, was chosen to the votes to Washington. ear the votes to Washington.

was, at the time of his election, one of its most espectable Judges.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. letter of which the following is an extract,

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

into Missouri, and the quantity of gold and silver shipped from the ports of Matamoro and Vera Cruz to the Mint, at Philadelphia, is im-

Shipwreck .- A fine American ship with painted ports, was seen to go ashore yesterday morning at daylight, on Cape Romain Shoals. A short time after, they cut away the main mast. She was seen by Capts. Delano, Riddell and Turner, who arrived yesterday. From doubt but she will be a total wreck.

Charleston Cour.

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

The Arkansas Gazette of Nov. 14, in speakng of the emigrating Indians, says : Our latest information from Bock Roe, the general rendezvous of the Choctaws, is to 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 flill, and the remainder came through by land from Memphis, via the mili-tary road. Near 2000 more, under Col. Rec. tor, landed on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Memphis, on the 4th instant, and eft for Rock Roe, 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

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 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 etter 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 in former times distinguished him. **** It is now said and believed here, that Gen. Scott has sent for 2000 troops for the service at Charleston. -That a special messenger arrived yesterday from the South, there is no doubt. Mr. Hayno 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 nothmight have taken place after 4 o'clock on lutions of the Convention recently adjourned,

on Friday by express. P. S. After the above was in type, it was Washington, had contradicted the whole statement. This morning's mail will probably dispel all doubts .-- Balt. Chron.

Office of the Charleston Courier, \ Wednesday, December 5, 44 P. M. LOSS OF THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA. The ship reported as being on shore, on &c., consigned to G. Y. Davis and others .obtained by any of his predecessors in the same The Pennsylvania sailed from Havre, on the ing to civil commotion and disunion; and while 12th of October. On Sunday morning last, His enemies may slander and complain, but at 6 o'clock, she struck on the outer shoal of Cape Romain. At 9 o'clock, the main mast 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 staving her; and Captain Patterson, with Mr. F. Duroc and Lady; Messrs. F. Fayolle, Rolie, Monastere, and Master Hamel, (Cabin passengers,) safely landed at Cape Romain Light. The remainder of the crew and the steerage passengers remained on board the wrect 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 whelm 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 20th of June; the United States schr. 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 neitheir 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.)

streets of Columbus, Ohio, with no other pro-David L. Swain has been elected Governor tection from the extremely inclement weather than a half worn blanbet, which left his arms and legs exposed to "the rude and pitiless eing one of the first men in the State, as he storm." He was acosted by the Governor of 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 so insufficient a covering—the reply of the Indian conveyed in his own rude words, a philosophic cares not for the amount of duties thus raised, veyed in his own rude words, a philosophic truth. "Why Billy Wyandot," said the Governor, "are not your arms and legs cold?"
"Ho—ho—ho—Captain Governor," replied
Billy, "you face cold?" "Oh no." said his in Hon. Enward Livingston, Washington.

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

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

We learn from the Georgia Courier, extra, any reduction of duties to satisfy the south, dated Nov. 30, that the resolutions offered by Mr. Ryan, some days before, on the subject of protection abandoned, and the tariff laws deformed by the south of the tariff laws, and proposing the plan of a clared unconstitutional. Southern Convention, passed the House of This same feeling, we have reason to be-Representatives, on the 29th, by a vote of 97 lieve, pervades a large majority of Congress;

the situation she was in when last seen, and state convention, are not only likely to prove the strong gale from N. E. there can be little abortive, but, if persisted in, will disturb the convention, representing a minority of the people, are also admitted to be of an objec-tionable character. Hence, says the preamble, it becomes the duty of those who are the of Georgia, to interpose for the purpose of ranquilizing the public mind, and concentraling the public will, by the recommendation of a course of policy which they trust will obtain the general approbation of the communi-

> 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 concul 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 these emigrants may be looked for here ; but next election for county officers, which occurs we think they are expected at the close of this 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 concur 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 outhorised to communicate the invitation and propo sals 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 ing of the occurrence stated above-but it of Georgia not to give their votes on the reso Tuesday or even on Wednesday morning, and as therein proposed—as that Convention man the information been received in Washington ifestly consisted of delegates from a minority of the people. They conclude, however, with expressing the hope that the regular operareported in town, that a gentleman direct from | tions of the General Government may supersede the necessity of any extraordinary measures on the part of the Southern People. And they "recognize the happiest augury of better things, in the growing certainty of the re-election of that illustrious patriot Andrew Jack

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

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

Speaking of the above, the Georgia Courier

Many who voted in the negative on this res dution, declared they were decidedly opposed to the whole proceeding of the Carolina Con vention, 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 this 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 for-eign thraldom? 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 their after lives were passed, and the late pesaying that, in this section of the country at least, there are none such; and we know that them lived to a good old age, crowned with all classes of society, without reference to po-litics, expect from the approaching session of Congress a firm and friendly course of legis-decay of the powers of nature.—Of the fifty all classes of society, without reference to po-litics, expect from the approaching session of lation, which shall forever settle the vexed six who affixed their signatures to that docu-Anecdole.-Several years since, on one of

question that now agitates the south.

We hope for the best, but we cannot con 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 constitu-tional remedy of a CONVENTION OF THE was shipwrecked in his sixtieth—died a viocares 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-there is the principle 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. The exertions and perils of their manhood were succeeded by a peaceful, bonored and ripe old age, in which they witnessed the happy result of the institucares not for the amount of duties thus raised,

I niled States we would cheerfully submit to tions they had aided in devising, and they NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

to 57.

The preamble to these resolutions asserts dy? A reduction of duties will not remove that the fariff law of the last session of Con-the evil, and a resort to coercive measures, gress has not satisfied the just expectations of linever cautiously adopted, however gentle he people of the Southern States; but, that their tendency, or however remote their opethe recent attempts to provide a remedy, by a ration, cannot fail to be attended with the very worst of consequences. We have read with deep regret the views of the Washington public harmony, and weaken the moral force Globe on this subject; views which, coming of the state: The resolutions adopted by this as they do from the organ of the Executive on Globe on this subject; views which, coming a measure of vital importance, cannot but be considered as having received the sanction of he President. We know not what may be the intention of the writer, nor will we assail unquestionable representatives of the people his motives; but no patriot, no friend to our institutions, can venture directly or indirectly to urge upon Congress coersive measures while as yet no resort has been bad 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 sacred instrument as the intelligence of the scople and the great interests of the country night 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 State: to call a CONVENTION for proposing amendments, which shall be valid, to all intents and purpo ses, 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 preservation 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 on 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

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 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 \$36,255,573 96.

The Expenditures, actual and estimated, for the same period, are stated at \$34,611,466 50, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1883, (including the Danish indemnity) of \$1,644,108 73. [This balance includes the unavailable funds in the Treasury, heretofore estimated at 1,400,000 dollars.

On the 1st 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 we be considered as effectually extinguish ed, so as to leave the Nation free of debts.

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 \$36,074,815 were of domestic, and \$23,963,128 of foreign

The Receipts during the year 1833 are estimated at \$24,000,000, 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 in-dennity, (\$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 Preasury, to show the inexpediency of continuing duties laid for the protection of domestic industry, &c. beyond the point to protection, the perusal 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 arraignment of the Bank of the United States; and, as if to place beyond doubt, that he would sur prise us more by his Report of this year than he did by that of last year, the Segretary winds up his Report by declaring that the arrange-ment 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 Committee 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 pubfunds!!!!

One of the most remarkable circumstance

attending the fortunes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, says the N. Y. ment, twenty seven lived to an age exceeding

Serious Affray—We understand that a serious affray took place on Saturday, in New An extensive assortment of Jersey, a few miles below Camden. Wesen person yesterday into Camden to make inquiries as to the particulars, and the follow ng was the information which he gathered niefly 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 Cam-den, and thence with a friend, an Englishman who volunteered his services, to a place some miles below, called Stoy'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 ne approached he would shoot him dead. Within a few minutes there were seen approaching a large number result from clashing interests; and in their of persons, black and white, the blacks armed wisdom, provided for such alterations in that with muskets. Dr. D. then commanded his slaves to return, offering them money at the same time to pay expenses. One of them ap peared disposed to accept the offer, but the whites interfered 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 companien. 'The Dr. ran till he came to a creek into which he plunged—he had scarce-ly reached the water before a number of muskets were discharged at him. On arriving by swimming at the opposite bank the buck

afterwards found that he too had been with fatally beaten—having found him at the Doc-After some time the Dr. reached Camden.

nd 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 public to decide, whether we shall have sucted the person considered the ringleader was taand white, with clubs. After some resistance, ken; 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 re-

mainder of the assailants. Boasts 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.

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. \$1 18 a 1 20 1 10 a 1 13 Do. red Corn

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours.
CASSIMERES, of various colours and

qualities.
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS,

&c. &c.
Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn,

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

dec 8

NOTICE. THE Subscribers having commenced the Mercantile business, under the firm of HOPKINS & EDMONDSON.

ASSORTMENT OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as Domestic Plaids, Muslims, Flannels Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies worts-ed, Cotton and Lambs Wool hose, Gloves, &c.,

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at

An extensive assortment of SEASONABLE COORS

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY. QUEENS WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. which added to his former stock makes his as

sortment very complete. AMONG WHICH AND

Madeira, Brown Sugar, Lisbon, White & green Coffee First and second qual-Sherry & Malaga ity Chocolate, New England Cheese, 4th pr.Cognac Brandy Holland Gin Mould and dipt Can-

Jamaica and Antigua dles, Tobacco N. England Rum. Spanish and American Apple & Peach Bran-Segars,
English and American
Shot,
Battie's Powder, Old Rye, (very supe-

rior) and common Whiskey, Buckwheat & com-Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Rope & leading Lines, Hyson Skin 1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthen-

Loaf Sugar,

Loaf Sugar,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Festhers, Tow Linen, countries and Peach Brandy. try Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy. SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 11.

PROSPECTUS Of a New Paper to be issued ON SATURDAY, (at noon) IN BACK WEEK,

THE GUARDIAN

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

shot were flying thickly about his wine was ERATURE, &c. &c.
here met by a part of the assailsar classes, and commencement of every new periodical and was only left when he was interests and At the end of a lane the Dr. rec.

At the end of a lane the Dr. rec.
offered to him the use of a Marse, be refused, as he was determined to ase, in every in which it will treat, and the principles of the fate of his companion sile encou-

them such patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As it is much more easy to promise them. our ments may assign to us, and no more. As it is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the objects we have chiefly in view, believing it to be the -ser course not to excite over-great expec-tations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may fraw upon us the rid cule which uni-

As "The Guardian" will have been establish-As "The Guardian" will have been establishes under the immediate suspices of some of the most distinguished sevocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that great cause, so essential to the permanence of our recause, se essential to the permanence of our republics institutions, and to domestic peace and
individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of
the paper will be to extend the influence of its
salutary principles. In order to attain this desirable end, it is our wish to make. *THE GUAR.
DIAN" the medium of circulation for every description of information relative to this most interesting topic, and for this purpose to silot a
due portion of each number to communications,
or essays on the subject, coming from any quaror essays on the subject, coming from any quarter where good wishes to the cause may give rice 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, shewing the advancement of the cause.

vancement of the cause. Corn
Yellow
Rye
60 a 00
Rye
73 a
Oats
Oats
At a 42
Clover Seed
6 a 6 25
Timothy Seed
2 50 a 2 754

CAUTHIONO
A LL persons are forwarned not to hunt on my shore. Having sustained conside green injury from such trespasses, I am detos view of injury from such trespasses, I am detos view of to enforce the law against all found of that there after this date.

JAS. A. RIDAA CCCSSITY, for THE Anniversary of the Juvenile Mission.

NOTICE.

JURGUITION

A RIDAA CCCSSITY, for all presented in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Christmas evening. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary.

dec 11

MORIE NIEW GOODS

TROSE & SPENCER, have just received.

Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary.

dec 11

MORIE NIEW GOODS

TROSE & SPENCER, have just received.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully aware that a psper devoted to one subject, bower.

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In pursuing this power that a psper devoted to one subject, bower.

In cecellent, must become tiresome, and mingling in its circulation; the therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family psper, in addition to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its circulation; the therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family peper, in addition to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its circulation; the therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family peper, in addition In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a

human intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so vice versa, that as our fund of information is enlarged, will our capacity for the exquisive enjoyments that apring from a pure and elevated standard of morals, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability he may posses, to the advancement of the one and the other.

and the other.

Having thus far hinted at what the editor intends to do, it may be proper for him to say what he will not do. He will not admit, under any plea whatever, SECTAHIAN RELIGION, or PARTISAN POLITICS. He will not admit, knowingly, any thing of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will be permit himself to be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what is not, but will, so long as he is accountable for the convents of "THE GUARDIAN," accept or reject, according to his own pleasure.

the contents of "THE GUARDIAN," secept or reject, according to his own pleasure.

THE GUARDIAN : TEMPERANCE, INTELLIGENCER, was a published every facturday, on paper of the best quality, a large size street, and with the best type, in folio forms, and in order to bring it within the most modernate pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

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

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 a sufficient number of subscribers shall have

been obtained.

The undersigned respectfully recommend this paper to the patronage of the friends of TEM-PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining sub-

scribers. STRVENSON ARCHER,

President State Temperance Society. N. BRICE, President Balt. Temperance Society. of Subscription lists will be left at the Stores of Messrs. Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market street; Coale & Littell, Calvert street; Jumph

N. Toy, Market at.

"Trapers well affected to the cause will or no fir a favour by publishing the above, and any he assured of a return, should occasion offer.

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ldings.

lay in-nate at limited c lands ands to Lands.

Ordered, that the sale of the lands made to William Hughlett, 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 report ed by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn 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 in-serted 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 mount of the sales to be \$3,581 82.
P. B. HOPPER,

J. B. ECCLESTON. True Copy, Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Cirk. dec 4 (G)

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A . 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.

400 Acres of Land for Sale. I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated up-

on the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good qual ty, with an abundance of timber; the Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair .- Fish and Fowl in their seasons, A further description is deemed unnecessary .-Persons disposed to purchase will call upon subscriber.

PETER WEBB

FOR ANNAPOLIS, lug Cambridge and Easton a RYLAND leaves Balla Britisharket.

RYLAND leaves Balla Britisharket.

All common and every TUES.

All common and the separated. Persure to dispose of, will do well as I am permanently settled by a settled DAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from

Annapolis at 7 o'clock, A. M. Passage to Annapolis \$1.50; to Cambridge or Easten, \$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

Revision of the laws of Maryland. DERSONS wishing to be supplied with coa pies of the report made by the gentlemen be given on the first of January next. For appointed to Revise the Laws of this State, preparatory the legislative action thereon, will Easton, Nov. 20th, 1832 Sw preparatory 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 inted but what are subscribed for by the above period.

Editors throughout the State will please give the above one insertion. dec 11

NOTICE. \$20 REWARD.

pelled to warn all coloured people, and those dishe settlement of such cases are not made whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferset that bringally, they will ere long find their names myself, against passing my enclosured at clare that to the gaze of the public, as I am deture. Not only such steps as the law out, but such others as a rigid determ out, but such others as a rigid determ or dead, are thements, and punctuality will be may suggest, to prevent these trespasses. may suggest, to prevent these trespassed. Orn dead, act coments, and punctuality will be taken by the public's obedient sevant, will elive, as the shumble servant,

ALEX. C. BULLITT. his stituting of humble servant,

Who will give the above reward for the ap.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

prehension of the person, who broke down and stole a pannel of his post and plank fence last night. dec 6-11

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltiof November, 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored boy who calls himself HENRY MELLEGAN, says be belongs to Mr. Mass, living in Camdenstreet, Baltimore, but was committed as belonging to Peregrine Grauger, of Chestertown, Kent County, E. S. Maryland. Said colored boy is about 12 years of age, 4 feet 71 inches manufactures HATS, and will attend puncgrey cassimere vest, no hat or shoes.

The owner of the above described colored

boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Balt. County Jail. nov 28-dec 8

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore county on the 6th day of November 1832, by Lewis Baltzel, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself MARY ANN NICHOLSON, says she belongs to William Matthews living in Chester (Poster of W. C. Brown, where a preciment of the color of th to William Matthews living in Chester town pied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of Kent county E. Shore Maryland. Said color. ed girl is about 16 years of age, 4 feet 94 in ches high, has a scar in her right hand occa-sioned by a burn and her little finger on the left hand has been broken. Had on when committed a blue striped frock and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck.

The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON Warden Baltimore County Jail.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE. ATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE A including the DUTIES OF A CON-STABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE ATTHIS WINTER SUPPLY.



NEW BOOTS AND SHOES. THE subscriber having just returned from 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 con-nected with his business,

CONSISTING IN PART OF Gentlemen's fine & coarse Water Proof Boots do and boy's coarse and fine Monroes do do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elas-

ic Over shoes, Ladies calf skin boots & shoes,

Lasting slippers. 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 waterproof 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 here-tofore offered in this market, all of which will be sold low for cash.

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

JOHN WRIGHT.

350 NEGROES

WANTED I WISH to purchase three hundred NE-GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of ago, and 50 in families. It is desirable to Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the new two the 50 in large lots, as they are suce Cotton Farm in the State of

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber her usual place of starting, lower end of Du- at his residence, above the intersection of gan's wharf; and returns on Wednesda s and Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, Saturdays, leaving Easton for Cambridge and near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

Baltimore.

FOR RENT. THE House on Washington street at pre-sent occupied by Mrs. Ridgaway and for a number of years by Mrs. Holmes, as a Millinery Store, for which business it is a first rate stand, having been so long occupied for that purpose and none other. It will be rented low to a good tenant, and possession will

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when thos? This is sufficiently persons indebted for Officer's Fees bave be addressed to promised payment of the same, but finding pages it may contain. The Legislature having ordered only 111 copies, none else will be comply with their promises, I am induced to notice them, through the medium of the news papers, that unless punctual payments are made, and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution, especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last year's fees as well as

I will also say to those persons who have AVING recently suffered much from repeatedly promised to pay off executions are good gardens attached to both, and an exteres and depredations, I am comberetofore, and have neglected so to do, that

aug 28

HAT STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of in forming his friends and the public generally that he has received, and intends constantly to keep a handsome assortment of Bal-



HATS,

high, has a small scaron the left arm, occasion tually to all oders. His store is on Washing-ed by a burn. Had on when committed, a blue ton Street, next door to Hopkins & Edmondcassinet roundabout and pantaloons, and a son's Store, where he will be glad to accommodate purchasers for Cash, Furs, &c. GEORGE W. THOMPSON. Easton, Nov. 27 3w

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

his Painting may be seen. Easton, Oct. 30

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

JAMES C. HUTCHINSON.

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 an Baltimore,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY. Easton Oct, 16

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKEY RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store Baltimore with his winter assortment of Lao the stand formerly occupied by Green and Reardon, next door to the store of the late William Clark, and directly opposite the Philadelphia & Baltimore, and is now opening. of Ladies best Morocco Boots and Shoes, A HANDSOMB ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, mitable to the present and approaching season selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, He also manufactures Boots and Shoes of the and solicits his friends to give him a call at his new stand and view his new assortment of ry low for Gash. oct 23

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. HHE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable proper-ty in the county, to call on him at his office in Caston, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.
PHILIP MACKEY,

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, No. 113. Ballimore Street.

four prizes of \$30,000, two of 25,000 and 20,-And not a weak passes but Sylvester sells

the Capitals, and pays them in specie on de-Orders sent by mail to Sylvester, will meet with the most prompt and confidential

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Class No. 45, for 1832. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY. Dec. 12, 1832. 66 number Lottery-10 drawn

Tickets only 10. Lowest prize 12. 40,000 | 20 10,000 20 5,000 | 40 300 3.160 Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarter \$2 50.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 24, for 1832. To be drawn on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1832. \$20,000, \$10,000, 100 of \$1,-

Tickets 10-Lowest prize 12. \$20,000 | 100 10,000 5.000 3,000 Am'ting to 366,880. Tickets 10-Halves -Quarters 2 50.

MORE PRIZES. The all lucky ever fortunate Sylvester had he pleasure of selling the following comfortaprizes in the 14th Class Virginia State Lottery, drawn October 26th.

Combination 42 45 54 half ticket do \$3,000 2 45 57 whole do do 1,000 13 45 57 half do do 1,000 2 S1 44 quarterdo do 1,000 And in the 39th Class New York Lottery, Combination do 10 23 40 prize of \$1,000. Also several others of lesser denomination all of the above prize tickets were sent to our numerous correspondents in different sections

This is sufficient proof that all orders should

S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

FOR RENT.

THE Frame House on Washington Street, . occupied at present by Mr. Stephen Hussey, opposite the Methodist Protestant Church. and next door to Dr. Ennalls Martin.

Also the Frame House on Goldsborougi

Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Kersey, and formerly by the subscriber. There cellent smoke house and wood house to the latter. Apply to WILLIAM BARNETT.

nov 27 Sw

Easton and Baltimore Packet



THE SCHOONER EDGAR, A new and commodious vessel having re cently 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 routes, 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. Pas-sengers will be accommodated in the best man-ner that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Balti-more. Freights of all kinds will be thankful-

ty received and panetually executed.

ROBINSON LEONARD. The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectully solicits a continuance of their patronage, PORTRAIT FAINTING.

M. E. MYNARTS, Portait and Minia.

Ing on his part, to afford a general satisfaction, in executing any business in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with 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 busi-Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be prompt ly attended to.

PETER W. WILLIS, Watch

Denton, Maryland:-

Offers his services to his friends and old cus-tomers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all

BOOTS AND SHOES.

dies and Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES.

Court House. He has just returned from They have been carefully selected and consis do do Lasting do do
Gentlemen's best Calf Skin Boots,
do do Monroes and Shoes,

do do Monroes and Shoes, A great variety of coarse SHOES, CAPS, &c best materials, both sewed and peg'd. His customers and the public generally Goods, which he assures them will be sold ve- invited to call and view his assortment which much larger and of a better quality than he has ever had. nov 20 3w PETER TARR.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted, are respectfully reminded that cash is requisite to enable me to keep up my assortment. General Agricultural & Horticu

tural Establishment. COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Of

hose who cannot make it convenient to call fice of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16, S. Cal. vert St. Baltimore; in connex on with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers. g-rdners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he so-licits those who feel interested in his plan to fur-SYLVESTER, known as the "all and ever nish him with their address, (free of expense to lucky Sylvester," has sold within three months him) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Balti more, with first rate seeds, prepared and label led, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, roo's, vines, domestic ani mile, books, implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual con ribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both snimal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal nurs-ries and gardens in the Union; - and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals-a'so for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assort ment of whose celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him. wholessle and retail, on the best terms. Address
1. IRVINE HIECHCOCK,

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed the a gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose of

receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less than one sec, 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Town-bip, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, sati-factorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land ad-Tallahassee; and, in reference ! to loc lity, health, fullness of chimate, fertility and adaption of soil to the culture of sugar, and coton, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.

Tallahasee, Oct. 19th, 1833.

Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of he officers thereof in receiving deposites of moev subject to interest, viz:-For deposites payable ninety days af-

er demand, certificates shall be i sued pearing interest at the rate per an-For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issu-ed bearing interest at the rate per an-

On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the plea-sure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of R. WILSON, Cashier. By order,

FALL GOODS.

wm. H. & P. Groome. HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assort-

ment of FRESH GOODS. AMONG WHICH ARE Cloths of various col- | Merino, Cashmere, ours and qualities, Thy bet & Circus-Cassimeres and Cassisian Shawls, long

netts, & square, a large Baizes and Flannels, assortment. Point & Duffil Blank-Barage, Crape Lisse ets, and other fancy Bombazines and Bomhandkerchiefs, bazetts. Irish Linens & Lawns Merinoes & Circas-

key

White & brown Shirt ings, Cotton Yarn, &c. riety, Lindseys and Kerseys, —ALSO-GROCERIES, Viz:

Old L. P. Madeira
Sicily do,
Sherry and Lisbon
Port and Teneriff
Sicily do,
And
Sherry and Lisbon
Sicily do,
Sherry and Lisbon
And Black Old Cognac Brandy do Dupoys-very sup. Old Monongahela whis-Sperm Oil & Candles Cheese—very nice Buckwheat Flour Powder and Shot

LIKEWISE HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, QUEENS WARE, CHINA,

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 en at their residence. Charges reasonable.

February 21, 1882.

GLASS, &c.

Among which are complete sets of Dining 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.

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

July 10

riodical,

ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars.

PROSPECTUS. IN presenting to the public a periodical entirely new in its character, it will be expect rd that the publisher should describe his plan

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary inthem to enjoy. Books are chesp in our princi pal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make goo eading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will

oring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fif teen to twenty five days after it is published, at

Circulsting Library" such as we propose, it is inly necessary to compare it to some other pub lications. Take the Waverly novels for eximple; the Chronicles of the Cannongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1,25 to \$1,50. The whole would be readily contained in three ty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by a lopting the newspaper form.—But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, sa a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fi y-two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each resting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at hiberty to publish at shorter intervals— fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receivfrom London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edin-burgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select ing office will admit. From the latter, such lite. rary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and ovelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-pro

duced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tas'es and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, de-trimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome menta aliment. His situation and engagements affords him peculiar advantages and facilities for the se-lection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department

It would be supercrogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuing wherever located, but more particularly who reside in retired situations—they are so ob Conviction of its eligibility.

Tenus.— The Select Circulating Library" will and who can come well recommended for in-

be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same

care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopæ dis.-Each volume will be accompanied with Trie-page and Index. The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers

of sixteen pages each, -a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised.-Payment at all times in advance. Agents who produce five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20 00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to inrecise the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—
Cubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$34 CO, by uniting in their remittonees.
Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately for warded, in order that the publisher may know now many to print of the future numbers.

* Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

ADAM WALDIE,

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

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

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY. No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets,

BALTIMORE. THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to nform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and Wilson's do. do. the public generally, that he continues to Greek Exercises Academical Reader manufacture, of superior materials and in the Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. best style of workmanship, all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,

of the most approved and fashionable pat- Casar terns. Orders from his Eastern Shore friends Græca Majora

New and Splendid Assortment of A New, Cheap, and Popular Pe- Office of the Commissioners under the Act to WASHINGTON CITY, 18th Sept. 1882.

ORDERED, That all persons having claims under the Convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of the French, concluded on the 4th of July, 1881, do file memorials of the same with the Seeretary of the Board. Every memorial so filed, must be addressed to the Commission. ers; it must set forth minutely and particularly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his af-

And in order that claimants may be apprised of what the Board now considers necessaformation emanate, feel themselves at a great loss of what the Board now considers necessa-for that mental food which education has fitted by to be averred in every such memorial, before the same will be received and acted on,

Ordered, That in every such memorial it shall be set forth,

1. For and in behalf of whom the claim is preferred.

2. Whether the claimant is a citizen of he United States of America; and if so, whether he is a native or naturalized, and where is now his domicil; if he claims in his own the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their patients.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Selection of the claim had its origin, and where was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then and where is now his demicit.

3. Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when the claim had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or has been interested therein, or in any part numbers of this periodical, s' an expense of thir- thereof, then who is such other person, and what is, or was, the nature and extent of his interest; and how, when, by what means, and for what consideration the transfer of rights or interest, if any such were, took place between

the parties. 4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may at any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, bath ever received any, and if any what sum of money or other equivalent as indemnifica tion for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the claim is founded; and number, yet when there is a press of very inte if so, when, and from whom, the same was received.

And that time may be allowed to the claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned, it is further

Ordered, That when this Board shall close the present session, it will adjourn to meet a gain upon the third Monday of December next, at which time it will proceed to decide whether the memorials which may have been Great Britain. From the former we shall the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketch. filed with the Secretary are in contouring the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketch. filed with the Secretary are in contouring the foregoing orders, and proper to be researched. Biography, &c. and publish them with as the foregoing orders, and proper to be researched. Biography, &c. and publish them with as the foregoing orders, and proper to be researched. other business that may come before it; and that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the journals authorized to pub-

By order of the Board, J. E. FROST, Sec. The papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above notice once a week until the third Monday of December next, and forward their accounts to

this office for payment. sept 21-25 lawt3MD WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAIL LORS, 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 receiv-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

dustry 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 qualifica-

WM. H. & P. GROOME. Easton, Dec. 4. 3w

REMOVAL.

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

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE o the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith,

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

BOARDING. THE sebscriber 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 LECOMPTE.

Baltimore, dec 11 The Eastern Shore Whig will pubsh the above to the amount of \$1.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL. THE subscriber has opened an assortment

he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Goldsmith's Rome Grammar Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England Meintyre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures

. of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which

Griesbach's Greek Worcester's GeograTestament phy and Atlas
Wilson's do. do.
Greek Exercises Academical Readex Horace Delphini English Reader Introduction to do, Sequel to do. English Grammars

Spelling Books Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.
Also, Slates, Pencils,
Paper, Blank Books,
Lead Pencils, &c.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, July 10

VOL. V .-- No. 17.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EV TUESDAY & SATURDAY MO (during the Session of Congress and every TUESDAY MORNING

EDWARD MULLI PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE THE TERMS

idue of the year-BY

Are THREE DOLLARS PER payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued unti rages are settled, without the appr

the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DO twenty five cents for each subsequ tion-larger advertisements in prop

POETRY.

From the New York Commercial 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

Nor by the pestilence that sweeps From the plague-smitten realms afar Beyond the old and solemn deeps, In crowds the good and mighty go, And to those vast, dim chambers his Where, mingled with the vile and low

Not always in the storm of war!

Dead Casars and dead Shakspares 1 Dread Ministers of God! sometimes Ye smite at once, to do His will, In all Earth's occan-severed climes, Those whose renown you cannot kill When all the brightest stars that burn

At once are banished from their sphe Men sadly ask, when shall return Such lustre to the coming years? For where is he (a) -who lived so los Who raised the modern Titian's ghos And shewed his fate, in powerful song Whose soul for Learning's sake was

Where he-who backwards 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 c

.Ordained to gaze on Heaven, could The Soul's vast features, that shall tre The stars, when earth is nothingness Where he-who struck old Albyn's ly Till round the world its cole And swept, with all a Prophet's fire,

Where he-who read the mystic lore, Buried, where buried Pharaohs elec And dared presumptuous to explore Secrets four thousand years could ke

The diapason of the soul?

Where he--who with a poet's eye f Of truth, on lowly nature gazed, And made even sordid Poverty Clarsic; when in his numbers glaze Where that old Sage, so hale and st The "greatest good, who sought t Who in his garden mused, and made All forms of rule, for all mankind

And thou-whom millions far remo Revered-the hierarch meek and v Thy ashes alcep, adored, beloved, Near where thy Wesley's coffin lie He toe, 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 perilled all To make an infant empire free,

Obeys the inevitable call! They go-and with them is a crowd For human rights who thought an We rear to them no temples proud, Each hath his mental Pyramid.

All Earth is now their sepulchre, The MIND, their monument sub Young in eternal Fame they are;-Such are your triumphs, Death a a Goethe and his Faust, b Cuvie d Scott, a Champollion, f Crat Bentham, h Adam Clarke, ii Cha

REPORT ON THE FIN In obedience to the directio supplementary to the Act to Treasury Department," the Se Treasury respectfully submits

Report:

I. Of the Public Revenue and?

The Receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1830, more The Expenditures for the sam-year, including payments of account of the public debt

Were, The balance in the Treasury of the 1st of January, 1831, wa The Receipts from all source during the year 1831, were

\$24,224,441 7 Customs, \$2 Lands, Dividends on bank 3,210,815 Stock, 499,000 (Incidental Receipts 152,314 First and second in-stelment under the Convention with

Denmark Making, with the balance,

The Expenditures for the san

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V .-- No. 17.

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

WHOLE No. 225.

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

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. At any description

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion-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-smitten realms afar Beyond the old and solemn deeps,

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In crowds the good and mighty go, And to those vast, dim chambers hic, Where, mingled with the vile and low, Dead Casars and dead Shakspares lie!

Dread Ministers of God! sometimes Ye smite at once, to do His will, In all Earth's occan-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 (a) - who lived so long,-Who raised the modern Titian's ghost, And shewed his fate, in powerful song, Whose soul for Learning's sake was lost?

Where he-who backwards 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 c .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 its colors roll, And swept, with all a Prophet's fire, The diapason of the soul?

Where he-who read the mystic lore, e Buried, where buried Pharaohs elecp, And dared presumptuous 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 Clarsic; when in his numbers glazed;

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 rule, for all mankind?

And thou-whom millions far removed h Revered-the hierarch meek and wise,-Thy ashes alcep, 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 perilled 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 didy 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.

a Goethe and his Faust, b Cuvier, e Spurzeim. d Scott, e Champollion, f Crabbe, g Jerymy Bentham, h Adam Clarke, it Charles Carroll

REPORT ON THE PINANCES. 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: L. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures. The Receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1830, secrets \$24,844,116.54

The Expenditures for the same to the property 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, 29,526,820 82
viz:

\$24,224,441 77 3,210,815 48 Lands, Dividends on bank 499,000 00 Stock, 499,000 00 Incidental Receipts 152,314 04 Convention with 449,249 53 Denmark ...

Making, with the balance, an The Expenditures for the same

year, were, viz: Civil List, foreign Miscellaneous \$3,064,646 10

Military Service, fications, ordnance,Indian affairs, pensions, arming the miimprovements, 6,943,238 73 Naval service, in-

cluding the gradust improve-3,856,183 07 16,174,378 22 Public Debt,

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1832, \$4,502,914 45

The Receipts into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the present year are estimaviz: Customs, \$21,730,717 99 lunded debt, are position of the certificates.

Lands, 1,610,130 18. Bank Dividends, 490,000 00. Incidental Receipts, 87,811 34. The receipts for the 4th quarter. including the 3d instalment of the Danish Indemt-

ty, are estima-\$7,834,000 00 ted at

Making the total estimated re-\$31,752,659 51 ceipts of the year,

And with the balance on the 1st of January, 1832, forming an aggregate of The expenditures of the first three

present year are estimated at \$23,868,691 81 Viz: Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous, 3,-663,955 42. Military Service, including Fortifications, Ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, Arming the Militia, and Internal Improvements, 5,655,280 52. Naval Service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy, 3,218,597 98. Public Debt, 11,335,857 89

The Expenditures for the 4th quarter including 6,-744,199 57, on public debt, are estimated on data furnished by the respective

departments at \$10.742.774 92 Making the total estimated expenditures of the year, \$34,611,466 03

And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1935, an es-\$1,644,107 93 Danish Indemnity, of

This balance, however, includes the funds estimated at \$1,400,000, heretofore reported by this Department, as not effective. The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year, are estimated at \$6,308,-421 25; but of this amount, it is estimated by

the proper Departments-1. That the sum of \$5,475,202, 26 only will be required for the objects for which they were

objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or can no longer be applied to them. 11. Of the Public Debt.

The disbursements on account of the public debt during the year 1832, will amount, as has been already shown, to \$18,080,057 46

will have been applied to the payment of principal, \$19,302,410 82
And to interest, 777,646 64
Of this sum, all over the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars will have been

applied, with the President's sanction, under the discretionary authority granted by the act of the 24th of April, 1830.

The stocks which will have been redeemed,

by the application of this sum, during the year, are as follows:—

The residue of the four and a half per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 24th of May, 1824, being the last of the stock, issued for the purchase \$1,739,524 01

of Florida, The whole of the three per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 4th of August, 1790, being the last of the funded debt of the revolution,
One half of the exchanged Four

and a half per cent stock, issued under the act of the 26th 62,227,363 97 of May, 1824, And the whole of the exchanged five per cent, stock, issued un-

der the act of the 20th of April, 1882,

56,704 77

Which two last mentioned stocks are parts

f the debt arising out of the late war:

lso certain portions of the old

registered debt, which have

56,704 77

ken in previous years, the amount forms no criterion for the future.

It has been shewn that the actual receipts from the public lands during the present year will fall much short of the estimate presented. of the debt arising out of the late war. Also certain portions of the old

On the 1st of January next, the public debt will be reduced to

1. The funded debt amounts to \$6,962,660 28

30,038,446 12 | Consisting of the five per cents issued under the act of the 3d of March, 1821, and redeemable 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, 1824, and redeemable after 31st of December, 1833, \$2,227,363 98. 2d. The unfund-ed debt, amoun-

\$39,038 55

Consisting of the registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the Revolutionary War, \$27,602 46.
Treaury notes, issued during the late war, 7,116.

And Mississippi Stock, 4,320 09
These three last sums, composing the unfunded debt, are payable on the presentation

After the 1st of January next, no part lof the Public debt, except the remaing fragments of the unfunded debt, of which only small portions are occasionally presented, will be redeemable before the following year: and, though there will be in the Treasury during the year ample means to discharge the whole debt, sury, though it will form no part of the 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 nevertheless 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 stock subscribed are mount of that debt; and the debt itself ceases to be a burthen, inasmuch as the dividends derived from the Bank shares, yield more to the

Treasury than will be required to pay the in-terest. The debt may, therefore, be consider-ed as substantially extinguished after the 1st of January next; which is earlier than was looked for under the most prosperous and e-conomical administration of our affairs that dollars. condition administration of our anairs that could have been anticipated. It will, nevertheless, be gratifying to the national pride that every thing having even the appearance of debt should cease; and measures will therefore be adopted to invite the early presentation of all the outstanding state. tion of all the outstanding stocks, that they enay be paid off as fast as the means are re-ceived, and the evidences of the public debt finally cancelled. It will be a proud day for the American people, when, to all these hono-rable characteristics which have rendered

III. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and will be available means in the Treasury, they rived will be so treated, and the probable amount of tion.

nation without debt.

the 80th of September last, at \$100,652,677 in

three quarters of the present year are estima ted, at 24,505,000 dolls, and those for the fourth quarter at 4,891,000. Though the proceeds of these duties will form a considerable portion of the receipts into the Treasury from customs during the year 1833, yet it is to be observed, that, as the terms of credit will be much shortened on importations subsequent to the 3d March next, a greater portion of the duties accruing within the year will be received in that year than heretofore. At the same time, the bonds given on previous importations, at the present terms of credit, will continue to fall due as before, and the combined opera tion of these two causes will increase the proportion which the actual receipts within the year will bear to the accruing duties, relative-

ly both to past and to future years.

From data in possession of the Department it is estimated that the duties which will be returned out of the revenue of 1833, after the 3d of March next, upon merchandize deposited under the 18th section of the act of the 14th of July last, may be estimated at 2,500,000 dollars. Though these data are necessarily in a great degree conjectural, they are sufficient ceived at the Department, the amount will be proportionably increased.

A considerable reduction, estimated at not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars, from the amount receivable from customs in the present year, has also resulted from the refunding of duties heretofore collected, and perhaps an equal amount from the cancelling of bonds, falling due on rail-road iron, agreea-bly to the act of last session. But as this has consisted in part of the drawback of duties ta-

registered debt, which have been presented for payment; being part of the unfunded debt of the revolution,

The whole of the public debt, which by the terms of the several loans, the U. States have a right to redeem up to the 1st of January next, will have been then paid off: making the entire sum of about fifty-eight millions of dollars, applied to the debt since the 4th of March, 1829.

will fall much short of the estimate presented at the last session. The sales were necessarily affected by the extensive measures adopted in the Western and North-Western country to expel the recent ladian incursions. Owing also, to the want of the returns of surveys and plats, which the Surveyors General found themselves unable to supply, lands expected to have been sold were not brought into market. It is believed, however, that the receipts from this source will be somewhat larger next year.

this source will be somewhat larger next year.
According to the best judgment the Department is able to form on the subject, the receipts into the Treasury from all sources, during the year 1933, may be estimated at \$24,000,000

21,000,000 Public Lands, Bank Dividends 2,500,000 incidental and miscellaneous receipts of all other kinds, 500,000

The expenditures for the year 1833, for all objects, other than the reimbursement of the Public Debt, are estima-17,638,577 35 viz: Civil; foreign in-

tercourse, and miscellaneous, 3,045,361 70 Military service, including forti-fications, ord-nance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the mi-

nal improve-ments, 6,978,790 00

In the year 1833, the first instalment payable under the Convention with rance, for indemnities to American citidisposable means.

Taking an average of the importations for the last six years as a probable crite-rion of the ordinary importations for some years to come, the revenue from customs, at the rates of duty payable after the 3d March next, may be estimated at eighteen millions annually. The public lands, bank dividends, and other incidental receipts may be estimated at three millions, -making an aggregate revenue of about twenty one millions a year. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, the probable expenses for all objects, oth-

Still firmly convinced of the truth of the reasons then presented for a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the government, I am again urged by a sense of duy to suggest that a further reduction of six millions of dollars be made, to take effect after the year 1833. Whether that shall consist altogether of a diminution of the duties on imposts, or partly of will be for the wisdom of Congress to de-

termine.
. Without adverting in unnecessary deof March next, and as in the meantime they have bet none of their force, but have de-

appropriated.

2. That the sum of \$652,198 27 will not be required, and may, therefore, be considered as an excess of appropriation, and is proposed to be applied, without being re-appropriated, in aid of the service of the year 1833, as will more fully appear when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are presented.

3. That the sum of \$181,020 72 will be carried to the surrolus fund, either because the ously require that the amount of the pub- material and other articles of consump- such an occasion, patriolism requires that Prosperous condition of commerce.

The duties which accrued during the first prudent economy, and that no greater amount of revenue should be collected from the people than may be necessary for such a scale of expenditure. The main purpose of taxation by

common defence and general welfare of power may and ought to be directly ex- States, and to convert the favor and boundentally to protect our own industry, more proportion to their continuance. especially those branches "necessary to preserve within ourselves the means of rate of profit attendant upon the sagacious national defence and independence."-And, although the exercise of the power in either case must necessarily depend be wise so far to protect any important upon the cause which may call it forth, branch against the injurious effects of the powers of taxation imposing large foreign rivalry as may be necessary to pre. and permanent burthens for the encou- serve for it the same rate of profit as is for the present purpose in the present estimate. exercised,—and by slender majorities,— tective legislation, or otherwise, the proa broader operation be given by Congress to equal rights of all: and it is not to be con-the provisions of that section than it has re-cealed that a permanent system of high vantageously and profitably as in any othcealed that a permanent system of high vantageously and profitably as in any othprotecting duties directly tends to build or branch of labor, all things considered, up favored classes, ultimately prejudicial he could not reasonably demand more.to the safety of the State.

Deeply impressed with these reflect ble manufacturing labor, conducted upon gent, by the reduced and limited de- der, and in addition, to realize the reguhonor, at the last session of Congress, to ly confer undue favor upon the manufaccommendation, may be supposed to have eral mass of the people. It might even lions of the legislature have not been carreceived, at that time, the sanction of be apprehended that by such means there ried into effect, the necessary remedy Congress, and to have formed a motive of the act of the 14th of July last; notwith-standing it was not then deemed practicable fully to adopt the recommendation of observations are entitled to respect, little the Department. By that act, however, doubt is entertained that in a Tariff frambesides the positive reduction both in the ed on proper principles, the reduction of By that act, also, those articles principal-y necessary for the maintenance and clo-by which heavy and burthensome duties the same: And the Secretary of the

thing of the laborers of the South and were imposed upon the raw materials, South west, were, to a certain degree re- and especially upon the article of wool, improve the demand for those productions, by substituting as far as practicable in general use, outon fabrics, for those made of materials hum other countries, was not an unimporant object of the bill presented from this Doartment.

In the reduction then recompended, the necessity of adapting the proposed changes to the safety of existing each is interests of large portions of the Union, was distinctly recognized; and it is still deemed to be not less imperious, in the further changes which may be considered expedien. Such necessity, however, arises rather from a just and the whole community, than from any absolute pledge of the national faith uncontrolled by circumstances. The principles of our republican institutions discountenance any system of legislation not of the nature of a compact, independent of the natural of the nature of a compact, independent of the natural of the natural of the natural of the natur in the nature of a compact, independent protective system. of the popular will, tending to defeat the action of the constituent upon the representative, and to exclude the operation of changes in the condition of public affairs,

or in public opinion, upon the national councils. In this, as in all other instances, the causes which call for the legistrometric from the people of United States, lative action must determine its duration; six millions of dollars annually, beyond and that legislation, especially, which con- any demand for the public service, that fers favors upon particular classes, has favors which have been so long enjoyed, no other claim to permanence than its and which may soon be dispensed with, tendency to advance the interests and without detriment to the national safety prosperity of the whole.

To aid American enterprize, in every tinued. branch of labor, and, by seasonable encouragement, to foster and preserve within the decision of this question belongs prop. ourselves the means of national defence erly to Congress. The duty, however, and independence, led to the protective enjoined on him by the laws, to digest system in the infancy of the government. and prepare plans for the improvement To counteract the policy and rivalry of and management of the revenue, and for foreign nations, and to prevent their prejudicial influence upon American indus- the deep solicitude he feels for the safetry; to indemnify the latter against the ty of our common country, have urged superior skill and capital and cheapness him to present it, with his own reflecof labor in the older and more experi- tions, for the consideration of the Legisa relinquishment of the public lands as a enced countries; and to succour Ameri- lature. their career so memorable among nations, a relinquishment of the public lands as a enced countries; and to succour Ameri- lature.

they shall add the rare happiness of being a source of revenue, as then suggested, it can capital which the events of the last. In the decision of this question, the war had devoted to manufacturing em- present crisis in the United States, preg. ployments, recommended an occasional nant with the deepest interest, must have The statement already presented above that the receipts from customs during the present year, will exceed the estimate submitted at the monor to present, as well in the last session of Congress. It is true match the existing duties, which I had the monor to present, as well in the last resolvence of that time, however, will be reafter be returned under the 18th cial resolutions of the House of Representations of the recommended an occasional on that the deepest interest, must have extension of that policy, which has been its weight;—an interest, arising not so much from an apprehension of weakness in the laws; or of inability to execute the last the monor to present, as well in the last 1789. In the course of that time, however, the capital and resources of the U-year, will be reafter be returned under the 18th cial resolutions of the House of Representations of the accounter have augmented in a ratio be-nion, of the necessity of a change, and of country have augmented in a ratio be- nion, of the necessity of a change, and of 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 5d bare last in my own mind these considerations most sanguine. American enterprize erence to that opinion. The harmony have lost none of their force, but have de-rived new weight from subsequent reflec-tion.

The narmony and ingenuity are, every where, prover, and brotherly affection of the citizens of different parts of this great Republic, many branches maintain, without extraorif not the preservation of the Union itthem will be so treated, and the probable amount of the Union its them will be deducted from the estimated amount of the duties receivable in 1833.

The purity and simplicity of the institutions under which it has pleased Proving the nations. By the abundance of other nations. By the abundance of provisions in the United States, the few objects,—and those of and the surprising increase of popular people consistently with the equal rights. the Federal Government can be appropri- power, the improvements as well in per- free and equal than the institutions under ately applied; and the great diversity of sonal skill as in machinery of all kinds, which they are enacted. The occasion ing estimated at \$87,037,943 in value; of interests, which from their local and ge- and the general advancement and diffu- invokes the spirit of liberal concession

It will be conceded that when the fair

employment of capital in the United

States, is satisfactorily ascertained, it may

The rate of protection which should ena-

der, and in addition, to realize the regu-

measure equalized; and, in this view of whole. the subject, it is not perceived that there | Such an appeal comes with force to can now exist the same necessity, for all, but, in an essential manner, may be high protecting duties as that which was made to those who have so long reaped general government, according to the consulted in our past legislation. To the advantage of those burthens, from spirit of the Constitution, undoubtedly is perpetuate a system of encouragement, which their brethren throughout the Uto pay the debts and to provide for the growing out of a different state of things, nion, after having submitted to them, would be to confer advantages upon the while the public obligations and the nathe Union, by the means confided to Con-manufacturing which are not enjoyed by tional defence and independence required gress. It is freely admitted that this any other branch of labor in the United it, now ask to be relieved. If this appeal do not find a response in erted to counteract foreign legislation in ty of the Government into permanent ob a wise and patriotic moderation, there jurious to our own enterprize, and incir ligations of right-acquiring strength in will be no efficacy in the moral force on which the republican institutions of the

Union repose. The sleepless solicitude of the Father of his country has multiplied lessons of patriotic duty, but none of greater emphasis and pertinence in the present crisis, than in his admonition that "it is indispensable, on all occasions, to unite with a steady and firm adherence to constituragement of particular classes cannot be enjoyed by others. If, however, by pro- tional acts of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be

practicable, to consult the wishes of eve-

ry part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people." The operation of the 18th section of the Act of the 14th of July last, according to the construction given to it at the tions, which are now rendered more ur-borrowed capital, to indemnify the len- Treasury, being in some respects differcerned consider important to their interests, it is deemed proper to bring the recommend a reduction of the duties to turer, at the expense of every other em- subject before the attention of Congress, the revenue standard. The force of these ployment, but bring the influence of the that, if owing to any defect in the law or and similar considerations, and of that re- capitalist in direct conflict with the gen- any error in the construction, the inten-

By that section the several articles enumerated in the Act, whether imported before or after the passing thereof, were authorized to be put into the Custom House stores, and such as remained unrate and in the amount of duty, the expe- six millions now recommended, may for der the control of the proper officer of diency of adapting the revenue to the ex-penditure, and of equalizing the public monly denominated articles, without pre-were subjected to no higher duties than burthens, was, to a great extent, acknow- judice to the reasonable claims of existing if imported after that day; and the duties ledged, and the oppressive system of mi-nimums was, for the most part abolished. By the act of the 14th of July last, the paid on such articles were to be refunded

lieved; and, both by its direct enactments, was continued; and the necessity was and as incident to its main scope, it encouraged an increased consumption of such articles as depended for their fabrication upon the raw materials and productions of the South. To extend and improve the demand for those productions, by substitution, as far as practications.

or independence, may be indefinitely con-

The undersigned is duly sensible that

sion of all the lights of arts and science; and compromise which laid the foundaand the reduction of duty both on the raw tions of our inestimable Union; and, on tion, the cost of labor and production have no one interest should exact more than not only been lessened, but in a great may be consistent with the welfare of the

such rules and regulations as might be necessary to carry the section into effect.

La executing the section, the fullest disposition was felt to consult the interest and convenience of the merchants; but it was perceived that an unlimited construction of its terms was calculated not merely to conflict with the several members of the same section, and with other sections of the Ac, but to disturb the financial arrangements of the government, and postpone the payment of the public

partment, as well as in that prepared by

tiself would in fact have been rendered operative in all past time, so far as concerned any goods in the original packages, no matter when imported; and the owners, whether importers or setailers, in all parts of the country, would have tom House stores and claim a refunding

of the duties.

Comporting and depositing the same;"thus treating the importer and depositor as identical. And as it is not reasonable to suppose that the right to deposite was greater than that to claim a refunding of the duties, the words "importer or owaer" in other parts of the section were moreover, throughout the revenue laws signify the person importing, whether owner not only receive their usual revethose of importer and depositor; which could not be, if the conjunction were to receive a disjunctive interpretation. It

As the Act contained no appropriation for drawing money out of the Treasury ter it had directed their application to the payfor repaying the duties authorized to be refunded, the Department was fully warranted in interpresing the 18th section as applying to those duties only which may gent of the bank, and of the consequences to have been paid to the Collector after which it might lead, more especially should the passing of the Act, and, consequently, in limiting the right of deposite to the goods on which those duties accrued.—

But from a desire to give the section as But, from a desire to give the section as liberal a construction as was consistent with all the other objects of the Act, it was allowed to apply to the whole of any have tended to disturb the public confidence importation on which any part of the duties remained unpaid at the date of the
law. And, to make this construction oplaw. And, to make this construction oplaw suggested an inquiry into importers generally, as might be, it was allowed to include those goods also, upon which the duties had been paid in cash, provided, that by the terms of credi: allowed by law, fresh duties on any part of them would not have been payable until respect inexpedient—at least without such an examination into the actual condition of the after the date of the law. It is not believed, however, that any construction of the section which will not admit of the denosite of goods when in original pack. ages, whether in the hands of the importer or of any other person, and no matter when imported, will be satisfactory to the owners of such goods as may be imported at a lower rate of duty after the 3d March. But if it be the intention of Congress so to extend the operation of the section, it is respectfully suggested, that as it will, in that case, necessarily embrace goods upon which the duties the discharge of that duty it is his painful task must have been accounted for and paid over to the Treasury, an appropriation be made for repaying the amount of such duties out of the Treasury.

With a view to obtain reasonable certainty in the financial operations of the government, and at the suggestion of the Collectors as to the time necessary for the duties to be performed by them in happily there seems too much reason to apexecuting the 18th section, a regulation was adopted fixing the time to which existing laws afford will be inadequate to that goods might be deposited, at the 1st of object. Until, however, those measures shall January next. It is, however, the intention of the Department to extend the officially known to the Executive, it is deemtime, if it be found that the duties of the Collectors will admit of it.

The alteration in many of the rates of duty and the repeal of others, which have the attention of the Department to the remebeen effected by late acts of Congress, seem to require some corresponding modifications of the provisions keretofore made for ascertaining and securing the made for ascertaining and securing the duties. But, as these details might be better brought to the attention of Cone better brought to the attention of Cone exhibiting both its present condition and the such be its pleasure, that course will be its proper and successful administration. adopted.

In the exposition of the public debt, pre sented in this Report, it has been assumed that the Three per cents, advertised for reimburse-ment on the 1st of October last, have been actually paid, because the Treasury has provided ample funds at the different loan offices

rangement with the house of Baring, Brothers & Co. for the postponement of three millions or which they were the agents of that house, nd also for two millions in addition.
It had not, at that time, been decided by the

rovernment at what period the whole of the hree per cents, should be paid; and the agent of the Bank was authorised to make an ar rangement for a postponement for six, nine, or (welve months after that period;—the Bank agreeing to pay the interest in the meantime Under this general authority, the agent con-cluded, on the 22d of August, 1832, a contract with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. to and postpone the payment of the public tract with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the three per cent. stocks on the buy up the pirtment, as well as in that prepared of interests of the House of Representatives and accompanying the bill which formed the chief basis of the Act of the 14 h of July, it was stated that the existing obligations of the Government, not less than the interests of the community; forbade a reduction of the present duties earlier than the 31 of March, 1833; and by the 22 the 31 of March, 1833; and by the 22 the 32 of March, 1833; and by the 24 section of the Act this recommendation was distinctly recognized and adopted.

not only have been defeated, but the Act ter from its President to Messrs. Baring, Bro thers & Co:, dated the 15th of October, 1832, disavowed so much of the arrangement made by its agent as related to the purchase of the stock, on the ground of that provision in the charter which declares that "the Bank shall not be at liberty to purchase any public debt had a right to deposite them in the Cus- contract in regard to the amount purchased, it was in the same letter proposed that the certificates should be transmitted without de-By one of the provisions of the 18th the wwners, without which it would not be in section, the authority to refund duties which had been raid on articles deposit-ed, is expressly confined to the persons et, is expressly confined to the persons of the same;"—dit on the books of the Bank, and they continge to receive an interest of three per cent payable quarterly, until the 1st of October,

It is supposed to be optional with Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. and with the stock holders who have stipulated for a postpone ment of payment, to consent to the change treated as synonymous. These terms, proposed by the letter of the President of the Government. She has more than once made refer to importation, and are intended to performance of the original arrangement, and the actual proprietor, the agent or the Oct. 1833. However this may be, and notconsignee. It is obvious, also, that by withstanding the Bank has disavowed the authis construction the terms importer or thority of the agent to purchase, it is certain nue meaning, but are reconciled with has been and must yet be occasioned in the surrender of the certificates of stock to a large amount, and it is not perceived that there i any sufficient justification in the grounds of the transaction as assumed by the Bank for an arwas, therefore, held that goods could be rangement in any form, by which so large an amount of the public funds should be retained by the Bank at the risk of the Government af-

ment of the public creditor.
It is apparent, however, that the apprehen sions arising out of the arrangements, as it is understood to have been concluded by the a the parties in Europe insist upon its fulfilment with its dealings, which have occupied the attention of one branch of the legislature since the last annual Report from this Department

the public funds.
The obligation of the Government, bewere incurred by the notice for the payment of the public debt in October and January at the several loan offices, rendered any change in this Bank, as justice to the institution, not less than to the community at large, required. thorized by the charter to make, has been directed; and it is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to decide whether it shall be extended further.
The act of the 10th of May, 1800, which

directs the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury would seem also to require that he should, in that communication, give information to Congress of any matters, either existing or apprehended, which seriously con cern the collection of the revenue. And in to advert to the measures now in agitation i the State of South Carolina, altogether prevent, at an early day, the execution of the

Such steps as are authorised and required by law have already been taken to the due collection of the revenue. But, if the extraordinary measures which have been commenced by those exercising the authority of that State should be carried out, to the extent which unnd, it is clear that all the aids which the be further matured and more distinctly and ed proper to abstain from more specific refer ence to the subject in this report: though its great importance and the deep solicitude

means deemed necessary by that officer for

All which is respectfully submitted, LOUIS M'LANE, Secretary of the Treasury. rasury Department,

Singular Circumstance.—The citizens of Al ded ample funds at the different loan offices for that purpose, which, upon the presentation of the certificates, should have been applied to their payment. It has recently been understood, however, that, on the 18th of July last, the Bank of the United States, on the ground, as stated in the letter of instructions, that the spread of the cholera might occasion great embarrassment and distress in the community, deemed it expedient for the Bank other upon the top of the sounding board (as lentown were very much startled and surpriz-

Treasury was nu horized to prescribe patched an agent to London to make an ar- found which to judge from its size, must ap-How the snakes could have made their way hrough a comparatively new wall to-uch a neight, remains still a mystery.

> From the Frankfort (Ky.) Argus, Dec. 5. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. On Monday, the 3d inst., the two houses met in the Capitol in this place and formed

In the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor James T. Morehead, Esq. was qualified and took his seat as presiding officer of that body in conformity to the Constitution. Mr. Stone-street was re elected clerk, and Benjamin R. Pollard, assistant clerk, Anthony Crockett

South Carolina, in calling a convention for the purpose of attempting to nullify the acts the purpose of attempting to natury measures of Congress, commonly called "the Tariff Laws," by their single authority, presents a crisis which calls for an expression of the opinion of this Legislature. It is a subject which involves the principles, upon which our sacred union is formed, as well as the future prospects of our happy country; and we can-not remain silent upon it. But in the discharge of this duty we would observe that high respect, which is due to a sovereign state, whom we regard as our brethren and fellow citizens, however widely we may differ with them in opinion, as to the mode of redress

they have proposed.
We do not believe that one state can, by its own authority, set aside and nullify the acis of Congress, passed according to the forms of

the constitution.
The state of Kentucky has had some experience on this subject. She has ever been the ardent and devoted friend of the constitutional rights of the states; and viewed with a jealous eye the encroachments of the Federa Government. She has more than once made ism of her sister states, to repeal laws which should they pursue the latter course, the cer- were believed to be made in violation of the tilicates cannot be finally surrendered before reserved rights of the states. But it is with deep regret that we have seen our brethsen o South Carolina hastening to interpose her single arm to arrest the authority of the laws of the Union, at a moment when the spirit of conciliation is awakened to hear and radress their grievances. We confidently hoped that sion of Congress, would have been regarded as a strong indication of the spirit since manifested by the people in the other states on this subject; from which it is evident that the taxes will be reduced to the necessary wants of the government, whilst at the same time, protection will be retained on such articles as are essential to our independence in a time of war, with a gradual reduction of the taxes upon all the necessaries of life consumed by great body of the people, and more than this cannot reasonably be required by any of te-But it seems, that a portion of the pool South Carolina were unwilling to wait change of the laws in the manner thus satici-pated; and would take the power into their

own hands. The State of Kentucky cannot agree with them, neither in the right claimed, sor the mode pursued to redress their complaints.

to the Fuderal Government, any State, as well as Congress, have the right to propose amendments to the several states, who as component parts of the Union, will either a dopt or reject them; or if, on the other hand the power granted is abused, or exercise oppressively, upon any of the states, a ren strance, and the discussion of the subject be fore an enlightened community, will alway eventuate in obtaining justice; until the adimpossible that a remonstrance and appeal to the patriotism of our sister States, on quastions of constitutional construction, will ever fail of success, if founded on substantial grounds: the experience of Kentucky fully confirms us

m this opinion.

We would therefore most earnestly intreat our fellow-citizens of South Carolina to pause before they adopt any rash measures, which

may lead to consequences, dangerous to the peace and prosperity of our common country. The Legislature and people of Kantucky avow themselves to be the steadfast friends of the Union, and they cannot consent to see its authority and laws set aside by any one mem-ber; and whilst we assure our southers breth-ren that we will hear their complaints with patience and aid in redressing their real grievances—yet we must solemnly protest against the course resorted to by them, and take our stand on the side of our country-our whole

country.—Therefore,
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the
Convention of Kentucky, That the doctrine
advanced by the Legislature of South Caroli a, that any one state has the right to sullify and set aside a law of the United States, i contrary to the constitution, and would be destructive of the peace and harmony of the

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

Attempt to break prison.—An attempt was made on Saturday night last, by a number of prisoners confined in one of the large rooms of the Bridowell at Bellvue, to effect their especially. Which, with the confirmatory cape. They availed themselves of the oppor-tunity which the severe storm afforded, of working a considerable time without being ob-served, but the falling of some of the heav-ier particles of the wall at which they were engaged gave the alarm to the keeper, in con-

The message of Governor Floyd, of Virginis concludes as follows:—In adverting to our federal relations, I am sorry that I have it not in my power to communicate to you something more cheering to animate your hopes, and upon which you might found a just expectation that the gloomy period of our affairs had passed, and that the Federal Government, for which Virginia has sacrificed so much, would retrace its steps, and once more confine its legslation within those bounds prescribed to by the Constitution, and leave the citizens o the different States, to reap the benefit of their own labour.

The late Tariff, with its oppressive exact tions, has been replaced by another hardly less injurious, which only mocks our sufferngs, by assuming the shape of modification. Heretofore Virginia has watched her liber-ty with sleepless care, and her reserved rights,

the sleeping thunder of the States, with an anxiety which bespoke the inestimable value she placed upon them. Ought we to be less on our guard than at any former period?-Perpetual vigilance is the price we pay for liber-ty.—Do we not find the defenders of those vistions of the Constitution, increasing in number and the boldness of their measures? Constitutions are intended to protect the rights of the minority, by restraining the majority from doing that, which to the minority would be uinous, but if the majority be permitted to become the interpreters of their own powers, there ceases to be any limit to the Govern

The Southern States have long and earnesty protested against the assumption of con-tructive power by the Federal Government s leading ultimately to difficulty and danger and as founded in the conviction that no course was sale for that Government to pursue, but that pointed out by the resolutions of rirginia in 1798.

South Carolina, a prominent and distin-guished State in this Confederacy, in despair of any beneficial modification of the Tariti by Congress, has thrown herself upon her sover ignty, and called a Convention of the people take under their revision all the laws of Congress upon that subject, with a view to pronounce upon their constitutionality. This naturally brings before the confederacy the

whole question. The situation of our sister State is new and interesting, and it is not the ing words:

"Article V.—Congress, whenever two-thirds time to discuss the question whether the procedure on her part be premature or tardy .-Your deliberations will be looked to by our people with intense interest, as our own position in relation to our sister State and the Union, is one of novelty and calls for prudence and wisdom.

Vegetables .- In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. not a cabbage, turnip, or edi ble root grew in England. Two or three centuries before, certainly the monasteries had gardens with a variety of vegetables, but nearly all the gardens of the latty were de-stroyed in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Harrison speaks of wheaten bread as being chiefly used by the gentry for their own tables: and adds, that the artificer and laborer are "driven to content themselves with horse corn, beans, peason oats, tares and lentiles." There is no doubt that the average duration of human life was at that period not one hulf as long as the pres ent day. The constant use of salted meat, with little or no vegetable addition, doubtless contributed to the shortening of life, to say mothing of the large numbers constantly swept away by pestilence and famine. Till lemon juice was used as a remedy for scurvy among our seamen, who also are compelled to ext salted meat without green vegetables, the destruction of life in the navy was something in credible. Admiral Hosier buried his ship's companies twice during a West Indian Voy

middle ages by ravages upon their health, that the limited medical skill of those days could never resist. Matthew Paris, a historian of that period, states that there were in his time twenty or thirty hospitals for lepers in Euthe working Man's Companion.

The wo ministration of the government shall fall into the hands of a party regardless of that spirit of composition of a party regardless of that spirit prisonment in the State Prison for a term of of compromise, which produced our writer, a years not less than five, nor over ten. Car-period which we hope is yet far distant. It is frit money for several years, but has always managed until now to escape conviction. The mode by which he was detected and convicted are briefly these. As individual residing a little distance from Newark in New Jersey, in the confidence of Mr. Hays, the High Constable, accompanied Carlisle and another mas-ter counterfeiter to this city on the 24th of September last, they having in their possession

a large amount of counterfeit five dollar notes on the bank of Auburn, after accompanying Carlisle until he had procured lodgings at No. 8 Downing street, which was a boarding house kept by Thomas Dodd and his wife, he progave him information of Carlisle's movements. On the following day, Mr. Hays, with several other officers, went to Dodd's house, and at the time of entering, discovered Dodd throw-ing into the fire a considerable quantity of pa-per money, which from the fragments saved, proved to be Auburn fives.

Carlisle, however, had left the house prior to Hays' arriving, and returned to New Jersey, where he remained until October, when he was arrested in Water st, in this city, and committed to prison. Dodd and his wife, it the interim, were indicted for having counterfeit money in their possession with intent to pass it. On the arrest of Carlisle, it was thought that the ends of public justice would be better subserved by the trial and conviction of Carlisle, a wholesale dealer, and in fact, the individual who had caused the notes

engaged gave the alarm to the keeper, in consequence of which they were all secured, and the ringleaders of the enterprize put in iroos. There were fifty one prisoners in all in the room, and when surprised, had almost effected an opening which would have set the whole at liberty.—N. Y. Cour.

dict.

Carlisle is now fifty years of age, a native of Massachusetts, and bred to the practice of physic and surgery, which at times he honourably and svccessfully followed in this city, at liberty.—N. Y. Cour. not survive an imprisonment of the shortest term for which the court could sentence him;

From the Banner of the Constitution.

A Convention of the States.—That man must be but slightly acquainted with the political condition of the country, who imagines that

permanent harmony can be restored to the U nion, so long as opposite opinions, founded in deep and honest conviction, as to the powers of the Federal Government, continue to prevail. To expect, therefore, that a compromise upon any one disputed point, made by one Congress, but which cannot possibly bind i subsequent Congress, can terminate a warfare which has its origin in a contrariety of views is to the very nature of the government under which we live, and as to the great question of Constitutional Liberty, is as idle as to expect the cure of a cancer from the application of an molient. No, the disease under which the body politic labors, is too deeply seated to be reached by the cataplasms of legislative enact-ments, and can never be healed but by prob-

ing the ulcer to the very core.

We shall not, on this occasion, undertake to point out whether this or that party be right in its interpretation of the disputed powers.-It is sufficient for us to know that a difference of sentiment prevails, and that opposite doc-trines are maintained by gentlemen of equal eminence, equal patriotism, and equal virtue and intelligence, with a pertinacity and reso-lution which forbid all hope of either's ever yielding to the other, even though a dissolution of the Union should be the result. In this posture of affairs, then, what course clocs behoove the pacific and philanthropic portion of our citizens to pursue? Shall they look or with folded arms, at the unbridled animosity of parties, and behold increasing, from day to day, a spirit of disaffection, of animosity, and haired, which cannot, in the end, but prove disastrous, by converting into foes those who were destined to be friends? We trust not. A remedy for the evil is at hand, and within our reach; and, if we refuce to avail ourselves of it before it be too lat:, we shall have nobody but ourselves to reproach with the cou-

The Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, judging from the experience of the past under the old Confederation, and aware of the possibility that the Government, under its new organization, might require changes, very wisely provided, for amendments to the Constitution, in the follow-

of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution-or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments; which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures, of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Con-gress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of i's equal suffrage in the Senate.".

From the foregoing it appears that there are too modes by which the Constitution may b amended; one, in which Congress shall be the first mover-the other, in which the State Legislatures shall is first movers.

In the first case, the process would be as follows: The amendments would be first proposed in Congress; and, if adopted by two-thirds of both Houses, would then be sent to the Status for ratification. The ratification might sither be by a majority of the members of the State Legislature of the members of a State Convention chosen for the especial purpose, according as Congress should irect the one or the other mode.

for ratification to the States, as in the other

The first mode appears to have been devised as an expeditious mode of effecting the change of a single provision - the second, as where the best talents of the nation may be assembled, uninfluenced by the thirst for o fice, or the allurements of private interest. mony of the country be liable to interruption. It is not in the power of Congress to settle the interpretation of the Constitution, and there is no possible mode by which the country can the shifts to which the poor are some? have a settled policy, so admitted by all, but

the one we here point out. Of the matters which require a definite set tlement, the following are amongst the most

The right of the Federal Government to lay protective duties; Its right to appropriate the public money for works of internal improvement; Its right to distribute the proceeds of the pub-

lic lands, or money arising from any other source, amongst the several States; Its right to establish a National Bank; The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court: The right of Executive appointment to of-fice during the recess of the Senate, after the

rejection of a nomination;
The right of the Executive to use his disretion as to the enforcement of a decree of

the Supreme Court; The right of carrying appeals from a State Court to the Federal Court.

The right to coerce a State to obedience, by the employment of the army or navy, &c..
And in addition to these and various other matters, the season would be propitious for considering the expediency of altering the present trial, which, with the confirmatory proof of his guilt, afforded by the person who accompanied him from New Jersey, together with Hays and others, left not a doubt in the minds of the jury, that in pronouncing him guilty, they were rendering a righteous verdict. Constitution in reference to the duration of the term for which the President should be chosen, and to his re eligibility—the appointment to office of Members of Congress—and divers other subjects, which have from time guilty, they were rendering a righteous verdict. our Government. Perhaps a more favorable period for such a measure will never again present itself. The Government is fast sink-ing into consolidation; the old Republican Par ly in Pennsylvania has lost the ancient land arks between it and its former opponents and, in a few more years, there will be no Constitution but the despotic will of a majori-

enactment of unconstitutional laws, are pre-pared to support them by unconstitutional means. If such things be done in the green tree, what may we expect when the tree comes dry? No man who has an opportunity of inspecting a great variety of papers, can fail to be convinced, that unless an end be put to the present unhappy disputes about the powers of the Federal Government, one of the most awful revolutions will take place in this country, at a future day, that history will ever have recorded.

"The clauses referred to in the proviso, are he following:

t. The migration or importation of such hink proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax

or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

4. No espitation or other direct tax shall be aid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration Hereinbefore directed to be taken.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA. House of Representatives, Dec. 5, 1832.

Mr. Keating offered the following Resolutions relative to the Union of the States and the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Communwealth of Pena-

sylvania in Ceneral Assembly met, That the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution, are the supreme law of the land, to which every citizen of the United States owes obedience, and that no authority whatever can release him from his obligation to obey, or require him to take any oath, or enter into any engagement inconsistent with such obligation, and that every pretension on the part of a State, or any portion thereof, to to release any citizen of the United States, or so to require of him, is unstitutional, and with-out the least foundation of right, and can afford neither shelter nor excuse for offences he may commit against the laws of the United

Resolved, That no portion of the citizens of the United States have a rightful power to decide upon the constitutional validity of an act of the Congress of the United States duly made by the people's representatives, and approved by the Executive in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, nor to nullify the same, either generally or within the particular districts, but that every such act of Congress continues in full force every where within the United States, notwithstanding any such as-serted Nullification, and all persons who resist, or attempt to resist, its execution, offend against the Constitution and laws of the United States, and are liable to prosecution and punishment for such offence.

Resolved, That no State has a right peaceably to withdraw from the Union, and to declare itself independent of it, and that every attempt to do so by force would be a virtual infraction of the Constitution of the United States, justifying and requiring the use of constitutional measures to suppress it.

Resolved, That the faithful execution of all

laws which have received the sanction of the legislative and executive powers of the United States, in the mode prescribed by the Consti-tution, is a duty enjoined upon the President of the United States, in the constitutional dis-charge of which he is entitled to, and ought to receive, the aid and support of every citizen of the Union of the Union.
Resolved, That it is the clear and indispu-

table duty of Congress to impose duties upon importations, and of the government of the Luited States to collect the fluties payable by law upon goods imported into every part of the Union, and that every resistance to the collection of the same, and every attempt to In the second case, on the application of resist, is an offence against the Constitution two thirds of the State Legislatures. Congress and laws of the United States, and that the

for imposing and collecting duties upon goods imported into the United States, and all other acts of Congress of the United States, and in bringing to punishment all persons, who, un-der any pretence, may offer or attempt resis-tance to them, the Commonwealth of Penn-

Resolved, That the Governor be requested transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the resident of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative in Congress from this Commonwealth.
[The above Resolutions have since passed

Committee of the Whole, with but few amendments.-Ed.]

The following paragraph from a late times reduced in that vast inctropolis.

NEW COLONISTS - Several young men and women, and children of both sexes. were brought before the Lord Mayor, on Thursday, charged with having planted a regular colony under some of the dry arches on the eastern side of London bridge. From the statement of Evans, the street-keeper of the district, it appeared that crowds of vagrants, of both sexes, were in the habit, after the labors of the day, of assembling under the arches of London bridge, for the purpose of getting up a meal, and afterwards step ng together. When he went to the new colony, he saw about fifty poor wretches, who evidently had no other home than the melancholy one they had thus established. About twenty men, women, and children had retired to repose under one of the arches, where they lay "spoonways," and quiet enough, with the exception of that music which bears the strongest testimony to Constitution in reference to the duration of the absence of care. A fire was burning under another arch, and there was a large saucepan upon it, containing, it was stated, a ram's kidney, and the outside parings of two sheep's heads, and a considerable quantity of coarse beef, called by the sausage makers "bow-wow." An old bone-grubber was stirring up these delicacies with a piece of an iron hoop. The smoke was so dense that he was only... ly last, the Bank of the United States, on the ground, as stated in the letter of instructions, what the spread of the cholera might occarion great embarrassment and distress in the community, deemed it expedient for the Bank of the United States, we have advocated before and of the States, we have advocated before and of the States, we have advocated before and had we had any doubts of its absolute necessity, to keep itself in an attitude to afford relief, fould its interposition be necessary, and also for the remaining a life which opened, it is said, yesterday arranged on two capital indictments, one for the murder of Capt. Fisher of the destruction of the States, we have advocated before and had we had any doubts of its absolute necessity, to keep itself in an attitude to afford relief, fould its interposition be necessary, and also for the remaining a life which opened, it is said, yesterday arranged on two capital indictments, one for the murder of Capt. Fisher of the destruction of the visues. Numbers now immure that the promises of opulence and fame, in this state, we have advocated before and had we had any doubts of its absolute necessity, and the other for the destructive influence of the vocapital indictments of the upon the top of the respect to find on the upon the top of the vessel. The trial of the indictments of the vessel. The trial of the indictments of the vessel. The trial of the indictments of the vessel in the stated in the Siates, we have advocated before and had we had any doubts of its absolute necessity, and they doubt have been entirely enough they would have been entirely enough the pressons who were in the gallery had a part of "the indictments, with fair promises of opulence and fame, in the state of the vessel. The trial of the indictments of the vessel. The trial of the indictments of the vessel. The trial of the indictments of the v dropped bitterly from his eyes, and form-

parochial support; and others that had ineffectually tried every expe for a morsel of bread. The officer that many of the workings emplo bout the bridge had lately compla having lost their tools, and a muon pieces of timber, had been cut t ment by the paupers, who now s othink that they had a legal claim ormitories, and began to mark out laries, &c. It was almost imposs stand the smell which issued from crowded chambers, which, at be the inmates closed up by means of ed quantities of rubbish. The Mayor observed, that no doubt the officers of the various districts to ome of the vagrants belonged, w strumen al, by the harshness an temp: with which they treated the to this system of accumulating d in the city of London, It was, the stance in which the city law auth were of opinion a conviction could tained. He then gave direction he treatment of the defendants. EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18.

We publish in this day's paper the the Secretary of the Treasury of led States. The intrinsic importance document, will insure it a careful c

At the request of some of our subwe shall com nence in our next paper lication of Mr. Calboun's letter on null

This document has been unavoidal poned, not from a wish on our part to it, nor from the belief that it would be esting to our readers, but from the late, of other matters which seemed immediate importance. It may not, l even at this late period, come at an u able moment. The recent proclam the President gives to it new interest, the arguments of both documents before our readers will be the better able t fair and comprehensive view of the gr tion now pending before the nation. From the Philadelphia Chronic

The Radicals of England, and hose who call themselves Whigs i the freedom of voters can only be set the introduction of the ballot—so that of each elector may be known only to when such is his wish. There has be dispute among British political wri speakers respecting the operation of in the United States, where that mo ting is generally prevalent. If we mistaken, its chief effect among us is it enables us to get through our ele one tenth of the time that would be if every man was required to name I ito candidate visa vocs. Among the ten thousand individuals who used the chise at our recent city election—an the greater numbers who voted in districts of Philadelphia county—of five hundred would hesitate to show by of his ticket to any one—what same or of the opposite party—what ask to know for whom he had vote State. The power to vote secretly, any be of great importance in Englar in many districts, a unajority of the may be tenants at will to a thorough nt of one of the contending pa interest—the Registry of Deeds touch cited in a recent report by a Commit British House of Commons, to show mischief is to be apprehended from sure to children of the expectations, fication of idle curiosity, the exposurant of mortrages, &c. The subjo graph of the report seems worth copy

"A more important branch of the

is that which refers to the disclosure

Kakes, as exhosing a man's necessition ring his commercial credit. The care here willing to admit that such may be painfully felt by persons who ag with no improper motive, have at a right to retain within their own b ets of their private embarrassme oo far as it may be permitted to hum ment to predict a probable result, th tee entertain a sanguine expectat this country, few persons, under an atances, will find time to pry into ple's affairs merely to indulge a morety, and that if a metropolitan in to a district registry be adopted, the such searches being made will be any diminished. With respect to the of bankers and commercial men, is an obvious motive to investigate cannot be demed that registration wi facilitate such inquiries. But looki question in all its bearings, the comard this as a benefit rather than a ansidering the injury that may be credit of bankers, we ought not to danger to those who put their trust If the supposed foundation of a bank be impaired, surely the law ought ers to a knowledge of the fa than assist him, by keeping up the nd to perpetrate that sort of mischi by connected with fraud, that it is o suppose for one moment that any man would ever desire it. So fi this facility of disclosure will pr from obtaining credit under false co der a pretence of property which "c fact, belong to them, the greatest be obtained. It is for the real gen est of bankers and commercial away with all false and fraudulent

> munity at large." Suicide. - About three months hy Soper, jr. a young man of i ango county, jumped out of his ch dow is a "fit of derangement, an heald of until as late as the 19th u remains were found about one demile from the house, so much de they could scarrely he recognize returned a verdet of suicide,—N.

fair trader will then be benefitted b

is general dealings the character

by removing every shadow of sus may by possibility attach to the sub ture of his property and, by disclosivalue of his credit, a permanent will be gained to himself an less

EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1832.

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We publish in this day's paper the Report the Secretary of the Treasury of the Uni ed States. The intrinsic importance of this locument, will insure it a careful examina-

At the request of some of our subscribers, ve shall co.n.nence in our next paper the pubication of Mr. Calhoun's letter on nullification This document has been unavoidably post-

poned, not from a wish on our part to suppress it, nor from the belief that it would be uninteresting to our readers, but from the press, of in the Chair, upon the President's Message. late, of other matters which seemed of more late, of other matters which seemed of more last rose, was the proposition of Mr. Wat-immediate importance. It may not, however, mough, to amend the resolution referring that even at this late period, come at an unseason-able moment. The recent proclamation of stituting the Committee of Ways and Means. able moment. The recent proclamation of the President gives to it new interest, and wi h the arguments of both documents before them, our readers will be the better able to take a fair and comprehensive view of the great question now pending before the nation.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.
The Radicals of England, and many of hose who call themselves Whigs insist that the freedom of voters can only be secured by the introduction of the ballol -so that the vote of each elector may be known only to himself, when such is his wish. There has been much dispute among British political writers and speakers respecting the operation of the ballot is the United States, where that mode of vo ting is generally prevalent. If we are not mistaken, its chief effect among us is this; that it enables us to get through our elections in one tenth of the time that would be required every man was required to name his favore candidate vive voce. Among the nine or en thousand individuals who used their franhise at our recent city election -and among the greater numbers who voted in the other districts of Philadelphia county-not one in five hundred would hesitate to show a true co py of his ticket to any one—whether of the same or of the opposite party—who should ask to know for whom he had voted; and we believe the case to be the same throughout the State. The power to vote secretly, however, in many districts, a unjority of the electors may be tenants at will to a thorough-going dierent of one of the contending parties.

With respect to another matter of universal interest—the Registry of Deeds touching Real Estate—the operation of our laws has absen cited in a recent report by a Committee of the British House of Commons, to show that no mischief is to be apprehended from the disclo sure to children of the expectations, the gratification of alle curiosity, the exposure of the want of mortgages, &c. The subjoined para-"A more important branch of the objection

s that which refers to the disclosure of mort gages, as unposing a man's necessities or inju ing his commercial credit. The committee are here willing to admit that such disclosure may be painfully felt by persons who, borrowing with no improper motive have an undoubted right to retain within their own breasts the cerets of their private embarrassments; but in o far as it may be permitted to human judg-ment to predict a probable result, the commitment to predict a probable result, the commif-tee entertain a sanguine expectation that in this country, few persons, under any circum-stances, will find true to pry into other peo-ple's affairs merely to indulge a morbid curios-ity, and that if a metropolitan in preference to a district registry be adopted, the chances of such searches being made will be incaicula-ly diminished. With respect to the dealings of bankers and commercial men, here, there is an obvious motive to investigate, and it cannot be denied that registration will greatly facilitate such inquiries. But looking at the question in all its bearings, the committee requestion in all its bearings, the committee reon sidering the injury that may be done to the credit of bankers, we ought not to forget the danger to those who put their trust in bankers. If the supposed foundation of a banker's credit be impaired, surely the law ought to help his sers to a knowledge of the fact, rather than assist him, by keeping up the delusion of false credit, to lay a snare for the unwary, and to perpetrate that sort of mischiel so closely connected with fraud, that it is impossible to suppose for one moment that any honorable man would ever desire it. So far, then, as this facility of disclosure will prevent men from obtaining credit under fulse colors, or under a pretence of property which does not, in fact, belong to them, the greatest good will be obtained. It is for the real genuine interest of bankers and commercial men to do away with all false and fraudulent credit; the fair trader will then be benefitted by giving to his general dealings the character of truthby removing every shadow of suspicion that may by possibility attach to the substantial nature of his property and, by disclosing the real value of his credit, a permanent advantage will be gained to himself up less than to the community at large."

Suicide.—About three months ago. Timo-thy Soper, jr. a young man of intemperate kabits residing in the town of Pitcher. Chenango county, jumped out of his chamber window is a fit of derangement, and was not heard of until as late as the 29th ult. when his remains were found about one fourth of a mile from the house, so much decayed that they could scarcely he recognized. A jury returned a verdict of suicide.—N. Y. Paper.

22d Congress-2d Session.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS. In the Schate, on Thursday, Mr. Smith from he Committee on Finance, reported a resolueffectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," passed on the 3d of March, 1825; which was read twice and committed to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill for the final settlement of the claims of certain States for interest on advances made during officers of the various districted, were insome of the vagrants belonged, were insome of the vagrants belonged, were incommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Chair communicated a report from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, giving a detailed account of the improvements and expenditures upon the same, in the city of Washington, during the present year, &c. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business; after which, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution, directing the Clerk of the House to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report made last session by the Committee on Public Lands, relative to the Chickasaw reservation, with the original document, which after a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Bell, Wickliffe, and Clay took part, was rejected—ayes 74, hoos 91. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of the correspondence with the President of the Bank of the U. States, and the decomposite relative to the postponement of Saturday, clothed with the necessary formal nittee on Public Lands, relative to the the documents relative to the postponement of the redemption of the 5 per cent. stock, which was laid on the table, and 10,000, copies, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe, ordered to be print-

ed. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Taylor The question pending when the Committee The proposition was accepted by Mr. Speight and the resolution adopted. The other resolutions were also passed in committee—that and com-relative to the election of Presi lent and Vice the 15th. President having been modified at the sugges-tion of Mr. Root. Additional references were ordered on resolutions offered by Messrs. Con ner and Daniel. The Committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the flouse.

FRIDAY, December 14.
The Senate did not sit yesterday.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Root offered the following: Whereas, by the act of 2d April, 1792, es-lablishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States, the American dollar, of the value of a Spanish mitted dollar, was required grains of standard silver; and the American Eagle, of the value of ten dollars, was required to contain 247.5 grains of pure and 270 grains of standard gold: and by the same act, the relative value between silver and gold was fixed at 15 to 1: "that is 10 say, every 15 pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value, in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold."

And, whereas, the relative value of gold and silver bullion has, since that time, materially varied in the principal commercial countries of Europe and in the U. States, and it being desirable that Congress be advised of the extent of that variation: Therefore, Resolved, That the Director of the Mint

do report to this House, as far as in his power, the present relative value of gold and silver bullion, in the principal countries of Europe and the United States; that is to say, if 371.25

is the value of the same weight of pure gold Resolved. That the said Director do report to this House his opinion of the degree of line ness or proportion of alloy, the best fitted, in gold coin. to give durability and continued brightness to the metal. And also his opinion what is the most suitable metal for that alloy.

Mr. Root supported the resolution, by stating a number of facts in relation to the past and present quality of our coins in point of fineness, and of their value to each other .-That of gold to silver had formerly been as fifteen to one, but it had now got as sixteen to one. The intended effect of the measure he proposed would he to prevent the gold coins of the U. States from being more valuable as bullion than as coin, and consequently ceasing to be a part of the circulating medium of the

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Revoluonary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the Representa-tives of James Murray, a soldier of the Mary-land Line during the American Revolution, such bounty lands, and other compensation, as his services may have entitled him to.

On motion of Mr. Howard— Resolved, That the Third Auditor of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House all the evidence collected by him, together with the correspondence between himself and others, having relation to the subject matter referred to him by the act of the 20th May 1830, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry owners of yessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore.

Seven unsuccessful attempts have been made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to choose a United States Senator, in the place of Mr. Dallas; on the seventh ballot the votes

stood as follows:— Samuel M'Kean had H. A. Muhlenberg Richard Rush John Sergeint Benjamin W, Richards W. S. Franklin F. R. Shunk

Pennsylvania Senator.—There were four more ballotings in the Pennsylvania Legisla ture on Wednesday, each unsuccessful—for a II. S. Senator. The vote on the last ballot stood thus; Richard Rush 41; Samuel McKean 31; John Sergeant 24; H. A. Muhlenburg 18; B. W. Richards 11; Scattering 4. On Thurshall the sergeant state of the more hallotime. day there were four more ballotings-still in-effectual. The vote on the last ballot (being

From the New York Journal of Commerce. ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EU-

Our news schooner Evening Edition bas

The news is important.
The reported capture of Don Miguel's fleet between the two fleets off Vigo on the 11th Oct. in which both parties suffered considera-

ble damage. On the side of Don Pedro 45 were either killed or wounded.

London, Oct. 31.—We announced yester, day morning, exclusively, the arrival of Admiral Villeneuve, and a French squadron of live ships of war, from Cherbourg, at Spithead and at the same time showed, by a summary of the Parisian Ministerial papers of Sunday received also by express, what were the purposes for which this armanient was destined by the French Government. These two pie-ces of intelligence, combined with the already known intentions of our government, appear to leave no doubt of the new settled determina-tion of the two Calinets to bring the long-pending alterations between the Kings of Hol-land and Belgium to a close, by compelling them whether they will or no, to a speedy, if not immediate compromise of their respective

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 3 -The difficulties with regard to the settlement of the Dutch question, apprehended by the interposition of Prussia in favor of the Hing of Holland, are removed.

Tue Convention ratified by the English and Saturday, clothed with the necessary formality of an international contract .- The condi tions of this Convention are drawn up with

precision. The two rival governments were required to evacuate by the 2d just all the places which they respectively occupy in the territores of each other; or, in other words Belgium was required to surrender Venloo, and Holland

Antwerp. If they refused, or if Holland did not consent at that date, the combined fleet was to sail to blockade the Dutch ports; and if by the 13th of November, Antwerp is not surrendered, the French army will then enter Belgium, and commence its march towards that city on

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The exultation of the Ministerialists is at its acme. The Convention between France and England, although not strictly a treaty offensive and defensive, has set the Court, the Cabinet, the Camarilla, and their creatures, out of their wits.
HARD FIGHTING IN PORTUGAL.

The following is an extract of a letter da ted Oporto, Oct. 26, written by a Portuguese officer in the army of the Queen; "I pass over the circumstances common to

every combat, but I must inform you that, since our bloody and unfortunate assault of to contain 371.25 grains of pure, and 416 the castle of Burgos, 1812, I never saw, not even at Toulouse, an assault so fierce and ob-stinate as the storming of the Miguelites a-gainst the redoubt of the Convent de Surra; the 14th of this month. Six thousand Miguel-ites, commanded by the Generals Jordan and Abreau—the first an ignorant but brave sol-dier; the second an intelligent officer, a great favorite of Lord Beresford in the Peninsula war-were repulsed with the greatest gallantby Major Bravo, a young man commanding

he fortress.
Col. Peixote leading his column was killed a cannon ball near, the first pulisade. Areau is wounded and about one thousand Miguelites fell on the spot. The enemy fought bravely but ignorantly, for our batteries were not silenced, nor our breastworks damaged, when he marched against us. Our loss is less than a hundred men. This would have been the moment for crossing the Douro, and crushing the Miguelites at Villa, Nova; but white

since our landing.
"We are preparing to receive the enemy
on the 26th. Don Miguel's birth day; his troops are two days hence, reconcentrating Faira on the left of the Douro. I am com, lent that, though Don Miguel be present, as the Miguelites expect, we will repulse them, but without a reinforcement of 4,000, and a general accustomed to manœuvre boldly, I fear we will not be able to take the field—and Portu gal is at Lisbon. The two brothers Sarroens fell at the same battery. fighting generously for Donna Maria, while

the third brother is on the opposite side fight-ing for Don Miguel.

We know now the intelligence from Lisbon, upon which the ministers of Don Pedro had put their confidence, was a mystification, like the defusion they had been under abou the Miguelite squadron. Sartorious has fought like a brave sailor, but he is now satisfied that John VI. is not so rotten as some correspondents at Lisbon athrmed. I beg to explain that the only cavalry which fought on the 29th of last month consisted of 60 officers, who are serving as soldiers under Colonel Nepumoce-no. Lieutenant Colonel Camello, was killed

in the ranks." Liverroot, Oct 30.-Indian Corn has been at 28s per 480 lbs. Sour Flour in bond is enquired for at 15sa16s. In Wheat there

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 31-A limited demand; the sales amount to 1500 bags. 29th, a good demand; 2000 bags sold without any alteration in price. 27th, sales of the week have been limited and at a decline

generally of 1 Sd.

Lospon, Oct. 30.—For foreign Sugars
there is but little demand. Coffee very hea y. Sales St. Domingo at 54s; 4,600 bags lavana were brought forward, worth at the late highest prices 68sa70., and all takeen at 53sa64s, and afterwards sold at that price.

Translated for the Courier & Enquirer
CONSTRUTIONLE, Uct. 1, 1832.

"Since I last woole, the aspect of public affairs has totally changed. I mentioned at that time the progress of the victorious Egyptian, and my feats that he would by the mad line of conduct which he had adopted, embarrass the government and thwart it in its plan of rethe government and thwart it in its plan of reform. I always gave Russia the credit of being at the bottom of it, but her recent conduct
has redeemed her character. She has recalled all her consuls from Egypt, and has publicly expressed her determation to put down
the Viceroy. He now finds himself in a critical position. His forced marcheshave brought
him into the centre of a country which is too
poor to sustain his army. Behind him lies
Syria. which he has reduced to a desert: led all her consuls from Egypt, and has publicly expressed her determation to put down the Viceroy. He now finds himself in a critical position. His forced marches have brought him into the centre of a country which is too poor to sustain his army. Behind him lies Syria, which he has reduced to a desert; and before him the rugged and barren passes of Monnt Olympus. In the meantime, the troops of the Sulvan are hemming him in the troops of the Sulvan are hemming him in the proposed to sales a share of the Sulvan are hemming him in the sales of the Sulvan are hemming him in the proposed to sales desirous of taking a few boarders by the year.

Green Is the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wight, proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its various branches. She expects to obtain the aid of a young lady from Baltimota 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 fashion ably executed.

She is also desirous of taking a few boarders by the year. on all all sides. Large bodies of soldiers are dai'y concentrating from Techizond, Thrace, dec 18

and the remotest parts of the empire. I saw a regiment pass in review yesterday, before the Seraskier, destined for this service. They Our news schooner Evening Edition has gere stout vigorous men, performed their evening to be considered and exactness, and contain Seber, bringing us London papers to will prove formidable in the field. The cpinious of the best informed people of Pera is, that the Pacha will be allowed to fall back upon The reported capture of Don Miguel's fleet his own territories, and that the Sultan will sent confirmed. s not confirmed. There was an engagement put in practice a scheme wie to the state of his havy has hith rto presented. He means to blockade every port in Egypt, and thus compete the egreat colton merchant," as he calls him, to purronder, in the meantime, the greatest aclivity prevalls in the arsenal. The men are at work night and day, and poor Osman never was known to show so much agility as he does now. You are aware that this government has no national debi; and the agents of foreign brokers are endeavouring to personde them to borrow a little for the present exigencies. This, however, they have steadily refused, and stated that they had quite as much as they wauted,"

> From the U. S. Telegraph. THE CRISIS.

It is now admitted that the people of the north and middle States have been kept in culpable ignorance of the state of public feel-ing in the South. This has been done by the suppression of all the arguments used by the Razor Straps, people of the South.—The attitude assumed Plain Gold Finger people of the South.—The attitude assumed by South Carolina, and the proclamation of by South Carolina, and the proclamation of the President, makes it the unperative duty of every crizen to examine for himself that he watch Keys, Horn & Wood Combs, may in ke up an earnest opinion. With a view to place the arguments within their reach, we propose to publish.

Mr. Calhoun's two letters,

The Ordinance of South Carolina.

The report of her committee who submitted hat ordinance, The address of the people of South Care-

The address to the people of the United

States. The Proclamation of the President. And the reply to that proclamation, should

one be published, As an extra to the United States Telegraph making a pamphiet of sixty four pages, at the rate of five dollars for seventy-live copies. As it will be published on one of our enlarged sheets, the postage will be at the rate charged for an ordinary newspaper; or one cent per copy if within 100 miles, or 15 cents if for a

greater distance. Will editors of newspaper with whom we exchange, do us the favor to give this notice an insertion? When they take into consider tion the expense which we incur to furnish them the proceedings of Congress, they will not, we trust, consider the request unreasona

Virginia Legislatere.- On the 13th inst. Gov. Played Laid the Ordinance of the South Carolina Convention before the Legislature of Firginia, together with his own views of the mportant questions arising thereon We have not room, for this message to day; but we placere by its tenor that Gov. Ployd is disposed to sake ground with the nullifiers. He seems sufficiently imbited with the mystified doctrines of "State Sovereignty" to make a very possible nullifier; and those of South Carolina may be sure of his sympathy at least, of nothing else. In the issue now made up between he Sovereign State of South Carolina and the Winited States, Gov. Floyd thinks hat the my true mode of deciding the quesibit, wald be by an "amicable reference to the gree Iribunal which formed and adopted the conditation—namely, the people of the States, beauselves."—Latt. Pat.

On the evening of the 5th inst. at Charleston, Soul Carolina, a Washington Society was forned, consisting of members of the party. The Hon. J. R. Poissett was Union elected Iresident, by acclamation. He de-livered respects to the meeting, the substance of which will be issued in the form of an ad-dress. It is calculated that three-firths of the above business in all its various branches. ing the Mignelites at Villa. Nova; but white the General in Chief consults the Emperor, the opportunity is no more. This is our fate since our landing.

"We are preparing to receive the enemy on the 26th. Don Mignel's high day his

> GOV HOWARD, we understand, declines a re-plecation as Executive Chief Magistrate of the State of Maryland, at the ensuing session of the Legislature.—Md. Republican. MARRIED Bands v. evening

In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. Ronant R. Ross, to Miss Sangh E. Camper.
On Tuesday 4th inst. in Queen Ann's coun y, by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mr. WM. BRICE. of Kent. county, to Miss Many, daughter of Doct. J. Crane, Church Hill.

On Kent Island, Dec. 1st, Miss Catharin Malvina, second daughter of Mr. Frederich Sudler, aged eighteen-much regretled by her

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court sitting as 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 Tabot county, decelland, on a credit of six months from the day of side, the purchaser or purchasers to live bond 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. LOVEDAY.

PAUNTING. THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of

Commissioner

House, Sign, & Fancy Painting, with neatness and despatch. Shop one door from Hopkins & Edmondson's Store, on Washington Street. E. S. HOPKINS.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washing ton street, now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, is the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr.

CLOCK AND WATCH



WHE subscriber returns his sincerb ac knowledgments 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,

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 cush.

He has also on hand some excellent Razors. Penkuives, 1 Fine-tooth Combs. Silver Thimbles, Automatons. Ladies Work Boxes &

Busks, Sewing and Knitting Needles, Pocket lakstands, Watch Snuff Boxes, Plated Breastpins & Pocket Books, Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Finger Rings, Razor Cases, key rings Hooks and Eyes, Buckskin Purses, Percussion (ap., Gun Screws, Small Looking Glasses Shaving Brushes, Watch Ribbons,

Lead & Slate Pencils. 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 ad-vance. 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 natronage. 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.

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash Water, Morphine, Emcline, Black Oxyde of Mer Cury,
Phosphorus, Prussic
Acid,
Quinine, Cinchonine. Strictmine, Cornine, Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharadin, Saratoga Powders, Denarcotized Lauda

Chloride Tooth Wash Ditto Opium, Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp, Do, Colycinth Comp. lodyne. Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES. and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 19 12 by 16, &c.
Also - A quantity of FRESH GARDEN

SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart & Wa-

gon 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 black-

He has just returned from Baltimore with a pared to attend to orders immediately. ending to give personal and constant attention to his business, he can confidently assure best style of workmanship, his friends and the public that his work will be faithfully and promptly executed.
JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

dec 18 3w . G.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore W County, on the 30th day of November, 632, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. Justice of the feace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a pace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a manaway, a colored woman, who calls herself BYDIA, ELIZABETH, says she belongs to Villiamson B. Tomlin of Virginia. Said colored woman is about 20 years of age, five cet high. Had on when committed, a red calico frock, and brown handkerchief on her neck, white cotton stockings, and course

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

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

WEN AND CHEAP GOODS THE subscriber respectfully informs his

I friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House An extensive assertment of

SEASONABLE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRON VONGERY. QUEENS WARE, GROCERIES, 40: 80 which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WIHCH ARE Brown Sugar, White & green Coffee First and second qual Madeira,

Madeira,
Liston,
Sherry &
Malaga
Ath pr. Gegnae Brandy
Holland Gin
Japaajea and Antigua
Japaajea and Antigua

Tobacco,
Snanish and America Apple & Peach Bran-

Segars, English and American Old Rye, (very superior) and common Whiskey. English and Ameri Shot, Battie's Powder, Buckwheat & c Buckwheat & com

Imperial, 11780n. Son Stour, Rope & leading Lines, Hyson Skin Coarse and fine Salt. 1st, 2d aml 3d quality Stone and Earthen-Loaf Sogar, ware, See, See, All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 11.

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.

GAUTHON.

ALL persons are forwarned not to hunt en my farm with dog or gun, or haul Seine on my shore. Having sustained considerable injury from such tresposes, I am determined to enforce the law against all found offeading

after this date.

JAS. A. RIDGAWAY,

dec 15 St Benony's Point.

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly op-posite Cambridge. The land is of good qual-Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair. Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A urther description is deemed unnecessary .-Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the

subscriber. PETER WEBB. oct. 4 1f

NOTICE.

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

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 con-nected with his business, Gentlemen's fine & coarse Water Proof Boots, do and boy's coarse and fine Monroes do do do Shoes, do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elas-

tic 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 waterproof 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 hereofore offered in this market, all of which will be sold low for cash.

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

JOHN WRIGHT.

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIR FACTORY. No. 21 Pratt street,

Between Charles and Hanover Streets,

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to omplete stock of seasoned timber, and is pre- inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fushionable pat-

terns. DEP Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely pack-ed.) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. ang 28 1 year

MORE NEW GOODS. ROSE & SPENCER, have just received

FALL AND WINTER GOODS CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and

qualities.
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN-NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.
Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS, such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yaro,

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

BOARDING.

THE sebscriber 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 nost reasonable terms.

JAMES LECOMPTE.

Baltimore, dec 11 ish the above to the amount of \$1.

MOTICE.

#20 REWARD.

HAVING recently suffered much from trespasses and depredations, I am compelled to warn all roloured people, and those whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson or whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson or myself, against passing my enclosures in future. Not only such sleps 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 sevant.

ALEX. C. BULLPIT.

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

last night.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approaching season, 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 formation emanate, feel themselves at a great Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for Cash.

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 propery in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or

his deputies in their respective districts.
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county Taxes. oct 16

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No. 113, Baltimore Street. SYLVESTER, known as the "all and ever lucky Sylvester," has sold within three months four prizes of \$30,000, two of 25,000 and 20,-And not a week passes but Sylvester sells

the Capitals, and pays them in specie on de-Orders sent by mail to Sylvester, will meet with the most prompt and confidential

attention. . NEW YORK LOTTERY, Class No. 45 for 1832. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY

Dec. 12, 1832. 66 number Lottery-10 drawn Tickets only 10. Lowest prize 12. 40,000 | 20

10,000 20 5,000 | 40 3.160 Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarter \$2 50.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No 24, for 1832. To be drawn on SATURDAY Dec. 21, 1832. \$20,000, \$10,000, 100 of \$1

Tickets 10-Lowest prize 12.

\$20,000 | 100 16 . 10,000 5,000 8.000 Am'ting to 366,880. Tickets 10-Halves 5-Quarters 2 50.

MORE PRIZES. The all lucky ever fortunate Sylvester had the pleasure of selling the following comfortable prizes in the 14th Class Virginia State Lottery, drawn October 26th. Combination 42 45 54 half ticket do \$3,000

2 45 57 whole do do 1,000 And in the 39th Class New York Lottery, Combination do 10 23 40 prize of \$1,000. all of the above prize tickets were sent to our numerous correspondents in different sections

This is sufficient proof that all orders should S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

FOR RENT.

THE Frame House on Washington Street. L occupied at present by Mr. Stephen Hussey, opposite the Methodist Protestant Church, and next door to Dr. Ennalls Martin.

Also the Frame House on Goldsborough

Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Kersey, and formerly by the subscriber. There are good gardens attached to both, and an excellent smoke house and wood house to the fatter. Apply to WILLIAM BARNETT.

nov 27 3w Easton and Baltimore Packet



THE SCHOONER EDGAR,

A new and commodious vessel having re cently 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

routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore, on Sunday the 15th inst. leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Balti-more, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Pas-sengers will be accommodated in the best man ner that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Balti-more. Freights of all kinds will be thankfulty received and panetually 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 want ing on his part, to afford a general satisfac tion, 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

PETER W. WILLIS.



MAKER. Denton, Maryland:-Offers his services to his friends and old cus tomers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all

kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform. February 21, 1882.

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars.

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

and the objects he hopes to accomplish. merous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant for that men at food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Broks are chesp in our princi-pal cities, but in the interior they cannot be pro-rured as a on as published, nor without conside-rable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will

oring it to every man's door

Rooks cannot be sent by mail, while "The Se ect Circulating Library" may be received at the nost distant post office in the Union in from fifcen to twenty five days after it is published, the triffing expense of two and a half cents; or in ceeded in our aim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been establish ladelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermon sy be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it only necessary to compare it to some other pub cations. Take the Waverly novels for exam wo volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirly-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter the newspaper form.—But we consider transmis-sion by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed be supplied at II eir own homes with equal to asize for Five Dollars. This may not take fity-two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a who'e work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter

Arrange nents have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinurgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select he best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as will be given, with notes of all new publications much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive print- of importance, and such descriptions of fashion ng office will admit. From the latter, such lite rary intelligence will occasionally be called, as able to the scholar or min of lessure. will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novely. Good standard novels, and other works, ing, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the now out of print, may also occasionally be re-pro-

duced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introlucing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and natits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and that as our fund of information is enlarged, will moral community, and of the consequences, determination of the will follow the dissemination of observing as will be assumed to the consequence of the responsibility workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art, and so the versus workings of nature and of art are versus workings. 13 45 57 half do do 1,000 semination of obnoxious or wholesome mental 2 31 44 quarterdo do 1,000 aliment. His situation and engagements affords him peculiar advantages and facilities for the se-lection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liver-

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the it would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a ter, or calculated to deepen the blub on the publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what wherever located, but more particularly are so ob-who reside in retired situations—they are so ob-is not, but will, so long as he is accountable for vious that the first glance cannot fail to flash TERMS .- "The Select Circulating Library" will

page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.
It will be printed and finished with the same

are and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 12(a) pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopædia.—Each volume will be accompanied with a

Title-page and Index.
The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers sixteen pages each,-a price at which it cannot e afforded unless extensively patronised .-Poyment at all times in advance. Agents who procure five subscribers, sha

\$23 00, and a proportionale compensation for larger number. This arrangement is made to in reuse the circulation to an extent which w Cube of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$64 00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately for

warder, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers. "a" Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be en-titled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

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

Philadelphia, October, 1832,

Subscriptions received at this Office,

nec 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 Hughlett, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of tephen 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 con firmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thir-

ty-three: Provided a copy of this order be in-serted once in each of three successive steeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county before the tenth day of Jau-uary, in the year last aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the mount of the sales to be \$3,581 82.

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

inds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all inds of clocks and watches and will be waited on at their residence. Charges CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE ATTHIS

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued

THE GUARDIAN AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER. UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF PRANCIS HARTHORN DAVINGE, TO BE DEFOTED TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT.

ERATURE, &c. &c. ONG established enerom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication shall be unhered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the princi-ples by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedience to this custom, we now preis much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the ob-jects we have chiefly in view, believing it to be he wiser course not to excite over-great expecstions, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which uni formly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have suc-

es under the immediate austices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE. cause, so essential to the permanence of our republican institutions, and to domestic peace and DIAN" the medium of circulation for every de scription of information relative to this most in eresting topic, and for this purpose to sllot ne portion of each number to communications or e-says on the subject, coming from any quar er where good wishes to the cause may give rise to them; to notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; to the proceedings of so on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will cieties throughout the country, and such statisti cal articles so may be collected, shewing the ad ancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a ware that a poper devoted to one subject, however excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carr out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addi tion to the above, which, by the variety, taste and sound sense exhibted in its contents, selectintervals-fifty-two numbers being the equivalent | ed from the best literary sources, and mingling gay with the serious, the useful with the pleas ant, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vivisted by the grossest selfabandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and for eign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sum maries of passing events, at home and abroad. and amusements as may be harmless, and accept

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understand lieving that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the lives of men are virtuous, will be their increas ed love of information and ability to enjoy the human intellect is constantly eliciting from the spring from a pure and elevated standars of mor als, be expanded, the editor will direct any abil ity he may possess, to the advancement of the one

and the other. Having thus far hinted at what the dirur intends to do, it may be proper for him to say any plea whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION or PARTISAN POLITICS. He wil not ad cheek of modesty, nor will be permit imself to

TERMS.— The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octave form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry, a large of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in blio form; and in order to bring it within the mos moderate pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if paid at the end of the year. All persons obtaining and forwarding the sub

scriptions of ten sub-cribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.—Orders to be addressed, postage said, to John Duer, Dsq. who is authorized to The publication will be commenced as soon as

been obtained.

The undersigned respectfully recommend this paper to the patronage of the friends of TEM PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining sub

STEVENSON ARCHER. President State Temperance Society, N. BRICE, President Bal', Temperance Society Subscription lists will be left at the Stores Messrs. Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market theet; Coale & Lutell, Calvert street; Joseph

V. Toy, Market at. Papers well affected to the cause will coner a favour by publishing the above, and may be assured of a return, should occasion offer.

Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of mo-Por deposites payable ninety days after demand, cert ficates shall be i-sued bearing interest at the rate per an-

For deposites payable thirty days afler demand, certificates shall be issued bearing in crest at the rate per an-On current accounts, or deposites

subject to be chreked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per ct R. WILSON, Cashier. By order. dec 11

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

The subscriber, having been appointed the agent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose of his LANDS in Plorids, it ready to receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less than one acc, tion, of the General's Township of land. About 5000 agras in the south west quarter of the Tranship, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, satisfactorit secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township at land adjoining the city of Tallahasser; and, in reference to loc. lity, health, fullness of climate, fer illip and adaption of and to the culture of sugar, and cot-

Tallahas-ce, Oct. 19th, 1832.

nov 27-dec 11

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

ON SATURDAY, (at noon) IN RACH WEEK, OMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store, alled THE GUARDIAN Good of the American Farmer, at No. 16, S. Calvert St. Baltimore; in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in The subscriber, proprietor of the above nam

particularly, that he is prepared to execute orlicits those who feel interested in his plan to furish 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 Ameri-can Parmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds. sent ourselves to the reading public, and ask of them such patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As it sense of the patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As it is such the patronage as their indulgent sense of quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN. and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for each or seceptance in Billi-more, with first rate seeds, prepared and label led, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the U nited States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remove parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, roo s, vines, domestic ani individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of mile, buoks, implements, and last, though not the paper will be to extend the influence of its least, a constant fund of timely and important salutary principles. In order to attain this de-sirable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Parmer, in which are indicated also, by an ad vertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both unimal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscri ber is agent also for the principal nurs-ries and gardens in the Union; - and for several colebra-ted breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other do mestic animals-a'so for the United Society Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assort ment of whose celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address

Balt more, Md.

1. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,



BOOTS AND SHOES. THE Subscriber has just returned from altimore with his winter assortment of La-

BOOTS AND SHOES.

dies and Gentlemen's

They have been carefully selected and consist Ladies best Morocco Boots and Shoes, do do Lasting do do Gentlemen's best Ca'f Skin Boots, do Monroes and Shoes great variety of coarse SHOES, CAPS, &c

He also manufactures Boots and Shoes of the best materials, both sewed and peg'd. His customers and the public generally are nvited to call and view his assortment which much larger and of a better quality than he has ever had.

PETER TARR. N. B. Those persons who are indebted, are espectfully reminded that cash is requisite to nable me to keep up my assortment.

Office of the Commissioners under the Act to carry into effect the Convention with France. WASHINGTON CITY, 18th Sept. 1832.

under the Convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of the French, concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, do file memorials of the same with the Seeretary of the Board. Every memorial se filed, must be addressed to the Commissioners; it must set forth minutely and particularly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his affidavit.

And in order that claimants may be apprised of what the Board now considers necessa sufficient number of subscribers shall have ry to be averred in every such memorial, be fore the same will be received and acted on. it is further

Ordered, 'That in every such memorial it shall be set forth, 1. For and in behalf of whom the claim

preferred. 2. Whether the claimant is a citizen of the United States of America; and if so, whether he is a native or naturalized, and where is now his domicil; if he claims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicil; or if he claims in the right of another, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was

then, and where is now, his domicil. 3. Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when the claim had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or has been interested therein, or in any part BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of thereof, then who is such other person, and what is, or was, the nature and extent of his interest; and how, when, by what means, and

who may at any time have been entitled to Port and Teneriff the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath Old Cognac Brandy ever received any, and if any what sum of money or other equivalent as indemnifica-tion for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the claim is founded; and so, when, and from whom, the same was re

And that time may be allowed to the claim ants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned, it is further

Ordered, 'That when this Board shall close the present session, it will adjourn to meet a gain upon the third Monday of December next, at which time it will proceed to decide whether the memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary are in conformity to the foregoing orders, and proper to be re-ceived for examination, and to transact any other business that may come before it; and that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States. By order of the Board,

J. E. FROST, Sec. The papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above notice once a week until the third Morday of December next, and forward their accounts to this office for payment. sept 21-25 1awt3MD

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

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ed establishment, respectfully informs termers, gardners, and the public generally, and dealers such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies worts-ed, Cotton and Lambs Wool hose, Gloves, &c. nt of CALICOES

of the newest style; together with a large as sortment 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

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL. THE subscriber has opened an assortmen of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Grammar Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Paradise Lost Tooke's Pantheon Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures

Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-Testament phy and Atlas Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. English Reader Horace Delphini Introduction to do. Sequel to do.

English Grammars Cæsar Græca Minora Spelling Books Gough, Pike, Jess and Smart's Cicero Clarke's Homer Also, Slates, Pencils Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. Historia Sacra Muir's Syntax EDWARD MULLIKIN.

July 10

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAI-LORS, to whom constant employment and

Bennett's Arith-

metic, &c. &c.

good wages will be given. Apply to JAMES L. SMITH, Easton, Md. Oct. 23d, 1832. (G) Sw 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 qualifica-WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Easton, Dec. 4. 3w REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. ORDERED, That all persons having claims R and the public generally that she has re-MILLIMEBY

AND FANCY STORE to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith

Esq. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be Pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assort-

FRESH GOODS. Cloths of various col. | Merino, Cashmere,

ours and qualities, Thy bet & Circas-Cassimeres and Cassisian Shawls, long & square, a large Baizes and Flannels, assortment, Barage, Crape Lisse Point & Duffil Blankand other fancy bandkerchiefs, ets.

Irish Linens & Lawns

White & brown Shirt-

Cotton Yarn, &c.

Bombazines and Bombazetts, Merinoes & Circas-) sians, a great variety, Lindseys and Kerseys, —ALSO-

for what consideration the transfer of rights or interest, if any such were, took place between the parties.

Old L. P. Madeira Sicily do, Gunpowd Hyson Sherry and Lisbon Hyson and GROCERIES, Viz: Gunpowder

Black do Dupoys-very sup. Old Monongahela whis-Sperm Oil & Candles. Cheese—vary nice Buckwheat Flour Powder and Shot LIREWISE

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS QUEENS WARE, CHINA, Among which are complete sets of Dining and Tea China, Brass Andirons, Shovel and

Tongs, Looking Glasses, Cast steel Axes-Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, &c. All of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates for cash or in exchange for Country Kerseys, indsey and Feathers. INFORMATION WANTED.

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

JAMES C. HUTCHINSON.

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

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officer's Fees have personned payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notice them, through the medium of the newspapers, that unless punctual payments are made, and that speedily, I shall be under the lisagreeable necessity of collecting by execution, especially of those persons who have ailed to pay their last year's fees as well as

I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore, and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually, they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am de-termined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements, and punctuality will be expected.

The public's humble servant. J. M. FAULKNER, She.

WM. W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SPEENDED ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY. Easton Oct, 16

FOR RENT. HE House on Washington street at pre-sent occupied by Mrs. Ridgaway and for a number of years by Mrs. Holmes, as a Millinery Store, for which business it is a first rate stand, having been so long occupied for that purpose and none other. It will be rented low to a good tenant, and possession will be given on the first of January next. For terms apply to JOHN MECONEKIN.

Easton, Nov. 20th, 1832 Sw

PORTRAIT PAINTING. M. E. MYNARTS, Portait and Minia-ture 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 open next Wednesday in the House formerly occu-pied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore county on the 6th day of November 1832, by Lewis Baltzel, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself MARY ANN NICHOLSON, says she belongs to William Matthews living in Chester town Kent county E. Shore Maryland. Said colored girl is about 16 years of age, 4 feet 94 in ches high, has a scar in her right hand occasioned by a burn and her little finger on the left hand has been broken. Had on when committed a blue striped frock and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck.

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

Baltimore County Jail. nov 28-dec 8

nis Painting may be seen.

Easton, Oct. 30

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 15th day of November, 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored boy who calls himself HENRY MELLEGAN, says he belongs to Mr. Mass, living in Came street, Baltimore, but was committed as belonging to Peregrine Grauger, of Chestertown, Kent County, E. S. Maryland. Said colored boy is about 12 years of age, 4 feet 71 inches high, has a small scaron the left arm, occasion ed by a burn. Had on when committed, a blee cassinet roundabout and pantaloous, and a

grey cassimere vest, no hat or shoes. The owner of the above described colored boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, other-wise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Balt. County Jail. nov 28-dec 8

350 NEGROES WANTED

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

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

may 29 Revision of the laws of Maryland, PERSONS wishing to be supplied with co-pies of the report made by the geatlemen appointed to Revise the Laws of this State. preparatory 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 \$11 copies, none clae will be printed but what are subscribed for by the a-

Editors throughout the State will please give the above one insertion. dec 11 TOHER of Lane

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Cambridge and Easton. The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND leaves Balti-more on every TUES-DAY 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 or owners. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

no. Catrup,

VOL. V No. 18:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVER TUESDAY & SATURDAY MOR. and every TUESDAY MORNING,

iduc of the year-Br EDWARD MULLIE PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UN

THE TERMS Are THREE DOLLARS PER AN payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued until a

rages are settled, without the approb the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a nserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLL twenty five cents for each subsequen

tion-larger advertisements in propor NEW AND CHEAP GO THE subscriber respectfully infoturned from Baltimore and is now op-

his store opposite the Court House An extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOO CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRON VONGE QUEENS WARE, GROCERIES which added to his former stock make

sortment very complete. AMONG WHICH ARE Brown Sugar Madeira, White & gree First and seconity Chocols Sherry & Wines, Malaga) 4th pr Cognac Brandy Holland Gin New England Mould and d Jamaica and Antigua dles, Tobacco.

Segars, Apple & Peach Bran English and Old Rye, (very supe Battie's Pow rior) and common Whiskey, Buckwheat Young Hyson & B mon Flour Rope & leadi Coarse and f Stone and 1st, 2d and 3d quality

Smirits

N. England Rum,

Loaf Sugar, All of which will be ware, &cc. sold cheap for in Exchange for Feathers, Tow Lin try Kersey or Apple and Peach Bran SAMUEL MAG Easton, Dec. 11.

Spanish and &

Shot.

FANCY AND WINI



CHAIR FACTOR Between Charles and Hanover

THOMAS H. SEWELL, beg inform his friends of the Eastern the public generally, that he co manufacture, of superior materials best style of workmanship,
all descriptions of
FANCY AND WINDSOR C
of the most approved and fashio

and customers are attended to will punctuality—and the furniture, (see ed.) delivered on board vessels, a N. B. Old chairs repaired and

on reasonable terms.

Orders from his Eastern S

terns.

aug 28 lyear WINTER SUPPL

NEW BOOTS AND THE subscriber having just r Baltimore, begs leave to anno friends and the public generall new opening at his stand, adjoin Store of Thomas H. Dawson bandsome supply of the various nected with his business, Gentlemen's fine & coarse Water do and boy's course and

do and Ladies Leather an Ladies calf skin boots & shoe do Lasting slippers, do French Morocco & Children's Boots & Shoes of a A large supply of Boots and He invites the Ladies partie

and examine a lot of very sup French, Morocco, and Seal from the Manufactory of Mr. Haltimore. Also a splendid Horse, Seal, Kid and Neats a proof upper, and a good supply leather, which will be made up

and despatch.

Also Seal skin Caps, Socks, all of which he is warranted in good, and many of them better tofore offered in this market, a be sold low for each.
The public's ob't, serv't dec 4 Sw

CAUTIOE A LL persons are forwarned my farm with dog or gun, on my shore. Having sustain injury from such trespasses, to enforce the law against all after this date.

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TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. und every PUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year-Br

EDWARD MULLIKIN. PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrea rages are settled, without the approbation of

the publisher.

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

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS. THE subscriber respectfully informs his triends 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 VONGERY. QUEENS WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete. AMONG WHICH ARE

ity Chocolate,

dles,

Tobacco.

New England Cheese

Mould and dipt Can-

Spanish and American

Segars, English and American

Buckwheat & com-

mon Flour, Rope & leading Lines

Coarse and fine Salt,

Shot, Battie's Powder,

Brown Sugar, White & green Coffee First and second qual Madeira, Lisbon, Wines, Malaga 4th pr. Cognac Brandy Holland Gin Jamaica and Antigua Spirits N. England Rum, Apple & Peach Bran-

Old Rye, (very superior) and common Whiskey. Imperial, Hyson. Young Hyson & } 1st, 2d and 3d quality | Stone and Earthen

Loaf Sugar, ware, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or
in Exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy. SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 11. FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

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

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues te

of the most approved and fashionable pat-

terns. Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality -and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. aug 28 lyenr



NEW BOOTS AND SHOES. THE subscriber having just returned from na yromarks, I do not intend to prepare people of the United States, and in the Baltimore, begs leave to announce to his you to expect a full discussion on the article of ratification, when satisfied it is friends and the public generally, that he is present occasion. What I propose is to now opening at his stand, adjoining the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson and Son, a bandsome supply of the various articles con-nected with his business,

CONSISTING IN PART OF Gentlemen's fine & course Water Proof Boots, do and boy's course and fine Monroes do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elas-

tie 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

He invites the Ladies particularly to call and examine a lot of very superior Lasting, French, Morocco, and Seal skin Slippers, rom the Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson of Haltimore. Also a splendid stock of Call, Horse, Seal, Kid and Neats skin and waters proof upper, and a good supply of Spanish sole eather, which will be made up with neatness

and despatch.

Also Seal skin Caps, Socks, Blacking, So.
all of which he is warranted in saying are as
good, and many of them better than over heretofore offered in this market, all of which will
be said low for cash.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Pendleton Morenger."

Dear Sire a maure you will require no appology at my hands, for sending you the enclosed correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Calhoun and myself. After having obtained his consent to the publication of his letter of the 28th ult, the only question that could arise was, as to the mode by which the publication could be made the most promptly and extensively useful. I have therefore selected your press, as the medium of commulected your press, as the medium of commu-nicating to the good people of South Carolina the opinions of one of the most distinguished of her sons, on a question of deep and vital in terest; on which he has reflected with profound deliberation,—opinions which are as much their property as his own, and which I cannot but think Mr. Galborn has presented in a light people taken collectively, as forming one approaching as nearly to demonstration as any subject which belongs to moral and not nathematical reasoning will permit.

Consider, therefore, the whole correspond-

nce, as in your hands, to be published, if you please, as early as the engagements of your I remain, dear sir, with great esteem,

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

J. HAMILTON, Junior.

Dr. F. W. STMMES.

PENDLETON, July 31st, 1832. My dear Su: In reading again, a few ays since, your communication addressed, last summer, to the editor of the Pendleton Messenger," containing an exposition of the doctrine of the right of interposition, which belongs to a sovereign State in this confederacy, to arrest an usurpation on the part of the General Government, of powers not delegated to , I felt satisfied, not only from a remark which you yourself made in that article. but from an obvious condensation of your argument, the there were still a variety of lights in which the truth and vital importance of this highly conservative principle to the liberties of the States, were quite familiar to the reflections of your own mind, which have not suggested themselves even to those who are the most zealously devoted to the doctrines in question.

Your patience has been so heavily taxed by the late oppressive session of Congress, (oppressive in every sense of the you under the requisition which my re ou could find leisure this summer, for by going somewhat more into detail both as to the principles and consequences of nullification, you would add one more to the many obligations of friendship I owe you. As I shall be, during the residue of the summer, to Charleston, be pleased to direct to that place.

I remain, my dear Sir, with great esteem, your's laithfully and respectfully, J. HAMILTON, Jr. Hon. J C. HALHOUN, V. P. of the U. States.

FORT HILL, August 28th, 1832. note of the 31st July, requesting me to through the British Crown. In their one side, and its citizens on the other, as from the relation itself, and is applicable manufacture, of superior materials and in the give you a fuller developement of my best style of workmanship, all descriptions of last summer, on the right of a State to descriptions of last summer, on the right of a State to descriptions of last summer, on the right of a State to descriptions of last summer, on the right of a State to descriptions of last summer, on the right of a State to descriptions of last summer, on the right of a State to descriptions of last summer, on the right of a State to descriptions of last summer, on the right of a State to descriptions of last summer, on the right of a State to descriptions of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer, on the right of a State to description of last summer of the last summer o fend her reserved powers against the en- communities; and, passing from their coroachments of the General Government.

t doubly so, the quarter from which the

would exact w compliance. No one can be more sensible than I am. that the address of last summer fell far short of exhausting the subject. It was met in convention as States, acted and in fact intended as a simple statement of voted as States; and the Constitution, my views. I felt that the independence when formed, was submitted for ratificaand candor, which ought to distinguish tion to people of the several States; it one occupying a high public station, im- was ratified by them as Stales, each posed a du y on me to meet the call for State for Itself; each" by its ratification my opinion, by a frank and full avowal of binding its own citizens; the parts thus my sentiments, regardless of consequences. To fulfit this duty, and not to discuss the subject, was the object of this added, that it is declared in the preamble address. But in making these prelimi you to expect a full discussion on the touch some of the more prominent points, S ates so ratilying," the conclusion is inthat have received less of the public at- evitable, that the Constitution is the work tention, that their importance scens to of the people of the States, considered as

me to demand. Strange as the assertion may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the great dif ficulty in determining, whether a State ed it with authority-that the Governhas the right to defend the reserved pow- ment it formed is in reality their agent, ers against the General Government, or and that the Union, of which it is the in fact any right at all beyond those of a bond, is an union of States, and not of inmere corporation, is to bring the public mind to realise plain historical facts, connected with the origin and formation of he government. Till they are fully understood, it is impossible that a correct and just view can be taken of the subject. in favor of the rights of the States for In this connection, the first and most important point is to ascertain distinctly who adopted; to clude what can neither be deare the real authors of the Constitution of the United States, whose powers cre. ared it, whose voice clothed it with authority, and whose agent, the government it formed in reality is. At this point I com- with the American people collectively mence the execusion of the task which

only in reference to the subject of this mitted to the States for their separate communication, but as to the nature and character of our political system. By a State, may be meant either the government of a State or the people, as forming eral Government. The ratification of people taken collectively, as forming one tween them and the General Governpeople taken collectively, as forming one great community, or as the people of the several States, forming, as above stated, separate and independent communities. These distinctions are essential in the inquiry. If, by the people, be meant, the people of the citizens or subjects of any foreign States taken separately; and, the several States taken separately; and, if it be true, indeed, that the Constitution is the work of the American people collectively, and now the people of the several States taken separately; and, if it be true, indeed, that the Constitution is the work of the American people collectively and people collectively and people of the several States taken separately; and, if it be true, indeed, that the Constitution is the work of the American people collectively and people of the several States taken separately; and, if it be true, indeed, that the Constitution is the work of the American people collectively and people of the several States taken separately; and, if it be true, indeed, that the Constitution is the work of the American people collectively and people of the several States them and the General Government into the interval in the sightest obligation. Without the ratification of the independent communities, and now into twenty four. Politically speaking in reference to our own system, there are no other people. The General Government in the first power of the Union, or any treaty substitute or into twenty four. Politically speaking in reference to our own system, there are no other people. The General Government in the first power is the articles of the Union, or any treaty substitutes or the articles of the Union, or any treaty and independent communities, and now into twenty four. Politically speaking in reference to our own system, there are no other people. The General Government in the authority of the Union, or any treaty and independent communities, and now into twenty four. Politically speaking in reference to our own system, there are no other people of the States for the is the work of the American people col- ment, for sometime after it went into oplectively; if it originated with them, and cration; these States having in the first derives its authority from their will, then instance declined to ratify. Nor had the there is an end of the argument. The act of any individual the least influence right claimed for a State, of defending in subjecting him to the control of the her reserved powers against the General General Government, except as it might Government, would be an absurdity .- influence the ratification of the Constitu-Viewing the American people collective- tion by his own State. Whether subject ly, as the source of political power, the to his control or not, depended wholly on cessions-concessions from the common majority, and to be revoked by them with the same facility, that they were granted. It follows as a necessary consequence, The States would, on this supposition, bear to the Union the same relation that part of a State against the General Government, as that of the counties against he Sales themselves. That a large portion of the people of the U. States thus regard the relation between the States and tion, follows with equal certainty; that the General Government, including maon a question, whether a particular pownry who call themselves the friends of er, exercised by the General Government State rights, and opponents of consolida. be granted by the Constitution, it belongs tion, can scarcely be doubted, as it is only term,) that I feel some scruple in placing on that supposition it can be explained, that so many of that description should you under the requisition which my re denounce the doctrine for which the zens are concerned, the extent of the quest is about to impose on you; but it States contends, as so absurd. But for obligation which she contracted; and it my p ivate satisfaction and information, tunately, the supposition is entirely desti- in her opinion, the act exercising the tute of truth. So far from the Constituple collectively, no such political body

My Dear Sir: I have received your each other, and poli ically united only State the General Government, on the fonial condition, in the act announcing As fully occupied as my time is, were heir independence to the world, they declared themselves, by name and enumer. request comes, with my deep conviction a lon, free and independent States. In of the vital importance of the subject, that character they formed the old confederation; and, when it was proposed to uparcede the articles of the confederation by the present Constitution, they separately binding themselves, and not the whole the parist to which, if it be of the Constitution to be ordained by the article of ratification, when ratified, it is declared, ".o be binding between the munities; that they are its authorstheir power c catell if - heir voice clothdividuals. No one, who regards his character for intelligence and truth, has ever ventured directly to deny facts so certain; but while they are too certain for denial, they are, also, too conclusive, admission. The usual course has been nied nor admitted; and never has the device been more successfully practised.— By confounding States with State Governments, and the people of the Sales things, as it regards the subject of this

distinguishing between the two very different meanings, which may be attached
to those general expressions; and this,
not in ordinary conversation, but in grave
discussions before deliberate bodies, and
in judicial investigations, where the greatest accuracy, on so important a point,
might be expected: particularly, as one
or the other meaning is intended, conclusions the most opposite must follow, not
only in reference to the subject of this
mitted to the States for their separate ights of the States would be mere con- the act of the State. His dissent has not State, nor his assent against its dissent .as it regards the subject under investigato the State, as a member of the Union, in her sovereign capacity, in convention, to determine definitely, as far as her citi obligation which she contracted; and it power be unconstitutional, to declare it null and void; which declaration would be culinatory on her citizens. In com

imposed by the declaration of the State ratifying the Constitution. A similar declaration, by the same authority, made with equal solemnity, declaring the extrement of the obligation, must, as far as they are concerned, be of equal authority. that the right has not been transferred, as it will be reafter be shown that it has not. A citizen would have no more right to question the one than he would have the cipal to submit to such adjustment.

A citizen would have no more right to question the one than he would have the cipal to submit to such adjustment.

In such cases, the contract itself is the law, which and of the principle same authority; and as he was bound by the declaration of the State assenting to the Constitution, whether he assented or dissented, so would be be equally bound by a declaration, declaring the extent of that assent, whether opposed to or in favor of such declaration. In this conclusion against that of the States, to bring the subject before the principal, to be adjusted according to the terms of the controversy on the Supreme Court, which fail-controversy on the Supreme Court, acparate and independent political com- the Constitution, whether he assented or claration of the State determining the extent of the obligation contracted, is obligatory on him, as much as the treaty it.

Having now, I trust, established the very important point, that the declaration

pressed in the Constitution.

applied it, simply because it strictly be- by the dictates of the profoundest wisdom. applied it, simply because it strictly belongs to the relation between the General Government and the States, as, in fact, it does, also, to that between a State and its own government. Indeed, according to our theory, governments are in their nature but trusts, and those appointed to administer them, trustees or agents to execute the trust powers. The sovereignity resides elsewhere—in the people, not in the government; and with us, the people mean the people of the several States, originally formed into thirteen distinct which are exercised separately that portion of power net delegated by the Con-stitution, and in the exercise of which gress, and to negative and annul such as do." stitution, and in the exercise of which cach State has a local and peculiar interset; the former, the joint organ of all the States, confederated into one general community, and through which they jointly and concurringly exercise the delegated powers, in which all have a common interest. Thus viewed, the Constitution of the United States, with the ground such acts of the United States, with the ground such acts of as shall be necessary, to enforce or competition of the United States, with the ground such as do."

The next was submitted by Mr. Paterson, of New Jersey, which provided, "if any State, or body of men in any State, shall oppose or prevent the carrying into execution such acts of the Union, the Federal Executive shall be authorised to call forth the powers of the United States, with the ground state of the confederated States, or observance of the chief of the confederated states, or observance of the chief of the confederated states, or observance of the chief of the confederated states, or observance of the chief of the confederated states, or observance of the chief of the confederated states, or observance of the chief of the confederated states, or observance of the chief of the the least weight against the assent of his tution of the United States, with the government it created, is truly and strictly the Constitution of each State, as much that the act of ratification, bound the so as its own particular Constitution and State as a community, as expressly de- government, ratified by the same authocounties do to the States; and it would, clared in the article of ratification above rity, in the same mode, and having, as in that case, be just as preposterous to quoted, and not the citizens of the State, far as its citizens are concerned, its powin that case, be just as proposterous to quoted, and not the citizens of the State, far as its citizens are concerned, its powbe appointed by the General Government,
discuss the right of interposition, on the as individuals; the latter being bound, ers and obligations from the same source, and shall have a negative on the law about to through their State, and in consequence differing only in the aspect under which be passed, in the State of which he is Governof the ratification of the former. Anoth- I am considering the subject, in the er, and a highly important consequence, pledged faith of the State to its co-States,

Such, then, is the relation between the state and General Government, in whatever light we may consider the Constitution, whether as a convert helps were the tion, whether as a compact between the States, or of the nature of the legislative of the members of each house assent to the enactment, by the joint and concurring same," which, after an ineffectual attempt to authority of the States, in their high sov ereignty. In whatever light it may be viewed, I held it as necessarily resulling, that in the case of a power dis-

uals. The principle, in fact, sp ings to it in all its forms and characters. It which imposed the obligation to declare might otherwise cause some confusion its extent, as far as those are concerned In both cases, as between the agent and on whom the obligation is placed, I shall a principal, the construction of the prinshown, that whatever obligations were the results which may grow out of the speak, of course, on the supposition would be the duty of the agent to bring that the right has not been transferred, as the subject before the principal, to be

slor. I am supported by analogy. The case of a treaty between sovereign is strictly analogous. There, as in this case, the State contracts for the citizen or subject; there, as in this, the obligation is impresed by the State, and is independent of his will; and there, as in this, the declaration of the State and is independent of his will; and there, as in this, the declaration of the State and is independent of the State and is independent of the State and is the State and there are the State and there are the State and the state of the State and the state of the State and the state of the states, in the subject to the states themselves, in the subject to the provision of the Constitution it can be, by a proposition to amend in the manner prescribed in the instrument, to be acted on by them in the only mode they can, by expressly granting or withholding the contested power. Against this contested the states themselves, in the subject to the States themselves, in the subject to the provision of the Constitution it can be, by a proposition to amend in the manner prescribed in the instrument, to be acted on by them in the only mode they can, by expressly granting or withholding the contested power. Against this contested the states themselves, in the subject to the states themselves, in t that the States have surrendered, or transfer red the right in question. If such be the fact, there ought to be no difficulty in establishing it. The grant of the powers delegated is con-

tained in a written instrument, drawn up with there remains another objection perfectly con great care, and adopted with the utmost deliberation. It provides that the powers not grantof a State, as to the extent of the power granted, is obligatory on its citizens, I shall next proceed to consider the effects of such declaration in reference to the shown, and surely, it ought to be shown, plainly, and clearly shown before the The public's oblit. servit.

JOHN WRIGHT.

J

pressed in the Constitution.

In using the term agent, I do not intend to derogate, in any degree, from its character as a government. It is at two-ly and properly a government as the State governments themselves. I have applied it, simply because it strictly bes

er to revise the laws of the several States that the obedience to such acts, or observance of treaties." Gen. Hamilton's next succeeded, which provided that "all laws of the particular States contrary to the Constitution or the laws of the United States to be utterly void; and the better to prevent such laws being passed, the Governor or President of each State shall

At a subsequent period, a proposition was pledged faith of the State to its co-States, and of which, as far as its citizens are concerned, the State, in the last resort, is the exclusive judge.

At a subsequent period, a proposition moved and referred to a committee, to provide that "the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend to all controversies between the the exclusive judge.

United States and any individual State; and, at a still later period, it was moved to "grant terest of the Union, provided that two thirds

commit, was withdrawn.

I do not deem it necessary to trace through the journals of the Convention the fate of these various propositions. It is sufficient, that they ple collectively, no such political body cither now, or ever did exist. In that ing to this conclusion, it may be proper character the people of this country never or performed a single political act, nor in all our political selections.

I challenge an instance. From the beginning, at it all the changes of political existence, through which we have passed, the people of the United States have been united, as forming political communities, and not as individuals. Even in the first stage of existence they formed distinct colonies, independent of cach other, and politically united only state the General Government, on the state, and not as individuals. Even in the first stage of existence they can be cach other, and politically united only state the General Government, on the state, and not as individuals. Even in the first stage of existence they can be cach other, and politically united only state the General Government, on the state and not as individuals. Even in the first stage of existence they can be cach other, and politically united only state the General Government, on the state and not as individuals. Even in the first stage of existence they can be applicable to the many the construction of the State, as one of the sovercign paties to the Convention which framed the Convention of the State, as one of the sovercign paties to the Constitution of the State, as one of the sovercign paties to the Constitution of the State, as one of the sovercign paties to the Constitution of the State, as one of the sovercign paties to the Constitution of the State, as one of the sovercign paties to the Constitution of the State, as one of the sovercign paties to the Constitution of the State, as one of the sovercign paties to the Constitution of the State, as one of the sta were moved, and failed, to prove conclusiveenlarging the power of the Government, and the interested athere to power with a pertinacity which bids defiance to truth, though sustained by evidence as conclusive as mathematlain and solid reasons. may, however, be proper to notice a discial demonstration; and accordingly, the adconsidered conclusive, the obvious printicipal and his agent, and that of several ernment, notwithstanding the impregnable strength of the proof to the contrary, have which imposed the obligation to declare might otherwise cause some confusion grant of which was so perseveringly sought and so sternly resisted by the Convention: They rest the claim on the provisions in the present a single argument which, of itself, is declaive. I have already shown that there is no immediate connexion between the citizens of a State and the General and the agent bear relation to the other Government, and that the relation between them is through the State. I have also shown, that whatever obligations were the results which may grow out of the declare, "that the provisions in the Constitution, which declare, "that is constitution, der their authority."

cessary. I shall, therefore, couline myself to a few detached remarks.

I have already stated that a distinct propo

and harmony of the Union, the argument would seem too conclusive against the powers of the court, to be overruled by construction, however strong.

Passing by, however, this, and also the objection, that the terms care in law and equity, are technical, embracing only questions between parties, amenable to the process of the court, and of course, excluding questions between the State and the General Government; an argument which has never been answered; clusive.

The construction, which would confer on

case, must unavoidably determine, should they conflict, which is the law; and that necessity compels it to decide, that the rule prescribed by the inferior power, if, in its opinion, consistent with that of the higher, is roid, be the conflict between the Constitution and a law, or between a charter and the bye laws of a corporation. The p inciple and source of authority are the same in both cases. Being derived from necessity, it is restricted within its limits, and cannot pass an inch beyond its narrow confines of deciding in a case before the court, and of course, between parties amenable to its process, excluding thereby po litical questions, which of the two is in reality the law, the act of Congress or the Constitu tion, when, on their face, they gre inconsist ent; and yet, from this resulting, limited power derived from necessity, and held in commor with every court in the world, which by possibility may take cognizance of a case involv ing the interpretation of our Constitution and laws, it is attempted to confer on the Supreme Court a power which would work a thorough and radical change in our system, and which power was positively refused by the conven-

The opinion that the General Governmen has the right to enforce its construction of it powers against a State, in one mode whatever. s, in truth, founded on a fundamental misconception of our system. At the bottom of this, and in fact almost every other misconception, as to the relation between the States and the General Government, lurks the radical error, that the latter is a national, and not, as in real ity it is, a confederated Government; and that derives its powers from a higher source than the States. There are thousands inflrenced by these impressions without being conscious of it, and who, while they believe themselves to be opposed to consolidation, have infused into their conception of our constitution, almost all the ingredients which enter into that form of Government. The striking difference the present Government, and that under the confederation. (I sheak of governments as tributed to this dangerous impression. however dissimilar their Governments, the present constitution is as far removed from conpolidation, and is as strictly and as purely a con Jederation, as the one which it superceded

Like the old Confederation, it was formed and ratified by State authority. The only dif ference in this particular is, that one was rati fied by the people of the States, the other by the State Governments; one forming more strictly an Union of the State Governments the other of the States themselves; one, of the agents exercising the powers of sovereignty and the other of the sovereigns themselves, but both were unions of political bodies, as distinct from an union of the people individually. They are indeed both confederations: but the present in a higher and porer sense than that which it succeeded, just as the act of a sovereign i higher and more perfect than that of his agent; and it was doubtless in reference to this dil ference that the preamble of the constitution and the address of the Convention, laying the constitution before Congress, speak of consol dating and perfecting the Union; yet this dif-ference, which while it elevated the General Government, in relation to the State Govern ments, placed it more immediately in relation of the creature and ugent of the States themselves, by a natural misconception, has been nemal cause of the States to the Ge neral Government, and of the consequent right of the latter to cource the former,-Raised from below the State Governments it was conceived to be placed above the States

I have now, I trust, conclusively shown that State has a right in her sovereign capacity in Convention, to declars an unconstitutional act of Congress to be pull and Void, and that such declarations would be obligatory on her citi zens, as highly so as the Constitution itself, and conclusive against the General Govern ment which would have no right to enforce its construction of its powers against that of the

(To be continued.) _____

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. DEPARTMENT OF WAR. ? To the President of the U States:

Sin-In conformity with your instructions, I proceed to tay before you a brief statement of the various operations of this department for the past year, and such subjections for the outine service, committed to its care, as expe their counsel and co operation in the adminis-fration of the concerns of this highly respecta-ble office.

During the past session, the hostile aggressions of the Sac and Fox Indians, upon the borders of Illinois and Michigan, required and received the prompt attention of the Govern-ment. The executives of the States of Mis souri, Illinois, and Indiana, and of the Perrito ry of Michigan, co operated zealously and etti ciently in the measures of protection. The regular troops in the vicinity of the theatre of hostilities were concentrated under Brigadier General Atkinson, and brought into the field; and the militia of Illinois, and of that part of the Territory of Michagan exposed to danger, promptly repaired to the defence of the frontier. Such has the nature of the warfare and of the country, that it was difficult immediatements, and to bring the enemy to action. As sult of the campaign as far beyond the reach of accident as possible, the garrisons at some of the posts upon the scaboard, and upon the lakes, were ordered to Chicago, under the command of Major General Scott, to co ope rate with the force already employed under Brigadier General Atkinson. The celetity with which the troops moved, is creditable to their character and discipline. One of the

undred died by the cholera.

General Atkinson, with the regular troops and militia under his command, pursued the Indians through a country very difficult to be penetrated, of which little was known, and there much exertion was required to procure upplies. These circumstances necessarily deyed the operations, and were productive of reat responsibility to the commanding officer, and of great sufferings and privations to all

suployed in this harrassing warfare. The Indians, however, were driven their fastnesses, and fled towards the Missis sppn, with the intention of seeking refuge in the country west of that river. They were immediately followed by General Atkinson, with a mounted force, overtaken, and com pletely vanquished -The arangements of the onmanding general, as well in the pursint as in the action, were prompt and judicious, and the conduct of the officers and men was exemplary. The campaign terminated in the unqualified submission of the hostile party, and in the adoption of measures for the permanent security of the frontier, and the result has produced upon the Indians of that region a salutary impression, which, it is to be hoped, will revent the recurrence of similar scener.

The extensive operations rendered necessa ry by these events, have demonstrated the able organization and efficiency of the various staff departments of the army, and their capa-city to meet any exigency which may require heir exertions. They have also shown that the morale and discipline of the troops are well of their country will not be disappointed.

An act of the last session of Congress an

horized the raising of six companies of mounted rangers for the defence of the frontiers -Five of these were organized without delay, immediately after the passage of the law, but, owing to the absence of the person selected for the command of the sixth, with the troops employed under General Atkinson, that com distinct from constitutions.) has mainly con- pany was not brought into service during the active portion of the season. It is now, however, filled and under orders.

will be perceived, that the former exceed the sors and pupils, and to a dve prosecution. Latter by one hundred and fifty three thousand their duties and studies. And, especially, nine bondred and thirty two dollars. The am impressed with the importance of a proper rangers costing annually two hundred and place of public worship, where all the persons unety-seven thousand five hundred and thirty dollars, and the dragoons one hundred and forty three thousand five hundred and minety eight dollars; an excess of expenditure well worthy of consideration, unless there are cir-constances connected with the nature of the duties of these corps, which give to the rangers, as at present organized, a decided preference over the dragoons. It is my conviction, that there are no such circumstances, and that a regiment of dragoons would be more efficient as well as more economical.-From the constitution of the corps of rangers, and from the short periods of their service, their organization is but little superior to that ordinary militia. Every year there must be a great loss of time in the reconstruc

Regular eavalry are fully competent to the ed rangers. In celerity of new ment, they will of course equal, and if, (which howev er is doubtful.) the rifle is considered the most sellicient arm for mounted troops, operating against the Indians, this weapon can be placed in the hands of such cavalry, and they can en-

sily be trained to its use.

Besides other important objects, it is desirable to preserve in our military system the elements of cavalry tactics, and to keep pace with the improvements made in them by oth er nations. The establishment of a regiment of dragoons would complete the personnel of our army, and would introduce a force which would harmonize with and participate in, the esprit du corps so essential to military efficien y, and so easily and certainly created by mil

ary principles.
It seems to be now conceded, and it surely may well be, that mounted troops are abso lutely necessary for the defence of that part of improvement of the several branches of the the inland frontier in contact with the Indian fribes. Our permanent military posts, garririence has dictated; and, in executing this sound by infantry, exert a moral influence o-task, it is due to the services, exertions, and fidelity, of the officers at the head of the re facility, of the officers at the head of the respective bureaus of the department, that I should acknowledge their able assistance, and should acknowledge their able assistance, and foe in the level regions of the west, horse-their able assistance, and foe in the level regions of the west, horse-their able assistance. men are indispensably necessary. Presuming, therefore, that some force of this description will be retained, I have the honor to suggest the propriety of the conversion of the corps of

angers into a regiment of dragoons.
The report of the officer, at the head of the Engineer Department, presents a comprehencorps under his superintendance, in its three great divisions, of fortifications, internal ita-

rovement, and military education. lo the construction of the various works of letepre upon the maratime frontier, the progreed has been as rapid as was compatible with a proper and economical administration of this important duty and with the numerous calls upon the other is of that deparament. So much delay and loss are experienced, not only in this branch of the public service, but in almost all others, requiring the disbursement of money, by the late period at which the approprositions are sometimes, made, that I am led to introduce the subject here, in the hope, that it will engage the attention of Congress. The pecuniary loss is not the only injury, parties larly in all the works of forthication and internal improvement. The operations accessarily discontinued during one part of the working season, and too rapidly prosecuted during another, and the result is, consequently, more or

so:thed in reference to the same subject, one by a higher, the other by an inferior authority the pestilence. Of about fifteen hundred officers and men of the regular troops ordered to the judicial tribune called in to decide on the case, must unavoidably determine, should the northwestern frontier, not less than two the northwestern frontiers. istration of their fiscal concerns. To acquire these qualifications, thus and experience are necessary. And the responsibility imposed by a permakent attachment to the department, d the esprit du corps created by it, and

favorable to a more faithful and efficient dishese reasons, and from the clearest conviction, that such a measure is demanded by the public interest, I venture to renew the recom nendation contained in my last annual report for a moderate and gradual increase of the engineer corps, and to express my full concur ence in the views presented by the Chief En The Military Academy, as will be seen by

he report of the Board of Visiters, is stendaddition of three cents to the sun allowed for ily pursuing its course of usefulness. As in institution national in its objects, its ad ninistration, its support, and its pupils, it mer ts the fostering care of the government, and the kind regard of the public. years, it has undergone the rigid examination f the most re-pectable citizens selected from every part of the country, many of whom have arrived there with strong prejudics against, but all of whom I believe, have return ed with a deep conviction of its importance and admirable management. As a school, where the various science, auxiliary to the art of war, are taught, and taught most thoroughly; as a camp of instruction, which the practical duties of the soldier are acquired, and where the difficult art of governing in lean and, preserved, and that whenever or wherever by learning first the duty of obadience; as a their services may be wanted, the expectations place of deposite, where all the improvements in military knowledge, throughout the are ascertained, preserved, and investigated; and us a point of concentration, where young men are brought into friendly contact and co-ulation, from every part of the Union, and are sent out to defend their country, with their sectional prejudices diminished, and their views enlarged, it is among the most valuable

possessions of the republic.
I coincide in opinion with the Board in the suggestions they have made, and commend hrm to your favorable notice. From person-I have caused a comparative view to be al inspection, I am satisfied that the additions appended to this report, showing the difference to the buildings, pointed out in the report, i cost between the maintenance of this corps are required by the public interest, and that of rangers, and of a regiment of dragoons. It they are essential to the comfort of the profesattached to the institution, amounting with their families, to more than eight hundred in dividuals, can assemble and unite in the performance of religious duties. In a christian community, the obligation upon this imbject will not be questioned; and the expense of providing a suitable place of worship, especially as a chaplain is maintained there canno be put in competition with the permanent advantages of a course of religious instruction to such a number of persons; a large portion of whom are at that critical period which determines whether the future course of les shall

be for evil or for good.

The reasons heretofore urged for an aug. mentation and more efficient organization of the topographical corps, still exist in full force tion of the corps, and in the acquisition of the The duties assigned to that branch of the staff require extensive scientific attainments, to-The duties assigned to that branch of the staff werer, of the absolute economy which would sponsible, more efficient, and better governd, then individuals can be, who are united by different and ordinary associations. Causes are put in operation which necessarily produce emulation, professional pride and u action. The character of the corps is dear to every individual; and cael becomes identified with its prospects and reputation. Offi cers temporarily assigned to topographical du-ties cannot be expected to feel the same inter-est in the prosecution of these labdis which they would do if they were constituent mem bers of the corps, and looking forward to it for advancement in professional standing, as well as in military rank. Many officers, however, are thus occasionly employed, and were they not so, much of this branch of the public interest would remain upexceuted. An effi-

cient and increased organization, fully adequate to the duties of the corps, may be effected without any addition to the public expenditure. For the details of such a plan, I beg leave to refer to the report of the officer tenrporarily in charge of that bureau.
There is probably no class of officers under

lars per month. its acquisition; the responsible and arduous services demanded of them, the relation, not always a pleasant one, in which they tand to the States and organized Territo-the limits of the States and organized Territories to this meritorious class of officers, their general capacity, respectability, and good con- has lately been set apart for the colonization o duct, entitle them to a higher rate of compensation; and I indulge the hope that their claims will be favorably considered.

In the subsistence of the army an important themselves to

their character and discipline. One of the feel than the result is, consequently, more of the companies reached Chicago in eighteen days from Old Pont Constot, a distance, by the numerical strength of the engineer corpus teen hundred innies; and the result is not now sullicient for the performance of their country of the high state and the processing travelled, of more than originate the hundred innies; and the nevement of the whole was marked by the greatest desprach. Unfortunately, their bopes of being useful to their country were suidedly arcsacie, duen highest, by the appearance of the chiefer country were suidedly arcsacie, when highest, by the appearance of the chiefer country were suidedly arcsacie, when highest, by the appearance of the chiefer country were suidedly arcsacie, when highest chief country were suidedly arcsacie, when highest chief control arcsacie and the provided of the chiefer suit and probably few ministers expeditions have prepared seenes more appalling in themselves, or demanding the exertion of greater turners court against the suite of the post. The reconstitutions are active, and the result of the high communitation are active, and the provided the suite of the post. The communitation are active, and the provided the suite of the suite against the provided of the communitation of the communitation of the post where the troops prefer it; then pounds of sugar are hereafterist be issued with the provided of the communitation and the provided of the post. The communitation is the constitution of the post where the duty will be described in the provided the provided the change has been made, which, I trust, will their toils will be amply rewarded. Let those prove salutary to the health and morals of the who are willing to cultivate the arts of civili

neously with this arrangement; a regulation was adopted, probibiting the sale of spirituous liquors by the sutlers to the troops, and its in troduction, under any circumstances, into the camps and forts of the United States, with the esception of the hospital stores, and of the quantity necessary to issue under that provis-ion of the law which allows an extra gill to ev-To the views herein presented, of the con ery soldier engaged in fatigue duty. No authority to dispense with this is rested in the Executive, and Congress alone can interpose the necessary remedy. I am satisfied the great line and efficiency of the army, would be pro-moted by an entire abolition of these issues and I cannot but hope that the legislative authority will be excited for that purpose. An

on herein recommended, and would increase but in a very inconsiderable degree, the public expenditure. A very partial knowledge of the actual con dition of our army, is sufficient to satisfy the most superficial observer, that to habits of intemperative may be traced almost all the evils of our military establishment. These need no enumeration, that an adequate conception snay be formed of their nature and consequen-ces. But it is time that an enemy so insidious and destructive, were met and overcome: that ail palliatives were abandoned, and that a system of exclusion, of entire, unconditional, ex lusion, were introduced and enforced. Every

extra daily labor, would be more than an ade

nate pecuniary compensation for the depriva

just consideration of policy and morality re quires this measure, and public opinion is cer-tainly prepared for, and would approve it earnestly recommend the subject to your most favorable consideration. I beg leave to refer you to the accompany

ing report of the officer in charge of the Bu reau of Indian Affairs, for a detailed statement of the public service. Among the southern and southwestern In

dians, no event has occurred to disturb the relations existing between them and the United States. The settled policy of the Government | quire whether a practical resort to the principles resulting from it will ever become necesto induce the Indians to remove beyond the limits of the respective States and Territories, sary. If it should, no doubt every arrangewhere this can be done upon reasonable terms, and with their tree consent, has been steadily kept in view. The objects and necessity of that policy are so clearly stated in the Message of the President of the United States to Congress of December 2, 1828, that I take the liberty of drawing your attention to those re-"In the practice of European States," says

President Adams, "before our revolution, they they reside," in all cases where such laws (the Indians,) had been considered as chil were extended over them. dren to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to he dispossessed as occasion may require; as hunters, to be indemnified, by trilling conces sions, for removal from the grounds, upon which their game was extirpated. In changing the system it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change bad not taken place. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands, than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit, of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their heating grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the and prosper. There are moral, political, and obligation of providing them with subsistence; physical causes, all in operation, which cannot and when we have had the rare good fortune be controlled, and which forbid such an exnecessary experience and knowledge. And its constitution is so dissimilar from that of any other branch of the army, that a perfect units of sentiment and action between them substanced and when the arms of sentiment and action between them substanced and when the arms of the doctrines of the arms pendent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty with siderations. All experience proves that a corps of soil. As the outline of a project to that ef. the intelligence and means of each of these organized upon military principles is more re- fect, the views presented in the report of the small communities, may become assimilated

Secretary of War are recommended to the to our institutions, and eventually planted aconsideration of Congress." "While some of our citizens," says General Porter, in the very able report here referred to, "who are the advocates of primitive and imprescriptible rights, in their broadest extent, contend that these tribes are independent Nations, and have the ;ole und exclusive right to the property and government of the territories they occupy, others consider them as more tenants at will, like the buffalo of the prairies, to be bunted from their country whenever it may suit our interest or convenience to take power can arrest their march or avert their possession of it. These views of their rights and disabilities, are equally extravagant and unjust; but, the misfortune is, that the inter mediate line has never been drawn by the Government. Nothing can be more clear to one who has marked the progress of population and improvement, and is conversant with the principles of human action, than that these invations, on which they live, within the States, by their present tenure, for any considerable period. If, indeed, they were not disturbed the Government whose compensation is more in their possessions by us, it would be impossi-insidequate to their services, than that of the bie for them long to subsist, as they have heremedical staff of the army. There are but two tolore done, by the chase, as their game is al grades, surgeon and assistant surgeon, in this ready so much diminished as to render it frecorps; and the pay of the former is forty-five quently necessary to furnish them with provis dollars, and the pay of the latter is forty tion ions, in order to save them from starvation In their present destitute and deplarable con The prospect of gradual and continued pro- dition, and which is constantly growing more

of the emigrating Indians as choose it, continue, as heretolore, to devote themselves to the chase in a country where their toils will be amply rewarded. Let those

teremain, in common, as a refere, and subject them to all the numicipal laws of the State in which they reside. Let the remainder of the reservation be paid for by those who hold the paramount right, at such prices as charge of them. These duties embrace the shall be deemed, in reference to the uses which udians are accustomed to make of it, reasonable, and the proceeds be applied for the ben-efit of those of the tribe who emigrate after their establishment in the co.ony, or be divi-ded between those who emigrate and those who remain, as justice may require."

dition of the Indians, of the prospects which a their power to seek, or m that of the Coverament to apply, I take the liberty of adding my own testimonial, founded on an intimute intercourse with them of eighteen years, both personal and official, under every variety of circumstances, in peace and war, and in very emote regions, as well as within our own settlements. The principles laid down in these it is to be keped that their report will be fell extracts are substantially the same as those and satisfactory, and the measures founded which now regulate the Government in all upon it, will introduce a new era into the hisheir transactions with the Indians, when the tory of our Indian intercourse. puestion of their permanent establishment or In my report of November 21, 1831, I staf the Commissioners now engaged in the adinstment of all the unsettled matters connectd with the great plan of colonization.

either to partition out to them the land necessary for their support, or to decide upon the consideration to be allowed for the residue and to direct its appropriation. This, so far as re continues to be, the subject of conventional arrangement, in which the parties, by mutual discussion and compromise of opinion, arrive at a satisfactory result. In these arrange wholesome restraints," upon the right to sell, of the operations and condition of that branch are secured to all who desire to remain. Mississippi, and for the emigration of that founded upon a just and intimate knowledge of Indian character, no one acquainted with that character will question. I need not now in-

With regard, however, to those lucians who

tion of jurisdiction over the Indian tribes liv-ing within the respective States and Territories, and stated that, in your opinion, and in the words of the above report, they were "sub ject to the municipal laws of the State in which

The progress of events, since 1828, has con-

firmed, if confirmation were wanting, the cor-rectness of these principles, and their adapta-tion to the actual and prospective condition of the Indians. The circle of civilization and improvement has extended, and various tribes have retired, or are retiring before it. The experience of the four years which bave intervened, does not furnish one consolatory hope and occupy tracts surrounded by our settle-ments, can permanently retain these positions, and presper. There are moral, political, and and for our responsibility, if, in its practica mong us with safety. But this should never be permitted at the sacrifice of more important interests, and to the utter disregard of he fate which awaits fie unfortunate mass of these tribes, persuaded, or almost compelled to remain where they must rapidly decline, and at length disappear. And the causes which enacted this law, are not less obvious in their origin, than they are certain in their operation. Their progress is onward; and, regret them as we may and must, no human consequences. The effort has been made for generations, and in every mode that wisdom or philanthropy could seggest; and yet, in not one solitary instance, has it produced any permanent or general beneficial effect. And we may survey our whole cultivated territory in the vain expectation of discovering one aboriginal commonity, however small, which has withstood the ceaseless pressure of civilization, and which holds out the slightest prospect of moral or physical improvement, or even of eventual subsistence, for the great body of the individuals composing it. If such a pect of moral or physical improvement, or even of eventual subsistence, for the great body of the individuals composing it. If such a fact, if one is beheved to exist, it is only by

wants, its dissentions, and its oppressions.
The act of Congress of May 28, 1830, crea ted a barrier, beyond which the dispersed rem fortable establishment of the colenists. No and therefore no unfavorable deductions can to assert jurisdiction over these tribes, and

those who are unacquainted with its actual

as presenting in its climate, its animal and agricultural productions, and its general circumstances, features admirably adapted to their situation and wants. Important henefits are anticipated from the act of the last session, authorising the appointment of Commission-ray, as they would be soon pressed for new stappi, and to arrange the various interesting and unsettled questions arising out of the new relations which the system of emigration has created. A majority of these Commissioners, it is supposed, as now in that region, engaged in the performance of their delies; but the time which has intervened since their arrival there, has been to short to enable them to communicate to the Department the progress

and prespects of their mission. The accom-panying copy of their instructions will show the general nature of their ciaties, and the great importance of an able and faithful disettlement of conflicting claims; the arrangement of disputed bound, ries; the juxtaposition of kindred bands; the commutation of permanent, for temporary annuities; the reconciliation of hostile tribes; the redemption of the solemn pledge of protection offered by the act of May 28, 1580; the establishment of a sys tem of government over them, and of intercommunication among them; and generally; the examination and suggestion of thy topics calculated to improve their condition, and to enable the Government the better to discharge the great moral debt, which encumstates and the situation of this belpless race, have imposed upon them Every facility in the power of the Executive has been granted to aid the operations of the commissioners, and

emoral is brought under discussion. So far led it "had been suggested that a consideraas respects the emigrating Indians, this will bie portion of the Cherokees were desirous of clearly appear by reference to the instructions availing themselves of the provisions of the treaty of May 6, 1828, for their remaral."— And that, "with a view to ascert in this fact, and to afford them the aid offered by that treaty, if they were inclined to adopt it, a system. refuse to remove, it has not been deemed ex-pedient for the Government, by its own act, appointed to carry it into effect." but that "sufficient time to form a judgment of the re-

sult of this measure had not then elapsed."
Under this system, about seven hundred Cherokees have claimed the benefit of the gards the General Government, has been, and treaty of 1828, and have been removed, in contormity with its stipulations, to the country West of the Mississippi. But the operations have, for the present, been suspend And, until recently, there was reason to hope that their resumption would have been renderments, where the parties desire it, adequate that their resumption would have been render-tracts of land in fee, with "temporary and ed unnecessary by an arrangement for the cession of the whole Cherokee title East of the this system of "guardianship" is, however, tribe to the country offered for their perumnent residence. With this view, the liberal propositions authorized by you were made to them, a copy of which is anaczed to this report. It will be seen, by reference to it, that he offers were conceived in a spirit of kindness and liberality, which justified the expecment which justice and humanity call for, will tation of their prompt acceptance. They conbe liberally made.

In your message to the Senate, of February tablishment of the Cherokees, and for the per22, 1830 you explained your views of the quespetual occupation of the country ultowed to them. They provided the means for their moral, social, and political improvement; and they offered all the pecuniary and necessary to their present and future subsistence and support. Their acceptance would have termina ted the difficulties, in which the Chorokees

> is a change in their councils, no favorable change in their condition can be expected. The Choctaw treaty of 1830 Blowed that tribe three years to emigate. In 1831, about 5000 of those removed to their new possessions between the Canadian and Red rivers. bey are highly gratified with the climate and country, and satisfied with the exchange they have made. From the returns which have been received, it is estimated that about 7000 more will cross the Mississippi this season, and the residue of the tribe; amounting to about 5000, will follow during the next.

are involved, would have united the dispersed

portions of the tribe, and would have laid the

foundation of their permanent improvement

and prosperity. But it will be seen, by the

answer which is submitted to you, that this ef-

fort has been unavailing, and that, unless there

General Coffee has succeeded in concluding treaty with the Chickasaws, which will lead discharge of all the duties required of mount.

expenditures, rendered necessary by this state of the members of the Union. speciation, both parties should become satistic to their entire removal, and to their location of things, exceed the amount demanded by This state of things requires that a remedy field that the system provided by the net of the West. The Dasis of this treaty is different from any heretofore assumed in our necessary by this state of things requires that a remedy which, while it May 28, 1930, offers the only rational pressure of the West. result from the adoption of this measure, it is nature, may secure to the members of our Indians. A few individuals, almost always of the country ceded is assigned to the Chickcalled for by other and not less forcible con- confederation their rights of sovereignty and half breeds and their connexions, engrossing asaws and the United Status become in fact trastees to make the necessary arrangements

for their benefit.
It is stipulated, that the ceded ferritory shalf be surveyed and sold, and the whole proceeds, deducting only the actual expenses, applied to the various objects enumerated connected with the temporary subsistence, removal, and per-maneut establishment, of these Indians. A residuary fund is to be vested in some productive stocks and the income to be annually appropriated for the public and private objects tipulated in the treaty. A country for the residence of the tribe is to be procured by themselves, and it is probable they will be able to make a satisfactory arrangement for that purpose with the Choctawa's kindred people, who are in possession of a much larger nistrict, than is required by their numbers.

No pecuniary benefit will result to the United

dy of the individuals composing it. If such a derived by the United States from these apthe Indians from their present unsuitable residences, and to their establishment in a recondition, and with the internal history of its gion where we may hope to see them prosperous, contented, and improving. And it can-not be doubted, but that a course so consis-The prospect of gradual and continued promotion, held out to the other officers of the
army, is a powerful incentive to good conduct,
and, when realized, becomes its just reward
Of this the medial officers are deprived; for
the slight difference of rank and pay at prescot catisting is scarcely worthy of consideration. The nature of their profession, requiring time, experience, and pecuniary means, for
its acquisition; the responsible and arthurs
that are making to remove them beyond the
its acquisition; the responsible and arthurs

dition, and which is constantly growing more
helptess, it would seem to be not only the right,
but the duty of the Government, to take them
under its paternal care, and to exercise over
their persons and property the salutary rights
and duties of guardiansing.

"The most prominent feature in the prestion. The nature of their profession, requiring time, experience, and pecuniary means, for
its acquisition; the responsible and arthurs

that are making to remove them beyond the
its acquisition; the responsible and arthurs

dition, and which is constantly growing more
helptess, it would seem to be not only the right,
but the duty of the Government, to take them
under its paternal care, and to exercise over
their persons and property the salutary rights
and duties of guardians tribes may be collected and preserved. The provisions of that
act are plain, salutary, and comprehensive.—
It is a solemn national declaration, containing
pledges, which actiter the Government nor
the country will suffer to be violated. It secountry will suffer to be violated. It sethat the proceeds of the cestal and expectation of pecuniary
and duties of guardianship.

"The most particle, here we will be appropriately and our provisions of that
act are plain, salutary, and comprehensive.—
It is a solemn national declaration, con tent with the dictates of justice, and so honorto them, and makes such arrangements as are the most salutary manner, we should go far essential to the subsistence, salety, and comittowards discharging the moral debt, which has fortable establishment of the colonists. No come down to us, as an inheritance, from the similar attempt has ever been heretofore made, earlier periods of our history, and which has been unfortunately increased, storing succesbe drawn from the failure of preceding efforts, sive generations, by circumstances beyond our having in view the same general object, but control. The policy would not be less wise endeavoring to attain it by far different means. than just The time has passed away, if it No organized government exists, or can exist ever existed, when a revenue derived from such treaties of cession are incompatible with the The remnant of our aboriginal race may well look for the full value, and that usefully applied, of the remnant of those immense possessions, which have passed from them to us, and left few substantial evidences of permanent advantage. One great objection to a removal, which has been urged by the more discrete Indians, and by many of our own citizens, who

fall value of the prosperity, under all e ancer; thus lessented the probability, view, of any wish on our part to sequire i suring on theirs, if not the power and sition to retain it, at least the means of c

The treaty negotiated with the Cr March last, is in process of execution soon as the census is completed, and land, will receive his tract, and he w to sell, the treaty provides him a resident secures bun his just privileges with his trymen who have crossed the Mississip if he prefer remaining and retaining his becomes a citizen of Alabama, amenablaws, and entitled to their protection danger of future collision is therefore

A treaty has been formed with the noles of Florida, upon just and satisteems, by which they code their possess that Territory, and agree to migrate region west of the Mississippi. The however, is not obligatory on their pa a deputation, sent by them, shall hav ned the country proposed for the to re and until the tribe, upon their reportant signified their desire to embreterms of the treaty. In conformity w dipulation, an exploring deputation eded to the Arkansas country, for pose of examining it, and reporting its tion to the objects of Indian life. W return, the determination of the tribe hoped, in time to enable the Depar submit the treaty to you, that it may before the Senate at the ensuing sessi

With the Appalachicola bands an ment has been made, under the act gress of May 28, 1530, for the reling of the largest portions of their claims da, and for their removal. This arra s unconditional, end will be immedia cuted. And it is confidently anticipa the arrangement, will soon accept terms for the very limited reservation

by them.
It will thus be seen that with the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, and the Appalachicola bands, certainly, and Seminoles, probably, such arrangements been made as will prevent the occur any difficulties resulting from the ass jurisdiction by the State or Territor ernments, on the one hand, and the ed claims of exemption from their by the Indians, on the other. These by the Indians, on the other. These brace all the aboriginal population maining in the country east of the M and south of the Ohio, with the exce so, of the Cherokees. Of these latte it is computed that about thirty five reside west of the Mississippi, and you think the chartered and in the States of Alab Jeorgia, and in the States of Alaba nessee, and North Carolina. All th rassinents, arising cut of the anoma tion of the Indians, which have en public attention, and occasioned muc to the Government, are confined, in to the Government, are confined, in to that portion of this small band li in the State of Georgia. Could it duced to pursue the only course wh ses them stability and prosperity, move to, and re establish in the political and social systems, with so political and social systems, with at cations as experience and the chang have rendered necessary, the courson look forward to an entire removant funtair rate cast of the Missi to a termination of all these perpetulties which inevitably result from relations established between them

Treaties of cession and remova been formed with the Shawnees. Peorias, and Kaskaskias, by whic ritorial claims in Missouri and I been extinguished; and with the mies, for the cession of enxtensive-illinois and Indiana.
The recent hostilities, commen

Sac and Fox Indians, may be ter

ses, which have been for some time tion, and which left little of the minds of those acquainted w age character, that they were de commit some aggression upon the The confederated tribes of the Foxes have been long distinguish daring spirit of adventure, and for less and reckless disposition.

these tribes made a desperate atte the post of Detroit; and, during forty years, subsequent to that caused great trouble and emba the French colonial government only terminated by a most formid expedition, sent by that enterp into the then remote regions w Bay. During the last war with Great Confederacy entered zealously i test, and was among the most of termined of our enemies. Afte their communication with the C therities was preserved; and, large parties of the most influent warriors visited Upper Canada, laden with presents. That this tercourse kept alive feelings of

a foreign power, and weakened t necessary influence of the Unit gress of events and conduct of the on the northwest frontier. The the Upper Mississippi, particul and Foxes and the Winnebag in their position, and in their nat between their power and that of frontier in alarm, and continual some outrage upon the persons the inhabitants. All this is the pulse, and is the necessary and table consequence of institution war the great object of life. It ble that any ludian, seriously b tilities, ever stops to calculate th white man, and to estimate the sequences which we know thust He is impelled onward in his de by passions, which are fostered aged by the whole frame of soci yery probably, atimulated by the some fanatical leader, who pro-ret victors, and stalps. In this state of feeling, and citements to war, the Sacs and

the right of occupying a part of upon Rock river, even after it to the citizens of the United Stated by them." In 1829, and in difficulties resulted from their c sofficions with the tohibitants quence. Representations were used by the proper officers, to to abandon these aufounded pr to confine themselves to their on the west side of the Mississip

The treaty negotiated with the Creeks in March fast, is in process of execution. As soon as the census is completed, and the necessary surveys made, each person entitled to land, will receive his tract, and he will then be allowed to sell or retain it. If he chooses, to sell the freaty provides him a residence, and secures him his just privileges with his conn-trymen who have crossed the Mississippi. But the profer remaining and retaining his land, he becomes a citizen of Alabama, amenable to its laws, and entitled to their protection, All dang r of future collision is therefore at an

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A treaty has been formed with the Semi noles of Florida, upon just and satisfactory terms, by which they code their possessions in that Territory, and agree to migrate to the region west of the Mississippi. The Treaty, however, is not obligatory on their part, until a deputation, sent by them, shall have examned the country proposed for the residence. and until the tribe, upon their report, shall have signified their desire to embrace the terms of the treaty. In conformity with this stipulation, an exploring deputation has propose of examining it, and reporting its adapta-tion to the objects of Indian life. When they return, the determination of the tribe will be nade known to the Government; and it is oped, in time to enable the Department to submit the treaty to you, that it may be laid before the Senate at the ensuing session.

With the Appalachicola bands an arrange ment has been made, under the act of Congress of May 28, 1830, for the relinquishment of the largest portions of their claims in Florida, and for their removal. This arrangement s unconditional, and will be immediately executed. And it is confidently anticipated, that the small party which has not yet assented to the arrangement, will soon accept similar terms for the very limited reservations held

by them. It will thus be seen that with the Creeks. Choetaws, the Chickasaws, and the principal Appalachicola bands, certainly, and with the eminoles, probably, such arrangements have been made as will prevent the occurrence of any difficulties resulting from the assertion of purisdiction by the State or Territorial Gov ernments, on the one hand, and the unfound ed claims of exemption from their authority by the Indians, on the other. These tibes emrace all the aboriginal population now remaining in the country east of the Mississippi, and south of the Ohio, with the exception, also, of the Cherokees. Of these latter Indians, it is computed that about thirty five hundred reside west of the Mississippi, and about ele-Jeorgia, and in the States of Alabma, Tennessee, and North Carolina. All the embar rassinents, arising cut of the anomalous situa tion of the indians, which have engaged the public attention, and occasioned much anxiety to the Government, are confined, in operation, to that portion of this small band living with in the State of Georgia. Could they be in-duced to pursue the only course which promises them stability and prosperity, and to re-move to, and re establish in the West, their political and social systems, with such modifi cations as experience and the change of events have rendered necessary, the country might soon look forward to an entire removal of the whose funtain rate cast of the Mississippi, and to a termination of all these perplexing difficulties which inevitably result from the existing relations established between them.

Treaties of cession and removal have also been formed with the Shawnees, Delawares, mies, for the cession of enxtensive districts in Illinois and Indiana.
The recent hostilities, commenced by the

Sac and Fox Indians, may be traced to cau ses, which have been for some time in opera-tion, and which left little doubt upon the minds of those acquainted with the savage character, that they were determined to

commit some aggression upon the frontier.

The confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes have been long distinguished for their daring spirit of adventure, and for their rest-less and reckless disposition. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, one of these tribes made a desperate attempt to seize the post of Detroit; and, during a period of forly years, subsequent to that effort, they caused great trouble and embarrassment to the French colonial government, which was only terminated by a most formidable military expedition, sent by that enterprising people into the then remote regions west of Green

During the last war with Great Britain, this Confederacy entered zealously into the contest, and was among the most active and de-termined of our chemics. After the peace, their communication with the Canadian authorities was preserved; and, every year, large parties of the most influential chiefs and warriors visited Upper Canada, and, returned lades with presents. That this continued in-tercourse kept alive feelings of attachment to a foreign power, and weakened the proper and necessary influence of the United States, is known to every one who has marked the progress of events and conduct of the Indians up on the northwest frontier. The tribes upon the Upper Mississippi, particularly the Sacs and Foxes and the Winnebagoes, confident in their position, and in their natural courage, and totally ignorant of the vast disproportion between their power and that of the U. States, have always been discontented, keeping the Crontier in alarm, and continually committing some outrage upon the persons or property of the inhabitants. All this is the result of im-pulso, and is the necessary and almost inevitable consequence of institutions, which make war the great object of life. It is not probable that any linkan, seriously bent upon hos-tilities, ever stops to calculate the force of the white man, and to estimate the disastrous consequences which we know must be the result. He is impelled onward in his desperate career by passions, which are fostered and encour-aged by the whole frame of society; and he is

lish themselves in that section, and frequent collisions with the inhibitants were the consoquence. Representations were made to thep and every effort, short of actual hostifities.

fell value of the prosperity, under all circum:

""" ances; thus lescented the probability, in their
view, of any wish on our part to acquire it, and
i suring on theirs, if not the power and disposition to retain it, at least the means of converting it to the greatest advantage.

""" efforts were successful with the well disposed
portion of the tribes, but were wholly unavailing with the band known by the name of the
"British party." In 1931, their aggressions
were so serious, and the attitude they assumed
so formidable, that a considerable detachment of the army, and of the militia of Illinois, was called into the field; and the disaffected Indians alarmed by the preparation for their chas tisement, agreed to reside and hunt "apon their own lands west of the Mississippi river," and that they would not "recruss the river to the usual place of their residence, nor to any dississippi, without the express permission of the President of the United States, or the

Governor of the State of Illinois."

This arrangement had scarcely been concluded before a flagrant outrage was commited, by a party of these Indians upon a band of friendly Menomonics, almost under the guns of Fort Crawford. Twenty-five persons were wantonly murdered, and many wounded, while encamped in the village of Prairie du Chien, and resting in fancied security upon our soil, and under our flag. If an act like this had been suffered to pass unnoticed and unpunished, a war between these tribes would have been the consequence, in which our fromtiers would have been involved, and the character and influence of the Government would have been lost in the opinion of the Indians.

Apprehensive, from the course of events already stated and from other circumstances, that the disaffected band of Sacs and Foxes would again harrass and disturb the settlements upon our borders, and determined that the murderers of the Menomonics should be sur-rendered or taken, the Department ordered Gen. Atkinson, on the 7th of March last, to ascend the Musissippi with the disposable reg-ular troops at Jefferson Barracks, and to carry into effect the instructions issued by your firection. Still farther to strengthen the frontiers, orders were given for the re occupation

of Chicago. The demand for the surrender of the Menomonie murderers was entirely disregarded; and the "British party" of the Sace and Foxes re-crossed the Mississippi, and assuming a hostile attitude, established themselves upon Rock River. The subsequent events are well known, and the result has already been stated in this report.

To Major General Scott and Governor Rey solds, of Illinois, was assigned the task of pa citication; and, by their joint exertions, treaties of cession were formed with the Winnebagoes, and with the Sacs and Foxes, by which the title of the former is extinguished to all the country South of Ouisconsin and East of the Mississippi, and the little of the latter to an

extensive region West of this river.
These eccessions are highly important to the peace and security of that frontier and will soon be followed by such settlements, as will place it beyond all danger of Indian hos tilities. And it is to be earnestly hoped, that the severe lesson, which the events of the late campaign have taught the Indians, will insure the preservation of tranquility, and render a resort to similar measures, on the part of the U. States, unnecessary.
The removal of a number of the tribes, and

other changes, which are taking place in other Indian relations, have enabled you to direct the discontinuance of savaral of the agencies and a considerable reduction in the expendi tures of the Indian Department. The agencies of Michillimackinac, and the Sault Ste Marie, have been consolidated, and those of the Ohio Indians, of the Eastern Choctaws, and of the Eastern Creeks, have been limited to the 31st of December next, after which they will be discontinued. A corresponding reduc tion has been made in the expenditures, a mounting as the estimates will show, to the annual suin of 12,750 dollars, in the ordinary operations of that branch of the public service Peorias, and Kaskaskias, by which their ter-ritorial claims in Missouri and Illinois, have been extinguished; and with the Fotawato-foen extinguished; and with the Fotawatominution of these expenses, and no opportunity will be omitted, consistently with the public interest, to accomplish this desirable

> The important duties imposed upon the department by the act of Congress of June 7, 1832, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have been executed as far as possible. As will be seen by a report of the officer in charge of the Pen sion Burean, upwards of twenty thousand ap-plications have been presented under that act. Of these, more than six thousand have been examined; and have been submitted, rejected, or returned for supplementary action. The number of cases so far exceeded the anticipa tions which had been formed, that the strength of the office was wholly inadequate to a prompt examination of them; and a system of procedure was therefore adopted, involving some additional expense, (to meet which, it is hoped an appropriation will be made,) but caculited greatly to facilitate the execution of the busi ners. Additional clerks were employed, and a division of fabor was established among them, by which each case could be thoroughly examined, and a brief analysis submitted to a prescribed form. By assigning to particular persons the duty of deciding whether those condensed statements present such claims as come within the established regulations, every reasonable facility, compatible with a proper investigation, is given to the progress of the business, and yet the important action upon the whole is entrusted only to five principa clerks in the bureau, who, from their experi ence, or other qualifications, are fully compe-tent to the discharge of this duty, and who act under the more immediate direction of the faithful officer who has so long presided over

perity, without the occurrence of further unne prompt and vigorous measures within the reach of the department to be taken, in order to effect this object.

Still, a just regard to the public interest, and the exercise of proper precaurery probably, stimulated by the predictions of some fanatical leader, who promises him gloss, victors, and states of feeling, and with these incidents to war, the Sacs and Foxes claimed the right of occupying a part of the country upon thock river, even after it hat been sold to the elizates of the United States, and settled by them? In 1829, and it 1830, serious difficulties resulted from their efforts to establish themselves in that section, and frequent measure, upon new principles, in the tions to guard against fraudulent claims, measure, upon new principles, in the system of evidence required to be sub-mitted. It was manifest, that if the plan

vors. Direct positive evidence, therefore, of identity and service cannot be procured in many cases, nor without difficulty in scarcely any. In this state of uings, and where no documentary evil dence exists, (and this has been preserved in but few of the States,) the applicant s allowed to state in detail the nature, extent and duration, of his service, and all the important facts connected with hy which he can recollect. The regulation prescribes the general mode in which this declaration must be made and the questions to be put to the applicant. The proceedings must take place before some court of reen d except in cases of peculiar infirmity; and the favorable opinion of the court is indispensable to the surcess of the application. The delaration must also be corroborated by the testimony of respectable individuals, acquainted tionary services, in the neighborhood ter the first day of February next. where he has resided.

It is obvious, that the mere preparawould be practised. The general form of the proceedings is an important aux so unequal and oppressive.

It duty for the proceedings is an important aux so unequal and oppressive.

All this has been disregarded by that body; cipal element in the process of investiga-

numbers and stations of regiments and think proper to give to the Constitution. corps; and to marches, battles, and other historical events, is carefully examined and compared with the records in the de. partment, and with such facts, connected with the revolutionary annals, as have him, and displayed in the field of battle deeds been collected, during a se ics of many years of constant labor and attention in her name, gaining renown for her heroes, and the Pension Office. It is believed that son is as free from objection, as any plan by the Christitution, which recognizing her as which could have been adopted; and that a just medium has been preserved bethis course of investigation and comparitween that severity of administration, the compret, and the mode and measure of rewhich would have rendered nugatory the dress. provisions of the law, and that laxity. which would have opened the Treasury to false and fraudulent claims.

But the labor of investigation, which this course of proceeding intposes upon the department, is apparent; and it is without remedy. An appropriation is reuested in order to increase the number clerks, as far as is prudent and compatible with a safe execution of the law. bould this be granted, the whole subect will be disposed of with as little desy as possible, agreeably to the intentions of the Legisleture, and to the expectations of the country.

> Very respectfully, sir. I have the honor to be, Your obcdient servant, LEWIS CASS.

EASTON, MD.

The great length of the documents which we lay before our readers in this morning's paper, renders it necessary for us to exclude much other matter of more recent date, which, lowever, we have thought of less importance

The letter of Mr. Calhoun is one of great force, and in the present state of collision of opinion, between a state, acting in her savereign capacity, and the general government, is rendered of the greatest public interest The time has now arrived when every man, who has not thoroughly examined the question of nullification, should do it. This argu ment of Mr. Cathoun places it before the pub lie, in its most imposing form."

To the report of the Secretary of War we invite attention; but especially from the opponents of the administration we ask a careful examination of that portion of it, which refers to our Indian relations. The clearness and force with which the views of the administration, on this interesting question, are presented to the public, cannot but correct many of the erroneous opinions which have been formed in regard to it.

The message of Governor Floyd to the Legislature of Virginia, is rendered matter of deep interest from the commanding influence of that the Pension Bureau.

It is certainly very desirable, that all these claims, should be investigated and decided with the least possible delay. The bounty or the justice of their country has come late enough to the remnant of that heroic band, who laid the foundations of our national prospective without the accurrence of further upon the worthy of the high regard and distinction. worthy of the high regard and distinction, cessary delay in the administration of the law; which that state has bestowed upon him, in and I have felt it my duty to cause the most giving him her electoral vale for the Possigiving him her electoral vote for the Presidency. at first table to return the sate to

ROBERT Y. HAVNE has been elected by the Legislature, Governor, and CMARLE, C. PINCKNEY, Lieutenant Governor of S. Caro-

From South Canolina, we learn by pei vate letters received yesterday, that John C. CALHOUR has been elected a Senator of the United States to succeed General HAYAR. who has resigned that office. No opposition was made to the election of Mr. Cannors the Unionists voting blank bailots.

We have not been able to learn whether used by the proper officers, to induce them adopted with great propercy, fourteen to abandon these aufounded pretensions, and years ago, when the first pension act was to confine themselves to their own country passed, were athered to in all classes at the west side of the Mississippi river. These rising under the recent law, but few fice until its term expires — Nat. Int.

would be found, who could claim its bencfits. Since that period death has reduced the numbers of the revolutionary
patriots, and advanced age, and infirmity

BICHMOND, Dec. 13. The following Message was sent to the Le gislature by the Governor to day:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Dec. 13, 1832. \To the Senate and House of Delegates:
I have received from the Governor of South Carolina, with a request to lay it before you, an official document, containing an Ordinance adopted by a Convention of the people of that State, convened according to their constitu tion and laws, to take under consideration all the Tariff Laws, passed by the Congress of the United States, for the protection of certain species of labor, and to determine upon

their constitutionality.

It will be perceived from the document presented to you, that South Carolina, acting in her sovereign capacity in that Convention of the people, has now declared those laws unconstitutional, and not law, and by various en actments forbidden the attempt on the part of with the applicant, and bearing evidence the Federal Government to carry them into to the traditionary belief of his revelu- execution within the limits of her territory, af-

Before taking that step, our sister State re peatedly protested, and pressed her memorials upon the consideration of Congress, earnestly tion and transmission of these, papers entreating them to abandon laws so unequa ought not to entitle the party to the re- and unjust in their operation, presenting in the hel he seeks. If it did, great frauds clearest and most rivid colors the scene of ut-

but it is not al; nor is it indeed the prin- which, from being the deputies or agents of the States, aspire to control their principals, to 1. The narrative of the applicant re-ferring to the names of officers; to the struction the majority of their own body may

During the war of the Revolution, which made the State of this Confederacy free and independent, and gave them a name and rank among the nations of the earth, South Caro lina, the land of Sumpter and Marion, stood of valor which have shed a blaze of glory over immortality for the wisdom of her legislators.
She has taken this step, justified, as she avers,

dress.

Many questions of deep import have hereto fore agitated these States, but none have e qualled this in importance, either in the in erest it ought to excite among the people, or in the effect it may produce upon this Con federary. A sovereign State has spoken her scatiments in relation to this subject, and has pronounced those laws unconstitutional.— Should force be resorted to by the Federal Government, the horror of the scenes herentter to be witnessed cannot now be pictured even by the affrighted imagination.

The genius and spirit of our institutions, are wholly adverse to such a step, and ought not to permit the mind of any to look in that direction - for what surety has any State for her existence as a soverign, if difference of opin-ion should be punished by the sword as treason? Sorely civil war is not a remedy for wrongs is a country where the people are re-cognized as sovereign, and each individual has the right to the tall and free expression of

The moment has arrived when you are callof which are unsafe to use. ed on to speak, and, if possible, once more sustain the liberties of the country. In a Gov-ernment of limited powers like that of the United States, acting upon communities so disant from each other, and of such vari interests, it is not to be wondered at if the legslation of the majority should sometimes press inequally upon the interests of the minority In all such cases, a due regard to justice should prompt that majority to an investigation of the causes, with a view to a redress of the grievance. But when this is denied on the part of the majority, and their right to persist in such a course of legislation is solemnly put in issue by the action of one or more sov-ereign States, it seems to me the part of wis dom not to appeal to the sword, for the settle ment of such issue, but that an amicable ref-erence should be made to the great tribunal which formed and adopted the Constitution, To refuse this, would be to discredit, the fundamental truth which lies at the foundation of all our institutions—that the people are capa-ble of self-government. Such a course is due to the interests of all, to the harmony of all,

to the interests of all, to the harmony of all. Morphine, Emetine, to the Constitution, to the Union, and what is the end and object of these, to Liberty its self.

On you depends, in a high degree, the future destiny of this Republic—it is for you naw to say whether the brand of civil war, shall be thrown into the midst of these States, and our fire side alters bathed in blood—or whether, the states to the wisdom and integrity of the Cicuts, Belladona. trusting to the wisdom and integrity of the people; you will appeal to the States of the Union, for the maintenance of that harmony, and those State Rights in which they have an

and those State Rights in which they have an equal interest with ourselves, and avert, if possible, the impending calamity of civil war. That your deliberations upon this important subject may result in a friendly and final actilement of the limitations of power, in imparting new life and vigor to the Constitution, and in restoring the lost harmony of the Country, is the ardent and sincere wish of, your fellow citizen.

JOHN FLOYD,

The Three Per Cents - Several weeks have clapsed since we called attention to the frau practised by the United States Bank, acting as the ugent of government, in the matter of ed to discharge. The guilt has never been denied, but we have chosen to wait for other developements. They have come. dark, un-deniable, damning. As the confidential, trusten agent of the government, it has weed that trust to defraud its employers, and impelled by pressing necessities, or grasping, reckless avarior, while violated its duty and committed a breach of crust, which to an additional would ensure the pendentiary, and expulsion from

society.

It was ordered to pay up the three per cent.
Ioun with the public funds which it held in
use, and having engaged to do so, and relies a
the government from this debt, it has mared to riviate its priers, and to continue this east the treasury officers with assurances that the acrip should be delivered at the appointed times. Whether it had speculated too far and was wraple to pay over the monies, or whether it merely resolved to make the most of the feat decling advantages, in defibure of the feat declines of honesty and duty, is for the period out of so consequence. The act is exactly

have enfectled the powers of the survi; the has already taken his seat. speculate with the money given him for its redemption—and it is palpable to the most caroless observer, that an institution impelled to such dishonest courses by its necessities. and secret embarrassments, or prompted by not a safe depository for the public monies, nor a safe agent for public business. It has once here, when it knew that it was suspect-

> are safe with this institution, can lead to but one result—they must be made safe.—The Treasury Report will explain the matter fully as far as is yet known.
>
> In addition to this first step, the whole country will join with unanimous voice in the demand for a searching, thorough, and conclusive investigation of the management of this institution from its very origin; and the recommendation of the sale of the stock held in it Razors, Penknives, | Fine-tooth Combs, by government, will of course be sustained by Silver Thimbles, general acclaim, as well as that for the sale of all our stocks whatever, that there may be no unsalutary and unprofitable bonds of influ-

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

ence between the government and the states.

	December 2', 1832.	
Wheat, white	\$1 18 a 1 23	
Corn, white	55 a 00	
Yellow Rre	56 a 00	
Oats	39 a 41	
Clover Seed Timothy Seed	6 a 6 25 2 50 2 a 751	

In this county, on Tuesday night last, Mr. William Jones In this town, on Wednesday night last, Miss

Dr. SCUDDER'S

CELEBRATED EYE WATER For inflamation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible emerly, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant vade-meeten to the traveller. This Eye Waler 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 Jr. 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 heen set forthus Wonderful beyond precedent, Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he frusts that his reputation and experience as an Obstat, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many

Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER. City of New York, and to be had wholesale and refail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole on the borders of Chentank in a situated up-Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c. .

NOTICE.

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

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMOND WHICH ARE: Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash Dr. Scudder's Ly Water, Morphine, Emetine, Black Oxyde of Mer Phosphorus, Prussic Acid, Quinine, Cinchonine. Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash,

Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colyciath Comp lodyne, Do. Colyciath Comp Cicuta, Belladona, livosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES.

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

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, putuply the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be isposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec, 18 3119130110

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, days, Just received an additional apply of GLOTHS, thisek, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities.
CASSINETS. BLANKETS. FLANNELS, BUMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS,
Be. Re.
Together with a general assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS,

such as white and brown Stirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Douesties; Cotton Yaru, WARE. QUEENSWARE. &c.
All of which they will dispuse of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country, Kerseys, Feethers, &c.

CLOCK AND WATCH



ed, and closely watched, been driven by necessity, or ventured in recklessness to commit a most momentous and unparalleled breach of trust; and the suggestions of the President, and the investigation of the Secretary THE subscriber returns his sincere acof trust; and the suggestions of the President, just returned from Baltimore, and has now and the investigation of the Secretary of the opened at his well known Stand, opposite the Treasury, whether the Government Deposites Court House,

A DIRST RATE ASSORVMENT OF MATERIALS,

all of which has been selected with great care and attent or from the latest arrivals, and which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable

Razor Straps, Plain Gold Finger Rings, ShirtStude,GiltSnaps, Watch Keys, Horn & Wood Combs, Pocket Books, Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps, Shaving Brushes, Watch Ribbons, Beads. Lead & Slate Pencils,

Automatons, Ladies Work Boxes & Busks, Sewing and Knitting Needles, Pocket Inkstands, Watch Souff Boxes, Plated Breastpins & Finger Rings.
Razor Cuses, key rings Buckskin Purses, Gun Screws, Small Looking Glasses

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

BOARDING.

THE sebscriber 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 LECOMPTE Baltimore, dec 11 The Eastern Shore Whig will pub-

NOTICE.

HAVING recently suffered much from trespasses and depredations, I am com-pelled to warn all coloured people, and those whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson or myself, against passing my enclosures in fu-ture. Not only such steps as the law holds out, but such others as a rigid determination may suggest, to prevent these trespusses, will

400 Acres of Land for Sale. posite Cambridge. The land is of good qual posite Cambridge. The land is of good quar-less by, with an abundance of timber; the repair.—Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary.— Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the

PETER WEBB.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Tulbot county Court sitting as 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 Tabot county, deceased, on a credit of six months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond 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 BENNET!

1. W. SPENCER,

W. LOVEDAY.

A CARD.

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

mer Advertisement, will copy the above, andiscontinue the others. 12- 1479 1479 Com A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washings ton street, now occupied by Mr. John A. Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright, proposes to ongage in Mantua-Making in all its various branches. She ex-pects to obtain the aid of a young lady from Baltimore well-skilled in this business. She therefore solicits a share of the public patron-age, and pledges herself that all orders in her line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashion-ably executed.

bly executed.
She is also desirous of taking a few boarders by the year.

MARY STEVENS.

dec 18 by the year, dec 18

PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH

PAINSPINGS

PAINSPINGS

PRIE Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of House, Sign, & Fancy Painting, with nestness and despatch. Shop one door from Hopking & Edmondson's Store, on Washington Street. E. M. HOPKINS.

We will be writed on at their residence. Charges deals.

February 21, 1832.

THE SCHOONER EDGAR, A new and commodious vessel having re-cently 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 routes, 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 found, to or from Balti-more. Freights of all kinds will be thankfully received and panetually 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 want ing 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 Easten, or with my Brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all busi-ness 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 Hughlett, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of hen Theodore Johnson, deceased, in the cause of William H. Johnson and Charles Grieshach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-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 shewn 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 a mount of the sales to be \$3,581 82. P. B. HOPPER J. B. ECCLESTON.

True Copy. J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk. dec 4 (G)

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

Cambridge and Easton. The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND leaves Baltinore on every TUES DAY 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.

age half price.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the own-

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

REMOVAL.

LAMUEL MIACKEY

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, mitable to the present and approaching season 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.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE. No. 113, Baltimore Street.

SYLVESTER, known as the "all and ever lucky Sylvester," has sold within three months four prizes of \$30,000, two of 25,000 and 20,-And not a week passes but Sylvester sells

the Capitals, and pays them in specie on de-Dorders sent by mail to Sylvester, will

meet with the most prompt and confidentia attention.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 24, for 1832. To be drawn on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1832. \$20,000, \$10,000, 100 of \$1. Tickets 10-Lowest prize 12. \$20,000 | 100 10,000 56 5.000

Am'ting to \$66,880. Tickets 10-Halves

MORE PRIZES.

The all lucky ever fortunate Sylvester had the pleasure of selling the following comfortable prizes in the 14th Class Virginia State Lottery, drawn October 26th.

Combination 42 45 54 half ticket do \$3,000 Lindsby and Feathers.

de 2 45 57 whole do do 1,000 de 18 45 57 half do do 1,000 do 2 31 44 quarterdo do 1,000 And in the 39th Class New York Lottery, Combination do 10 23 40 prize of \$1,000.

Also several others of lesser denomination, all of the above prize tickets were sent to our numerous correspondents in different sections

nt proof that all orders should S. J. SYLVESTER,

NOTICE.

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

HOPRINS & EDMONDSON. the stand formerly occupied by Edward S. lopkins, beg leave respectfully to inform their riends and the public generally that they have and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, i just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive the vicinity

ASSORTMENT OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies wortsed, Cotton and Lambs Wool hose, Gloves, &c.,

with a complete assortment of CALICOES of the newest style; together with a large as-

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.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment 1 of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Grammar Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures

phy and Atlas Adams' do. do. Testament Wilson's do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. English Reader Horace Delphini Introduction to do. Sequel to do. English Grammars Sullust

Cæsar Græca Minora Græca Majora Smart's Cicero Clarke's Home Viri Romæ Historia Sacra Muir's Syntax July 10

Gongh, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. 4c. Also, Slates, Pencils Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c.
EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Spelling Books

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAI LORS, 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 in-debted to me, would be thankfully receive J. L. S.

A BOY WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to engage in their Store a smart active boy of good moral habits, Passage to Annapolis \$1.50; to Cambridge about 14 or 15 years of age, that can write a or Easten, \$2.50; children under 12 years of good hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and who can come well recommended for in

dustry and an amiable disposition.

Applications will be required until the first of January next, but to save trouble none need apply but such as have the above qualifica-

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Easton, Dec. 4. 3w

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN.

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, E-q. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and fitters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.

FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. HAVE just received and are now opening ment of

SUITED TO THE SEASON. AMONO WHICH ARE Cloths of various col | Merino, Cashmere,

ours and qualities. Thybet & Circus-Cassimeres and Cassi sian Shawls, long & square, a large nells, Baizes and Flannels. Barage, Crape Lisse and other fancy oint & Duffil Blank

Bombazinesand Bom handkerchiefs, S Irish Linens & Lawns bazetts. Merinoes & Circas-) White & brown Shirtsians, a great va-Cotton Yarn, &c.

Lindseys and Kerseys,

AL80-GROCERIES, Viz: Old L. P. Madeira
Sicily do.
Sherry and Lisbon
Port and Teneriff
Sign State St Black
Sperm Old & Camileo
Cheese—very nice
Buckwheat Flour Old Cognac Brandy do Dupoys very sup. Old Monongahela whis-

ings,

Powder and Shot

LIKEWISE

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, QUEENS WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.
Among which are complete sets of Dining and Tea China, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Locking China, Brass Andirons, Shovel and

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

JAMES C. HUTOHINSON.

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

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store. is General Agricultural Agency, and the Of-fice of the American Farmer, at No. 16, S. Calvert St. Balumores in connex on with a Stock

The subscriber, proprietor of the above name ed establishment, respectfully informs formers. particularly, that he is prepared to execute or-ders in any or all of its departments; and he so-locits 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 hi and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash of acceptance in Ball more, with first rate seeds, prepared and label led, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his a trensive establishment, there is not in the U nited States a more eligible place than this to pply for them, so it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short outer, from all parts of our country (and not a lew from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety. many of which are very rare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, roos, sines, domestic ani male, buoks, implements, and last, though no leat, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the suit. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual con ribotion, through the columns of the America Parmer, in which are indicated also, by an ad vertisement and otherwise, the supplies of chaic nandities, both snimal and vegetable, as they ere received at the establishment. The subscriher is sgent also for the principal nurseries and gardens in the Union; -and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other do nestic animals—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assort ment of whose celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address 1. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Baltimore, Md.

BOOTS AND SHOES. THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with his winter assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

They have been carefully selected and consist. Ladies best Morocco Boots and Shoes, do do Lasting do Gentlemen's best Ca'f Skin Boots, do do Monroes and Shoes, great variety of course SHOES, CAPS, &c.

He also manufactures Boots and Shoes of the best materials, both sewed and peg'd. His customers and the public generally are invited to call and view his assortment which is much larger and of a better quality than he

has ever bad. nov 20 3w N. B. Those persons who are indebted, are respectfully reminded that each is requisite to

enable me to keep up my assortment. Office of the Commissioners under the Act to carry into effect the Convention with France.

WASHINGTON CITY, 18th Sept. 1832. RDERED, That all persons having claims ted States and His Majesty the King of the or PARTISAN FOLLITICS. He will not at do file memorials of the same with the Sefiled, must be addressed to the Commissioners; it must set forth minutely and particu-ESPECTFULLY informs her friends larly the facts and circumstances windle the reject, ecording to his own pleasure. The and the public generally that she has re-right to prefer such claim is derived to the THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, INlaimant, and it must be verified by his alf.tavit.

and in order that claimants may be apprised of what the Board now considers necessary to be averred in every such memorial, beore the same will be received and acted on, t is further Ordered, That in every such memorial it

shall be set forth, 1. For and in behalf of whom the claim

2. Whether the claimant is a citizen of the United States of America; and if so, whether he is a native or naturalized, and where now his domicil; if he claims in his own ight, then whether he was a citizen when the aim had its origin, and where was then his domicil; or if he claims in the right of another, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was

then, and where is now, his domicil. 3. Whether the entire amount of the claim loes now, and did at the time when the claim had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or has been interested therein, or in any part thereof, then who is such other person, and what is, or was, the nature and extent of his interest; and how, when, by what means, and for what consideration the transfer of rights or nterest, if any such were, took place between

4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may it any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any what sum of money or other equivalent as indemnilica-tion for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the claim is founded; and so, when, and from whom, the same was re

And that time may be allowed to the claimnts to prepare and file the memorials above

the present session, it will adjourn to meet a gain upon the third Monday of December next, at which time it will proceed to decide whether the memorials which may have been iled with the Secretary are in conformity to the foregoing orders, and proper to be re-coived for examination, and to transact any other business that may come before it; and that the Secretary cause public notice bereof to be given in the journals authorized to pub-lish the laws of the United States.

By order of the Board, J. F. FROST, Sec. The papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above notice duce a week until the third Monday of December next, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE. LATROBE'S JUSTICES PRACTICE Including the DUTIES OF A CONSTABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS july 24 ton with more up many a plante

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued ON SATURDAY, (at much) IN EACH WEEK CALLED

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER. UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCE HARTHORN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT

ONG established custom requires, that the publication shall be ushered to the world b PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be go sent ourselves to the reading public, and ask of quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale. erned. In obedience to this cu-tom, we now preis much more every to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the objects we have chirfly in view, believing it to he he wiser course not to excite over-great expec rations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which un formly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it t the public to decide, whether we shall have suc-

As "The Guardien" will have been establish ea under the immediate auspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that great cause, so essential to the perman-nce of our re publican institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object o the paper will be to extend the influence of its salutary principles In order to attain this de sirable end, it is our wish to make . THE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every de eresting topic, and for this purpose to slice due portion of each number to communications ter where good wishes to the cause may give ri-e to them; to notices of all meetings held by the riends of the system; to the proceedings of so cieties throughout the country, and such statists cal articles as may be cullected, shewing the ad vancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a vare that a poper devoted to one subject, howev er excellent, must become tiresome, and timueout the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition tion to the shave, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, select-New and Splendid Assortment of edfrom the best literary sources, and mingling gay with the serious, the useful with the pleas it, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitiated by the grossest selfbandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and for eign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sum marles of passing events, at home and abroad will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of tashion and smusements as may be harmlest, and scorpt

able to the scholar or min of leaure.
The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will se, to refine the taste, enlighten the understand ing, and elevate the morsh of its readers, to the as of which especial attention will be paid. Be heving that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the lives of men are victuous, will be their increas ed love of information and shiftry to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which numan intellect is constantly eliciting from the vorkings of a dure and of art, and so pice versu hat as our fund of information is gularged, will our capacity for the exquare enjoyments that apring from a pure and elevated standard of mor is, be expanded, the editor will direct any abil ity he may possess, to the a trancement of the one

Having thus far hinted at what the edi or in tends to do, it may be proper for him to sat what he will not do. He will not admit, unde under the Convention between the Uni. any plea whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION. reach, concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, mit, knowingly, any thing of a personal churse cretary of the Board. Every memorial so be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what is not, but will, so long as he is accountable for the contents of "THE GUARDIAN," accept or

TELLIGENCER, will be published every S. inriday, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form ate pecumiary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if paid

All persons obtaining and forwarding the sub scriptions of ten sub cribers will be emitted to a copy gratis. - Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Dsq. who is authorized to

receive the same.

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

The undersigned respectfully recommend this paper to the parronage of the friends of TEM PERANCE in particular, throughout the State and solicit their active exertions in obtaining sub scribets.

STEVENSON ARCHER President S ate Temperance Society. President Balt. Temperance Sucrey

Subscription lists will be left at the Stores of Messrs Cu-hing & Son, Howard, near Market areet; Cosle & Littell, Calvert street; J. seph Toy! Market at: Papers well affected to the cause will con e assured of a return, should occasion offer.

Bank of Maryland. Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832 By a resolution of the Board of Directors the fratterion, the following scale tates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of m

ry dubject to interest, wier-For deposites payable milety days if. nearing interest at the rate per an-

ter demand, certificates shall be is-ued bearing interest at the rate per an-

On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shill be allowed at the rate of S per c. By order, R. WILSON, Castier. deci 11 in the second and an in 11 /

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed he a gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispuse o his LANDS in Florida, is ready in his LANDS in Florids, is ready in receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less, than one are, it is not the General's Township of land. About 5000 scree in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved from sale. The terms of asle will be cash, or one-fourth in cash, and the residue in singual instalments, satisfactority accured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land adjoining the city of Tallahassee; and, in reference to locality, health, fullness of climate, tertility and adaption of soil to the culture of sugar, and cotton, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florids.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.

Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832,

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Containing equal to Fifty Vo'umer for five Dollars.

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical enel that the publisher should describe his plan, nd the objects he hopes to accomplish. There is growing up in the United States a nu nerous population, with literary testes, who ire

cuttered over a large space, and who, distant rum the luculities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great losfor that mental food which education has fit ed them to enjoy. Bunks are cheap in our princial cities, but in the interior they cannot be pro ured as s on as published, nor without conside the expense. To supply this desideration is ie design of the present undertaking, the chief bject of which emphatically is, to make good reading chesper, and to put it in a form that will ring it to every man's door

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Se lect Circulating Library" may be received at the nost distant post office in the Union in from fif een to twenty five days after it is published, a he trifling expense of two and a half cents, or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermon

may be perusing it in their parliants.
'To elucidate the advantages of "The Selec Girculating Library" such as we propose, it only necessary to compare it to some other pub cations. Take the Waverly novels for exples the Chronicles of the Cannongate occurwe volumes, which are sold at \$1,25 to \$1,50 The whole would be readily contained in three sumbers of this period:cal, at an expense of ther y-seven cents, postage included! So that more can three times the quantity of literary materan be supplied for the same money by a toption he newspaper form — But we consider transmits aim by mail and the arly receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of th sublication. Distant subscribers will be place on a footing with those never at hand, and wit poor Fifty Vo umes of the common Landon nove aze for Five D Hars. This may not take fi y to weeks to accomplish; for mough not longer the one week will clanse between the issuing of each number, yet when the e is a press of very inte eating miller, or when two or more numbers at quired to contain a whole work, the proprieto vil feel himself at linesty to publish at shorte ntervals -- fif y two numbers being the equivaler

or five doliats. Arrangements have been made to receiv from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that murt of talent, or in Edin urch, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the humer we shall selec se hest Novels, Memoir-, Pales, Fravels, Skeichs, Biography, &c. and publish them with a much rapidity and occuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such lite ary intelligence will occasionally be called, a vill prove interesting and entertaining to the lo er of knowledge, and science, literature, and movely Good standard novels, and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-proluced in our columns

The publisher confidently assures the heads of amilies, that they need have no dread of introtheir domestic circle, as the gentleman who has an legisken the editorial duties, to hterapy tastes and h.bits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in Cavering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, derimental or otherwise, that will follow the dis emination of obnoxious or wholesome menta alment. He situation and eng-gements affords im peculiar advantages and facilities for the sechannels created by agencies at London, Liver ood, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor maranteeing a faithful execution of the literary ep riment

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the ablication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so ob vious, that the first glance cannot fail to flash Conviction of its eligibility.

Trans - 'The Select Circulating Library" wi

primed weekly on a double medium sheet of be paper in octavo form, with three columns page, and mailed with great care so as to carry alely to the most distant post office.

I will be printed and finished with the sam are and accuracy as book work. The whol fifty two numbers will form a volume, well wore

servation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclipe I'i I-page and Index.
The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers sixteen pages each, - a price at which it canno

e afforded unless extensively patronised .-Payment at all timer in advance Agents who procure five subscribers, shall ave a receipt in ful by remitting the publishe-\$20 00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to in

cre-se the circulation to se extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.-Cube of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00 by uniting in their remittances Sub-criters living near agents, may pay their sub-criptions to them; those otherwise attracted nay remit the amount to the subscriber at he apense. Our arrangements are all made for the uifilment of our part of the contract.
Subscribers' names should be immediately for

warded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers, ""Editors of newspapers who give the above liree or more conspicuous insertions, will be estill, d to an exclusinge of 52 Numbers.

Corporter Street, Near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where so scriptions will be gratefully received.

Philadelphia, October, 1832.

Combining the processed of this Office,

FOR RENT. THE Frame House on Washington Street occupied at present by Mr. Stephen Hus-sey, opposite the Methodist Protestant Church and next door to Dr. Ennalls Martin.

Also the Frame House on Goldsborough Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Ker-sey, and formerly by the subscriber. There are good gardens attached to both, and an excellent smoke house and wood house to the atter. Apply to

WILLIAM BARNETT. nov 27 8w

AS 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 a runavay, a colored woman, who calls herself LYDIA ELIZABETH, says she belongs to Williamson B. Tomlin of Virginia. Said co-

Bultimore city and county Jail.

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officer's Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notice them, through the medium of the news. papers, that unless punctual payments are made, and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execu-tion, especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last year's fees as well as

I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore, and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually, they will ere long find their name held up to the game of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my eputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements, and punctuality will be expected.

The public's humble servant,
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

WM. W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY. Easton Oct. 16

FOR RENT.

HE House on Washington streat at present occupied by Mrs. Ridgaway and for a number of years by Mrs Holmes, as a Millinery Store, for which business it is a first rate stand, having been so long occupied for that purpose and none other. It will be rented low to a good tenant, and possession will he given on the first of January next. For terms apply to JOHN MECONEKIN. Easton, Nov. 20th, 1832 3w

PORTRAIT PAINTING. M. E. MYNARTS, Portait and Minia-ture 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 pefore on lower terms; his room will be open next Wednesday in the House formerly occu-pied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of Easton, Oct. 30

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore county on the 6th day of November 1832, by Lewis Baltzel, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself MARY ANN NICHOLSON, says she belongs to William Matthews living in Chester town Kent county E. Shore Maryland. Said colored girl is about 16 years of age, 4 feet 94 inches high, has a scar in her right hand occa-sioned by a burn and her little finger on the left hand has been broken. Had on when committed a blue striped frock and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck.
The owner of the above described colored

girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON Warden Baltimore County Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balti-VV more city and county, on the 15th day of November, 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq. Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored boy who calls himself HENRY MELLEGAN, says he belongs to Mr. Mass, living in Camdenstreet, Baltimore, but was committed as beonging to Peregrine Grauger, of Chestertown, Kent County, E. S. Maryland. Said colored boy is about 12 years of age, 4 feet 72 inches high, has a small scaron the left arm; occasion ed by a burn. Had on when committed, a blue cassinet roundabout and pantaloons, and a grey cassimere vest, no hat or shoes.

The owner of the above described colored by is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Balt. County Jail.

1 350 NEGROES WANTED.

WISH to purchase three hundred NE-GROES of both sexes, from 18 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are ntended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently set-tled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purhaser who is now, or may bereafter come in-

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

may 29

Revision of the laws of Maryland. DERSONS wishing to be supplied with copies of the report made by the gentlemen appointed to Revise the Laws of this State, preparatory 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 hav: ing ordered only 111 copies, none clse 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

Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart & Wagon Wrighting.

runaway, a colored woman, who calls herself LYDIA ELIZABETH, says she belongs to Williamson B. Tomlin of Virginia. Said colored woman is about 20 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, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

faithfully and promptly executed.
JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

VOL. V .-- Nº. 11

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED UESDAY & SATURDAY ad every TUESDAY MORN ine of the year—BY SDIVERED AVE

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE TERMS THREE DOLLARS PE able half yearly in advance No subscription discontinued ges are settled, without the

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceed rted THREE TIMES FOR ONE wenty five cents for each sub -larger advertisements in

COUTTON LL persons are forwarned

my farm with dog or gun, on my shore. Having sustaine injury from such trespasses, I see to enforce the law against all f fer this date. JAS. A. RID dec 15 3t

FANCY AND W.

CHAIR FACTO No. 21 Pratt street Between Charles and Hano

BALTIMORE. THOMAS H. SEWELL, inform his friends of the East the public generally, that he manufacture, of superior mater best style of workmanship, all descriptions FANCY AND WINDSO

the most approved and fa Orders from his Easte and customers are attended to nctuality-and the furniture, ed,) delivered on board vesse

N. B. Old chairs repaired reasonable terms.

WINTER SUI

EW BUUIS AN THE subscriber having ju Baltimore, begs leave to a friends and the public gene now opening at his stand, ad Store of Thomas H. Daw handsome supply of the vari nected with his business,

CONSISTING IN PA Gentlemen's fine & coarse W do and boy's coarse a do and Ladies Leathe

tie Over shoes,
Ladies calf skin boots & s
do Lasting slippers,
do French Morocco
Ghildren's Boots & Shoes
A large aupply of Boots
Servants. Servants.

He invites the Ladies particle and examine a lot of very French, Morocco, and Serom the Manufactory of Baltimore. Also a splend Horse, Scal, Kid and Neat Servants.

proof upper, and a good sup eather, which will be mad leather, which will be made and despatch.

Also Seal skin Caps, Social of which he is warrante good, and many of them be tofore offered in this marke be sold low for cash.

The public's ob't. s NEW AND CHI

THE subscriber respective and customers turned from Baltimore and his store opposite the Cou An extensive ass

BEASONABL CONSISTIN DRY GOODS, IRO QUEENS WARE, GR which added to his forme sortment very complete.

AMONG WH Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry & Mulaga Mh pr. Cognac Brandy Holland Gin and Antigua

VOL. V. -- NO. 10

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED STREY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. (during the Session of Congress)

TO STATE DE LE COMPTICION THE UNION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, rted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and wenty five cents for each subsequent insern-larger advertisements in proportion.

CAUTION.

LL persons are forwarned not to hunt on A my farm with dog or gun, or haul Seine on my shore. Having sustained considerable injury from such trespasses, I am determined enforce the law against all found offending after this date.

JAS. A. RIDGAWAY, Benony's Point. dec 15 3t

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

the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,
all descriptions of
FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,
of the most approved and fashionable pat-

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost Maryland punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to Ohio

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted aug '28 lyear



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 con-nected with his business,

CONSISTING IN PART OF Gentlemen's fine & coarse Water Proof Boots, do and boy's coarse and fine Monroes do do do Shoes, do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elas-

tie 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

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 waterproof 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 heretofore offered in this market, all of which will be sold low for cash.

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

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

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

An extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, IRON WONGERY. which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE Madeira. Wines

and Gin a and Antigue

Brown Sugar, White & green Coffee First and second qual-ity Chocolate, New England Cheese, New England Cheese Mould and dipt Can-

dles,
Tohacco,
Tohacco,
sanish and American

To the President of God and Man Stat—The following he has prospects, is respectfully and a vised it ravelling, and at the same time increase the travelling, and at the same time increase to the transportation and the increase of expenditure which they occupe the equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occupe the equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occupe the equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occupe the equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occupe the equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occupe the equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occupe the equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occupe the equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occupe the equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occupe the equivalent to the establishment of a greater number of new post routes than was ever before establishment of a greater number of new post routes than was ever before establishment of a greater number of new post routes than was ever before establishment of a greater number of new post routes than was ever before establishment of a greater number of new post routes than was ever before establishment of a greater number of new post routes than was ever before established. The provoce one year, it was deemed expedient, preparatory to meeting their expense, to make great at devo provements on such routes, and to confine them principally to such routes as would tend, edd to be still greater degree, to enhance the revenues of the department, and in time to render the above increase available to the expenses of the new routes which might be established. The provide increase available to the expenses of the new routes which might be established. The provide increase available to the expenses of the new routes which might be established. The provide the same and to be a still greater degree, to enhance the revenues of the department, and in time to render the above the same and the provide the est

those established by the law	of the last session	of Congress, 104,467 miles, viz:
	Miles.	Mi
In Maine	3,170	In North Carolina 6,
New Hampshire	2,270	South Carolina 3,
Vermont	2,337	Georgia 4,
Massachusetts	4,657	Florida
Rhode Island	448	Louisiana
Connecticut	42,500	Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2,
New York	12,306	Alabama S.
New Jersy	1,883	Tennessee . 5.
Pennsylvania	9,783	Arkunsas 1.
Delaware	424	
Maryland	1,958	Missouri Illinois 3
Michigan	940	Indiana 4
Obio	8,060	
Kentucky	5,629	Making together, as above, 104
Virginia	9,542	The state of the s

Over these roads, the annual transportation of the mail was, on the 1st of July, 1832: In Steam On horsebuck Boats. Miles. Miles. In Maine 527,017 211.068 741,413 524.359 New Hampshire 596,538 1,387,780 679,699 1,549,445 121,784 Vermont 23,712 137.953 Rhode Island 108,212 13,579 507,075 2,889,124 96,735 681,495 96,368 600,891 New York 590,850 2,952,075 103,698 789,416 152,048 1,759,985 494,482 New Jersey 2,351,184 Pennsylvania 92.674 11,024 58,380 579.448 151.588 43,912 47,150 1,181,909 510,926 1,131,100 1,981,532 575,604 1,136,250 45,000 88,500 15,288 510,496 706,782 586,308 Virginia North Carolina 1,188,871 859,946 656,834 63,568 173,576 786,775 282,598 14,560 48.808 48,516 78,002 121,212 9,848 289,498 764,030 805,589 193,076 96,360 412,090 79,508 166,300 116,792 \$93,484 608,934 210,314 183,170

The increase of transportation within the year ending July 1, 1932, has been, In stages and steamboats 5,993,696 miles. 2,162,6

499,301

and two hours.

6.902.977

The route from Salem, North Caroli-

been increased from once to twice a week

Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee.

from the Carolinas to the seat of gov-

12,222,743

Making together, as above, 8,156,329 "
Equal to more than half of the whole annual transportation in the United States, in 1829. Among the improvements made in the post coaches, from Philadelphia to Nor-

transportation of the mail, from July 1, 1831 to June 30, 1832, are the following!

Total

The mail between the Atlanic States and New Orleans, till November last, was and to Charleston 766 miles, in five days ransported but three times a week .-New Orleans being the mart for all the western States, and the principal medium of mercantile intercourse between and thence to Knoxville, 252 miles, has them and the commercial cities on the sea-board, the increase of mail facilities on the great mail route to New Orleans was a subject of deep interest both to the agricultural and commercial commus nities of more than half the Union. The whole of this line was, therefore, from December last, improved into a daily line of four horse coaches and steamboats, for the distance of 637 miles, between Macon, Georgia, (where the daily line for- These two improvements, together, permerly ended,) and the city of New Or- fect a tri-weekly line of post coaches leans to Washington city in eleven days and fourteen hours; to Baltimore in eleven days and twenty-one hours; to Phil- ernment in Kentucky, and into all the adelphia, during the steamboat navigation, in twelve days and nine hours; and to New York in thirteen days.

The su availance of from Guyandotte, in connection the latter of Guyandotte, in connection the latter of Guyandotte, in concentration of Guyandotte, Va., by Cattletsburg, Ky., and Mountsterling, to Lexington.

The route between Louisville, Ky., and Collected, was and Nashville, Te., has been improveded in inaced to be from a tri weekly to a daily line of freeded, which dehorse post coaches and so expedit the horse post coaches.

A line of mail stages has been established from the nothern States along the horse post coaches and so expedit the horse post coa The mails which were formerly trans-QUEENS WARE, GROCERIES, 4c. 4c. by others in their intercourse with New Which added to his former start makes his a. Orleans, and with the flourishing uner-

mora to Wheeling in two to Cincinnatti and to Frank. The annual amount paid for days less than was ever occu-efore. The mail may now be forted, during the summer arranged from Washington city and from more to Wheeling, 270 miles, in days; to Cincinnatil, 520 miles in lays; to Louisville, Ky., in five days; and to Nashville, Te., in seven days.— From Philadelphia to the same places, out twelve hours more are occup The winter arrangement will require two

days more for the whole distance. The mails between Philadelphia and Pittaburg have been so expedited as to run through in fifty six hours. The mail is now transported from Washington city and from Baltimore, via. Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleaveland and Lower Sandaky, Ohio, to Detroit, in Michigan, by dally lines of four horse post coaches, in Philadelphia in seven days; being three days less than the time formerly occu-

A line of four borse post coaches has established from Detroit, to run e times a week across the Territory Michigan, 195 miles, to the town of les, on the river St. Joseph, and to run bugh in less than three days.

The whole route has been improved into a daily line of post coaches from Washington city and Baltimore, by York, Pa., Harrisburg, Northumberland; Williamsport and Bath, N. Y., to Buffalo, of Lake Erie, and so expedited as to run brough in five days.

Many other improvements have been side, and in other sections of the country, of considerable magnitude; especial-ity in expediting and perfecting the mail intercourse between the United States nd the British provinces upon our bor-

These improvements, which have considerably enhanced the expences of the department, have already produced an increase of revenue that begins to be sensibly felt; and promise, within a short time, more than a remuneration for all ways incur an expense before the revenue which they yield can be realized, yet with all the increase of mail facilities during the year ending the 30th of June, 1832, the revenues of the department have, within a very considerable sum e-These improvements, which have con-

folk 500 miles, in twenty eight hours, to Edenton, 378 miles, in forty two hours; department within the same to Newbern, 470 miles, in 58 hours; to period, were, For compensation Wilmington, 588 miles in eighty hours; to postmasters \$715,481 68

for transportation 1492,507 23 of the mail na, to Shown's cross roads, Tennessee, For incidental ex-68,111 45 pentes

in post coaches, perfecting a line of coach-Making an excess of expenditure es from Norfolk, Virginia, and from Raleigh and Fayetteville, North Carolina to beyond the revenue for the year, of 7,530 18 The route from Bean's station, Te., to Lexington and Frankfort, Ky., has been Within the same period there improved from a semi to a tri weekly line post coaches has been established from was paid into Salem, N. C., to Wythe c. h, Va .the Treasury of the U. States, by irregular defect a tri-weekly line of post coaches from the Southern part of Virginia, and posites,the sum

Making, together,

a reduction of

the funds of the

department of

71 31

7,601 49

northwestern States. The routes from Fredericksburg and from Richmond, Va., by Charlottesville The surplus fund and Louisburgh and Guyandotte, have

23,625,021

ates, comprising New York event, the contest would ter New England States, all expire he 21st of December next, and have ist been renewed, together with new not be granted, no alternative would recontracts for transporting the mails on the routes established by law of the last session of Congress.

The annual amount paid for and the Constitution fixed; a result of the session of Congress. transporting the mail in

that section, under the old contracts, is The annual amount which will be required under the new contracts in that section, including all the old routes, with many importent improvements; also,

the law of last session, is 421,156 19 Making an increase of expenditure in that section of The contracts have also been made for the new routes established by the law of last session in the other sections, amounting to 13,111 miles of new post roads; on 298 new

for 142 new mail routes es-

tablished in that section by

Requiring together an annual increase of expenditure of 164,156 02

These contracts will go into operation on the 1st of January nex; and within the year which will terminate on the 30th June, 1833, one half of the above increase will be incurred, amounting to

routes, for the annual sum

out estimating any thing for postages that may arise on the new routes. But a great some of the grounds already established. ter ratio of increase of the nett amount of revenue may be fairly calculated upon tion of nullification would be abligatory from the very extensive improvements on the citizens of the State, as much so which have been made; and the accounts of postmasters for the quarter ending on Constitution, resting, as it floes, on the -2,266,100 36 been examined, exhibit an increase of nett highest possible evidence that the power proceeds of postages at the rate of \$260,-000 a year above those of the year end-

ing on the 30th of June, 1832. There were in the United States on the 1st of July, 1831, 8,686 post offices. The number on the 30th June, 1932, was increased to 9,205. The constant supervision of that number of postmasters, correcting abuses, enforcing the strict observance of the laws and instructions, and, above all, requiring of each to account faithfully and promptly for all the postages received, are essentially necessary to all the other operations of the department; and while the present system is strictly adhered to in the order of the transactions of the department, it is confidently believed that its operations will be attended with harmony and success.

I have the honor to be, With high regard, Your obedient servant. WILLIAM T. BARRY, Postmaster General.

CORRESPONDENCE.

210,412 89 reference to its operation viewed under tribunal of the country, the State II ferent aspects, pullification as annulli-prevail, unless, indeed, jury trial of unconstitutional act of the General be eluded, by the refinement of the

at least an ! and to apply cording to ar may be Constitution, to obt greater amount. granted, acquiesence eastern section of duty on the part of the S verting a doubtful constructive t to one positively granted; but, she utmost importance to the steady.operaof the system, and which can never be atvained, under its present operation, with-out the recognition of the right as experience has shown.

> From the adoption of the Constitution we have had but one continued agitation of constitutional questions, embracing some of the most important powers exercised by the Government; and yet, in spite of all the ability and force of argument displayed in the various discussions, backed by the high authority claimed for the Supreme Court, to adjust such contion of a political character, which has ever been agitated during this lotig period, has been settled in the public opinion. except that of the unconstitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Law; and what is remarkable, that was settled a minst the decisions of the Supreme Court. The tendency is to increase, and not to diminish this conflict for power. Nes r questions are yearly added, without di rainishing the old, while the contest b ecomes more obstinate as the list increase as and, what is highly ominous, more sectional. It is impossible that the Governe of canlast under this increasing diversity of opinion, and growing uncertainty as to its

that this dangerous state can termin ate, without a power somewhere to company in effect, the Government to aband on the control of the contr At a reasonable situate of the progressive increase or revenue from post,
age, there will be more than a sufficient
cy to meet this sam.

The increase of postages for the year
ending the 30th June, 1832, was, as above
stated, \$250,758 63 above these of the
parties themselves, for the constructive
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parties the constructive powers, or the constructive
parties the constructive powers, or the constructive
parties the constructive powers, or the constructive powe ending the 30th June, 1832, was, as above stated, \$260,768 63 above those of the preceding year; but, in an increase of postages, there is a corresponding increase of commissions for compensation one for local and the other for general one for local and the other for general confidence of the positive grants of the substitute the positive grants of parties themselves, for the construction powers interpolated by the agents.

have, within a very considerable sum e- end on the 30th June, 1833, shall only endeavor, by all the means within its qualled its expenses.

The revenue of the Department, comprising the whole amount of postages ac823 06 above that of the last year, which cruing within the year commencing July ill exceed the additional amount requision that I now propose to consider the practical effect of the exmension to g2,258,570 17

The expenditures of the farther improvements shall be made, withconflict, which compele me to tevert to

> I have already shown that the declarain fact as its declaration ratifying the contested was not granted, and of course, that the act of the General Government was unconstitutional. They would be bound, in all the relations of life, private and political, to respect and obey it; and, when called upon as jurymen, to render their verdict accordingly, or, as Judges, to pronounce judgment in conformity to it. The right of jury trial is secured by

spirit of liberty doubly secured and fortified) and with this inestimable rightinestimable, not only as an essential portion of the Judicial tribunals of the country, but infinitely more so, consider ered as a popular, and still more, a local representation, in that department of the Government which, without it, would be the farthest removed from the control of the people; and, a fit instrument to sap the foundation of the system; with, I repeat, this inestimable right, it would be impossible for the General Government, within the limits of the State, to execute legally the act nullified, or any other passed wi h a view to enforce it; while, on the other hand, the State would be able I next propose to consider the practi-cal effect of the exercise of this high and its court and juries, it would calmly and 7,601 49 servative principle of our system, is fort of the General Government to enknown under the various names of nullifithe force its claim of power. The result cation, interposition, and State veto, in would be inevitable. Before the judicial tas far as the State is concer- or by some other device, which on as throwing the shield er, guarded as it is by the on the citizens of a Constitution, would, I ho ints of the Covble. The attempt to el
made, would itself be
and, in turn; would be

re the pos scuted, too itts, the General be compelled to astitutional pretensions, se-a resort, the difficulout to say, the impossibility)

attempt. a considering this aspect of the controver sy, I pass over the fact, that the General Gov-State-to coerce a sovereign member of the Union-which. I trust, I have established beyour all possible doubt. Let it, however, be determined to use force, and the difficulty ed to use force, and the difficulty would be insurmountable, unless, indeed, it be also determined to set aside the constitution, and to subvert the system to its founda-

Against whom would it be applied? Con gress has, it is true, the right to call furth the militia "to execute the laws, and suppress insurrections;" but there would be no law resist. ed, unless, indeed, it be called resistance for the juries to refuse to find, and the courts to render judgment, in conformity to the wishes of the General Government; no insurrection to suppress; no armed force to reduce; not a sword unsheathed; not a bayonet raised; none, absolutely none, on whom force could be u sed; except it be on the unarmed citizens, engaged peacefully and quietly in their daily oc-

No one would be guilty of treason ("levying war against the United States, adhering their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," or any other crime, made penal by the Con-

To suppose that force could be called in implies, indeed, a great mistake, both as to the nature of our Government and that of the controversy. It would be a legal and uncon-stitutional contest, a conflict of moral, and not physical force-a trial of constitutional, not itary power, to be decided before the judi cial tribunals of the country, and not on th field of battle. In such contest there would be no object for force, but those peaceful tribu-nals—nothing on which it could be employed but in putting down courts and juries, preventing the execution of judicial process eave these untouched, and all the militia that could be called forth, backed by a regular force of ten times the number of our small but gallant and patriotic army, could have not the alightest effect on the result of the controversy; but, subvert these by an armed body, and you subvert the very foundation of this, our free, constitutional, and legal system of governmont, and rear, in its place, a military despo-

Feeling the force of these difficulties, it is proposed, with the view, I suppose, of disem barrassing the operation as much as possible of the troublesome interference of courts and juries, to change the scene of coercion from and to water; as if the government could have one particle more right to coerce a State by water, than by land; but unless I am greatly deceived, the difficulty on that element will not be much less than the other. The jury trial, at least, the local jury, (the tri-1 by the sicinage,) may indeed, he evaded there; but in its place other and not much less formida-

of the ports of entry of the State, accompanied by penal enactments, authorising seizures ering the waters of the State. If the former be attempted, there will be other parsides the General Government and the State. Blockade is a belligerent right. It pre-supposes a state of war, and unless there be war, (war in due form as prescribed by the not be respected by other nations, or their subjects. Their vessels would proceed direct-ly for the blockaded port, with certain prespects of gain, if seized under the order of blockade, through the claim of indemnity a gainst the General Government; and, if not, y a profitable market without the exaction of

The other mode, the abolition of the ports of entry of the State, would also have its diffi-The Constitution provides that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce, or revenue, to the ports of one bound to or from one State be obliged to enter. clear, or pay duties in another;" provisions too clear to be cluded even by the force of construction. There will be another difficulty .-If seizures be made in port or within the dis-tance assigned by the laws of the nations, as the limits of a State, the trial must be in the State, with all the embarrassments of its courts and juries; while beyond the ports and the discusse of an association or union, where the pow-

de of coercion.

or water. Though I cannot concur in the opinion of these who regard the Supreme Court solution of these who regard the Supreme Court solution of the association or union, which can only be justified by necessity. Nullification, between the States and the General Government; and though I cannot doubt there is a natural blas on its part towards the powers of states and the power nullified, and or water. Though I cannot concur in the o as the mediator, appointed by the Constitu-tion, between the States and the General Govthe latter, yet I must greatly lower my opin ion of that high and important tribunal, for intelligence, justice; and attachment to the Con-stitution and particularly of that pure and up right magistrate, who has so long, and with such distinguished honor to himself and the Union present a case where secession would apply; but in no other, could it be justified, except it sided over its deliberations with all the presided over its denocrations with the first r, united with the most spotless intogrity, lieve, for a moment, that an attempt, sinly and manifestly unconstitutional as a set to force would be in such a contest, ed by the sanction of its auver form force may he used. in form force may be used, tions for legal adjudica-tions for legal adjudica-tion of blockade, the ves-must his condemned, and need the quantition of prize that the legality of the paragraph of the acts, which in the State, the

and palpable, that it wou There is indeed one view, and one o would very soon fully manifest

the contest, in which force could be emp but that view, as between the parties, would supercede the Constitution itself; that nullifi-If, should folly or madness ever make ation is secession, and would, consequently, place the State, as to the others, in the relation of a foreign State. Such clearly would be the effect of secession; but it is equally clear, that it would place the State beyond the pale of her federal relations, and thereby, all control,on the part of the other States over her. She would stand to them simply in the relation of a foreign State, divested of all federal connection, and having none other between them out those belonging to the laws of nations.-Standing thus towards one another, firee might indeed be employed against a State, but it must be a belligerent force, preceded by a declaration of war, and carried on with all its formalities. Such would be the certain effect of secession; and if nullification he seces sion-if it be but a different name for the sam thing-such, too, must be its effect, which presents the highly important question, are they in fact the same, on the decision of which de pends the question whether it be a peaceable and constitutional remedy, that may be exercised without terminating the federal relations f the State, or noi?

I am aware that there is a considerable and espectable portion of our State, with a very arge portion of the Union, constituting, in fact, a great majority, who are of the opinion, that they are the same thing, differing only in name; and who, under that impression, denounce it as the most dangerous of all doctrines, and yet, so far from being the same, they are, unless indeed I am greatly deceived, not only perfecty distinguishable, but totally dissin heir nature, their object, and effect; and that, so far from deserving the denunciation, so properly belonging to the act with which it is unded, it is, in truth, the highest and most precious of all the rights of the States, and es inl to preserve that very Union, for the used effect of destroying which, it is so ly anathematiscd.

I shall now procoed to make good my asseron of their total dissimilarity.

First, they are wholly desimilar in their ature. One has reference to the parties ion of their total dissin themselves, and the other to their agents. Secssion is a withdrawal from the Union; a separation from partners, and, as far as de-pends on the number withdrawing, a dissolution of the partnership. It presupposes an association, an union of several States or individuals, for a common object. Wherever these exist secession may, and where they do not, it cannot. Nullification, on the contrary, presupposes the relation of principal and the one granting a power to be executed, the other appointed by him, with authority to execute it; and is simply a declaration on the part of the principal, made in due form, that an act of the agent, transcending his power, is null unil void. It is a right belonging exclusively to the relation between principal and agent, to be found wherever it exists, and in all its forms, between several, or an associa tion of principals and their joint agents, as well

There can be but two modes of coercion as between a single principal and his agent.

The difference in their object is no less striking than in their nature. The object of secession is to free the with drawing member from the obligation to the association or union; and is applicable to cases, where the intention of the association, or mion has failed, either by an abuse of power on the part of its members or other causes Its direct and immediate object, as it concern titution,) the order for blockade would the withdrawing member, is the dissolution of the association or union. On the contrary gent within the limits of its powers by arresting his acts transcending them; not with the view of destroying the delegated or trust pow er, but to preserve it by compelling the agent to fulfil the object for which the agency or trust was created; and is applicable only to cases where the trust or delegated powers are trans-scended on the part of the agent. Without the power of secession, an association or u-nion, formed for the common good of all the members, might prove ruinous to some, by the abuse of power on the part of the others; and without nullification, the agent, might under the colour of construction, assume a pow-er never intended to be delegated, or to per er never intended to be delegated, or to per-vert those delegated, to objects never intend-ed to be comprehended in the trust, to the ru-in of some of the principals. Each has, thus, its appropriate object; but objects in their na-ture are very dissimilar, so much so, that in case of an association or union, where the powdifficult to point out any principle by which a the abuse of power, on the part of the agent, foreign vessel at least, could be seized, except to the injury of one or more of members, would not justify secession on their part. The right-course, with all the difficulties belonging to ful remedy in that case would be nullification. There would be neither right no pretext, to But there yet remains another, and, I doubt secede; no right, because secession is applicance, insuperable barrier, to be found in the ble only to the acts of the members of the asdicial tribunals of the Union, against all the sociation or union, and not to the act of the hemes of introducing force, whether by land agent; nor pretext, because there is another should the nature of the power be such as to defeat the object of the association or union, at least, as far as the member null fying is concerned, it would then become an abuse of power on the part of the principals; and thus

> effect the object for which it was created, in-dependent of any abuse of power.
>
> It now remains to show, that their effect is Nollification leaves the members of sociation or union, in the condition that its during them, subject to all its burder to all its advantages, competer utilitying, as well ber nullifying, as we being, not to dest

been stated. agent, as far

be for a failure of the association or union to

powers delegated, and those course, to decide whether has or has not been violated. difference, then, between those who cession, and deny nullification, and the admit both, is, that one acknowledges the declaration of a State pronouncing that Constitution has been violated, and is, if fore, null and void, would be obligatory or citizens, and would arrest all the acts of Government, within the limits of the St while they deny, a similar declaration, mas by the same authority, and in the same man ner, that an act of the Government has trans cended its powers, and that it is, therefore null and void, would have any obligation; while the other acknowledges the obligation in both cases. The one admits that the declaration of a State assenting to the Constitution bound her citizens, and that her declaration can unbind them; but denies that a similar de claration, as to the extent she has in fact bound hem, has any obligatory force on them; while ie other gives equal force to the declaration the several cases.

The one denies the obligation where the ob ect is to preserve the Union, in the only way on be, by contining the government form to execute the trust powers, strictly within their limits, and to the objects for which they were delegated, though they give full fore where the object is to destroy the Union itself while the other, in giving equal weight to bet while the other, in giving equal weight to be in prefers the one because it preserves, and rejects the other because it destroys, and yet the former is the Union; and the latter the dismine party! And all this strange distinction originales, as far as I can judge, in attributing to nullification what belongs exclusively, to separates. The difficulty, as to the former, it seems, that a State cannot be in and out of the Union at the same time. This is, indeed, true, if ap plied to secession—the throwing of the authority of the Union itself. To nullify the Constitution, if I may be pardoned the salesism would indeed be tantamount to disunjon; an as applied to such an act, it would be true that a State could not be in and out of the U nion at the same time; but the act would secession.

But to apply it to nullification, properly un-derstood, the object of which, instead of re-sisting or diminishing the powers of the Union, is to preserve them as they are, neither increased nor diminished, and, thereby, the Union itself (for the Union may be as effectually destroyed by increasing, as by diminishing its powers—by consolidation, as by dis-union itself,) would be, I would say, had I not great respect for many who do thus apply it. In the resistance is weakened, the powegregious trifling with a grave and deeply its
portant constitutional subject.

In the resistance is weakened, the powegregious trifling with a grave and deeply its
portant constitutional subject.

I might here finish the task which your request imposed; having, I trust demonstrated, beyond the power of refutation that has the right to defend her reserved powers al relations of the State, and perfectly officient whether contested before courts, or attempted to be resisted by force. But there is an aspect to the subject, not yet touched, without adverting to which it is impossible to understand the full effects of Nullification, or the real character of our political institutions; I allude to the power which the States, as a confederto the power which the States, as a confederated body, have acquired directly over each one by weakening the energy of a State ther; and on which I will now proceed to make in her direct resistance to the eneroschaome remarks, though I fear at the hazard of ment of the Government, or by giving to fatiguing you.

Previous to the adoption of the present Con-stitution, no power could be exercised over ar-ny State, by any other, or all of the States, thout its own consent; and we, accordingly, ind that the old confederation and the present Constitution, were both submitted for ratificafied for itself, and was bound only in conse quence of its own particular ratification, as has been already stated. The present Constitu-tion has made, in this particular, a most im-portant modification in their condition. I alde to the provision which gives validity to a adments of the Constitution, when ratified by three fourths of the States—a provision which has not attracted as much attention as its importance deserves. Without it, no change could have been made in the Constitution, unless with the unanimous consent of all the States, in like manner as it was adopted. This provision, then contains a highly important concession, by each to all of the States, of a portion of the original and inherent right of a portion of the original and inherent right of self government, possessed, previously, by each separately, in favor of their general con-federated powers, giving thereby increased energy to the States in their united capacity, and weakening them in the same degree in their separate. Its object was to facilitate and strengthen the action of the amending, or (to speak a little more appropriately as it regards the point under consideration) the regards the point under consideration) the repairing power. It was foreseen, that experience would probably disclose errors in the Constitution itself, that time would make great changes in the condition of the country, which would require corresponding changes in the Constitution, that the irregular and condict movements of the bodies, composing to plex a system, might cause derangem quiring correction, and that to remain mous consent of all these various constitutions of the parts.

to enlarge the delegated thereby advance their power and and, on the other, the minor intering on the reserved powers as the on of protecting themselves against the croachments and oppression of the other, such a contest, without the most effectual eck, the stronger will absorb the weaker nterests; while, on the other hand, without ar quate provision of some description or of the efforts of the weaker to guard against se encroachments and oppression of the stron er, might permanently derange the system. On the side of the reserved powers, no check more effectual can be found or deired than nullification, or the right of aresting, within the limits of a State, the exercise by the General Government of any powers but the delegated; a right which, if the States be true to themselves, and faithful to the Constitution,

will ever prove, on the side of the re-

served powers, an effectual protection to Nor is the check on the side of the delegated, less perfect. Though less strong, it is ample to guard against encroachments; and is as strong as the nature of the system would bear, as will ap pear in the sequel. It is to be found in he amending power. Without the modification which it contains of the rights of self-government on the part of the States, as already explained, the consent each State would have been requisite to any additional grant of power, or other amendment of the Constitution. While, then, nullification would enable a State to arrest the exercise of a power not del egated, the right of self.government, if unmodified, would enable her to prevent the grant of a power not delegated; and, thus, her conception of what power ought to be granted; would be as conclusive against the co-States, as her construction of the powers granted, is a rainst the General Government. In hat case, the danger would be on the side of the States or reserved powers .-

The amending power, in effect, corrects this danger. In virtue of these provise ions which it centains, the registance of State to a power, cannot finally prevail unless she be sustained by one fourth of he co-States; and in the same degree side of the delegated powers, is strengthto arrest an unconstitutional act, is, of itself, complete against the Government; three fourths of the States. It is thus by contrivance, the right of a State to nullify an unconstitutional act, so essential to the protection of the reserved rights, but which, unchecked, might too much debitthe latter a direct control over the States as proposed in the convention, but in a manner infinitely more safe, and, if I may be permitted so to express myself, scientific, by strong thening the amending

whatever cause, or from whatever quar-To sum all in a few words. The General Government has the right, in the first instance, of construing its own powdelegated, and thus destroy the equilibrium of the system. Against that, a State has the right of nullification. This right on the part of the State, if not counterpoised, might rend too strongly to weaken the General Government and derange the system. To correct this, the amend ing or repairing power is strengthened. The former cannot be made too strong, f the latter be proportionably so. The increase of the latter is, in effect, the decrease of the former. Give to a majori ty of the States a right of amendment and the asserting power on the part of the State, would, in fact, be annulled .-The amending power and the powers of he Government would, in that case, be, rity that controlled the one, would er; and the power arrested, as not ald be immediately restored in rant. This modification

stent of the or lessen it; but neithffected, without increasing er and opposing danger. If the right be denied to the State to | Add-Dividend due January n

defend her reserved power, for fear she might resume the delegated, that denial would, in effect, yield to the General Government the power, under the colour of construction, to assume, at pleasure, all the reserved powers. It is, in fact, a question between the danger of the States resuming the delegated powers on one side, and the General Government assuming the reserved on the other .-Passing over the far greater probability of the latter than the former, which I endeavored to illustrate in the address of last summer, I shall confine my remarks to the striking difference between them, viewed in connexion with the genius and theory of our Government.

The right of a State, originally, to Cash in Europe, Debts from Offices, Navy complete self-government, is a fundamental principle in our system, in virtue of which, the grant of power required the consent of all the States, while to withhold power, the dissent of a single State was sufficient. It is true that this original and absolute power of self-government has been modified by the Constitution, as already stated, so that threefourths of the States may now grant power, and, consequently, it requires more than one-fourth to withhold. The boundary between the reserved and the delegated powers, marks the limits of the Union. The States are united to the extent of the latter, and separated beyond that limit. It is then clear, that it was not intended that the States should be more united than the will of one-fourth of them, or rather one more than a fourth, would permit. It is worthy of remark, that it was proposed in the convention to increase the confederated powers, as it may be called, by vesting two-thirds of so as to require more than a third, instead of a fourth-to withhold power. The proposition was rejected; & three-fourths unanimously adopted. It is, then, more hostile to the nature and genius of our system, to assume powers not delegated, than to resume those that are; and less hostile, that a State, sustained by onefourth of her Co-States, should prevent the exercise of power really intended to be granted, than that the General Government should assume the exercise of powers not intended to be delegated. In the latter case, the usurpation of power would be against the fundamental principle of our system, the original rights of ened. It is true that the right of a State the States to self-government; while in the former, if it be usurpation at all, it would be, if so bold an expression may against the encroachment of the General Gobut it is equally so, that the controversy be used, an usurpation in the spirit of the be averted only by its being placed in differentment; and, I may add, that the right is in may, in effect, be determined against her, Constitution itself—the spirit ordaining ent hands, and when to save it, the dividends that the utmost extent of our Union should be limited by the will of any numthis simple, and apparently incidental ber of States, exceeding a fourth, and that most wisely. In a country having so great a diversity of geographical and political interest, with so vast a territory. to be filled in a short time with almost itate the Government, is counterpoised, countless millions, -a country, of which he parts will equal empires; an union more intimate than that ordained in the Constitution, and so intimate, of course, hat it might be permanently hostile to have exposed the system to certain destruction. There is a deep and profound or repairing power, the power of cor philosophy, which he who best knows our recting all abuses or derangements by nature will the most highly appreciate, that would make the intensity of the Union, if I may so express myself, inverse ly to the extent of the territory and the population of a country, and the diversity first instance, of construing its own powers, which if final and conclusive, as is supposed by many, would have placed the reserved powers at the mercy of the delegated and thus destroy the conflict.

administer them. There appears, indeed, beyond man and his works, up to the universal source of all power. The earliest pages of sacred history record the rebellion of the archangels against the high authority of Heaven itself, and ancient mythology the war of the Titans against Jupiter, which according to its narrative, menaced the universe with destruction. This all-pervading principle reality, in the same hands. The same is at work in our system—the created warring against the creating power; and unless the Government be bolted and chained down with links of adamant by the hand of the States which created it, the creature will usurp the place of the creator, and universal political idoltary overspread the land.

To be concluded.

the reserved Discount, exchange a Fund to cover los

on 35 millions of stock at 31 per

Total amount of debt due from the

Thus it appears that the whole amount of debt that is due and owing from the Bank of the United States, is eighty-four millions seven bundred and eighteen thousand dollars; and to pay and discharge which, they have-Notes under discount, \$45,784,854 Bills, foreign and do-

Real estate, 1,822,721 Banking hou-1,174,380 6,510,053 ses. Notes of state Banks, 3,512,952

8,026,055 2,885,016 Agents. &cc. 3.899,145

But of this amount of funds, applicable to the payment of debts due from the Bank, a material question necessarily arises-1st, of the bills under discount, scattered as they are from New Orleans through Mississippi, Tennesse, Kentucky, Ohio, and almost every State of the Union, what amount ought fully to be set down under the head of insolvent and bad debts. The same question arises as to the value of the real estate, a great portion of which was received at exorbitant prices, and when the value of property was greatly beyond what it is at present. 10 place whole at a loss of 12 per cent. is as low, are whole at a loss of 12 per cent. is as low, are whole at a loss of 12 per cent. is as low, are this estimate, then, upon the bills under discount, and on the real estate say 62 millions of dollars, the entire loss to be sustained will be about seven millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By this calculation, and it certainly is a moderate one, the Bank, is unable, to this extent, to meet the demands

which rest against it. Now every man at all acquainted with Bank operations, know that the solvency of any in-stitution, even under the wisest and beat management, depends upon the ability of its debt-ors to pay up their loans. If the makers and endorsers of those foreign and domestic bills, and notes under regular discount, amounting to \$62,000,000; and some of which as is well to \$62,000,000; and some of which as is well known, having to run two, three and four years, should fail, of course loss is sustained. Now, instead of assuming, as we do, this probable loss at 12 per cent., we venture the belief that no guarantee of these debts could be obtained at less than 25 per cent, which would place the probable and expected loss to the Bank at more than 14 millions of dollars.

Such is the fair estimate as to the condition of a Bank that had been prudently and solverly managed. But can such a course be charged upon the Bank of the United States? All recollect its early career, under the administration of its first President, Mr. Jones. Absolute insolvency was then apprehended, and

tration of its first President, Mr. Jones. Absolute insolvency was then apprehended, and that result was, indeed, so threatening as to had to be withheld for several years. Since that time, its management has not been improved. Persons upon mere nominal discounts—themselves bankrupts, some procured large sums, and why and wherefore, and for what purpose, let the political operations recently witnessed in our country declare, for they do declare most loudly, and the nation at large has witnessed them. How much has been lost in this way none can know, for upon their face they are all "fair business transactions" no doubt—that is, there is a drawer of a note, with one or two endorsers probably; but what the whole are good for, on settlement, the he feelings of more than a fourth of the Bank books, and those who look into them, States, instead of strengthening, would cannot tell. Now looking to these charges, and to the probable losses we have before stated, what man in his senses, can presume the United States Bank, to be in a healthful state and condition. None can infer it—no one can believe it; and yet, because the President and Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it is to guard the great interest of the country, have suggested such a thing, as probable, the whole Bank kennel are yelping, growling and bark-

delegated, than the resumption of the delegated, by the authority which granted the powers and ordained the agent to its purity of management and purpose, when administer them. There appears, indeed, to be a great and prevailing principle, that tends to place the delegated power in apposition to the delegating; the created to the creating power—reaching far beyond man and his works, up to the rity of purpose of its managers that we cannot clearly perceive, and fully understand! Then let us have light upon the subject.—Let us know those borrowers, in and out of Congress. upon whose ability to pay rests the solvency of this institution.

The President and Secretary, probably, did not mean to say that the Bank was insolvent, in the comprehensive meaning of the term, as it is usually understood and applied in cases of individuals, but merely that it owed more than was due to it—that if pressed, it could not meet its engagement, We say so, like wise; and the statements above submitted confirmation. firmsithat opinion.

DEMOCRATIC OHIO.-The extra lumbus Sentinel, gives the result of Senator of the United States. Thom Senator elect, is one of the most decide the present administration. He is Bank of the United States, and main days previously to his election, in the policy of chartering State Pear unquestionable security.

TUESDAY

SOUTH C fore our read the Inaugura Like every orb author, it is a ling character out admiration speaker in his judgment so ! of feeling, as former opinio with our resile out them in po interesting qu their judgmen

them to a corr In the resol lature of Vir Mr. Brodnax, spirit which throughout th regard to this We may ex

the reception of the Presid as the proceed the Union an met at Colum yet hope that in her wild an Congress will ful shield-A an abandonme the only hope GOVERNOR

Fellow citizens
And House
I appear bet assigned me. Carolina, at all and trust, has which might w ed amongst us, self the fearful it. Putting ou which would he desire to be excere distrust of satisfactory man ties which m volve on the E me from makin viction, that e his country whi fice, to perform Lonor conferre preside over the interesting per-defer to your in defer to your j yield an implicably made In taking the difficulties whi

> to encounter (ou have assi fidence on you wisdom and the People, I path of duty, ted efforts fo honor, and sa ed with succe In the gre gaged, for t liberties, it is end uphold t and to enforce entrusted to recognize no which the ri the State of here publicly tinetly und bound, by the ry into full the Conven lature, and

rom without,

ets. It wi that duty I faithfully to In the ad of my office carnest en pinions—to far as may lizens of Ca thren of Ca thren of Ca cute justice in the spirit me that the abould despite unwo

Executiva.

EFSTON. MD TUESDAY MORRING, DEC. 25.

SOUTH CAROLINA .- We lay be fore our readers in this morning's Whig the Inauguest Address of Gov. Hayne.— Like everyother production of the talents author, it is a document of the most thril ling character. No man can read it without admiration. No man can follow the
speaker in his pathetic appeals; without
appeals; without
anxiously desirous of living at peace with anxiously desirous of living at peace with ling character. No man can read it withfinding his sympathies so enlisted, his judgment so hurried sway in the current of feeling, as to render him distrustful of former opinions. We leave it, however, with our resilers. It is our only wish to out them in possession of all points of this interesting question, not doubting that their judgment and patriotism will lead them to a correct conclusion.

In the resolutions offered in the Legislature of Virginia, with the remarks of Mr. Brodnax, our readers will find the Constitution, as our fathers framed it-accorapirit which we hope to see prevail but she is inflexibly determined never to surthroughout the states, and in Congress in regard to this controversy.

We may expect in a few days, to see the reception given to the Proclamation of the President, in S. Carolina, as well and the immutable principles of truth and jus as the proceedings of the Convention of the Union and State Rights party, which met at Columbia on the 10th instant. We yet hope that this patriotic state will pause med by the free consent of all, cannot possibly in her wild and dangerous course; or that be held together, by any other tie than mutual Congress will yet interpose some peace sympathies and common interest. The unhallowed attempt to cement the Union with ful shield-A convention of the states, or the blood of our citizens, (which if successful

SOUTH CAROLINA. GOVERNOR HAYNE'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, And House of Representatives: I appear before you in obedience to your nds, to enter upon the duties you have ad me. The Chief Magistracy of South assigned me. Carolina, at all times an office of high dignity and trust, has now assumed an importance which might well induce the most highly gifted amongst us, to hesitate in taking upon him-self the fearful responsibility which belongs to it. Putting out of view the considerations which would have induced me at any time to desire to be excused from this service—a sin-cere distrust of my abilities to discharge in a satisfactory manner the various and trying du ties which must at this momentous crisis de-volve on the Executive, would have deterred me from making the attempt, but for the coniction, that every man now ower a duty to his country which he is bound, at every sacrifice, to perform. Deeply sensible of the high laner conferred upon me, in being selected to preside over the destinies of the State, at this interesting period, and feeling myself bound to defer to your judgment, I am constrained to yield an implicit obedience to the public will, officially made known to me through you.

In taking this step I am fully aware of the difficulties which are before me. In a period of intense excitement, threatened with dangers from mithout and embarrassed by unhappy

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from without, and embarrassed by unhappy divisions at home, it belongs not to any wis-dom or virtue, merely human, to reconcile conflicting opinions, harmonize discordant views, and meet the expectations of the pub-lic. Emergencies will probably arise, concer-ning which opinions will be so divided, that act as he may, your Chief Magistrate will have to encounter the severest censure and repreach Nevertheless I will not shrink from the task you have assigned me, but, relying with con-fidence on your cordial support, and on the wisdom and virtue, courage and patriotism of the People, I will walk steadily forward in the path of duty, including the hope that our uni-ted efforts for the promotion of the welfare, honor, and safety, of the State may be crown-

ed with success.

In the great struggle in which we are en gaged, for the preservation of our rights and liberties, it is my fixed determination to assert and uphold the Sovereign authority of the Siate, and to enforce, by all the means that may be entrusted to my hands, her Sovereign will. I recognize no allegiance as paramount to that which the citizens of South Carolina awe to the set of that wisdom, which saw the danger while yet at a distance, and of that patriotism which the set of the patriotism which the pa which the citizens of South Carolina owe to the State of their birth, or their adoption. I here publicly declare, and wish it to be distinctly understood, that I shall hold myself bound, by the highest of all obligations, to carry into full effect, not only the Ordinance of the Convention, but every Act of the Legislature, and every judgment of our own courts, the enforcement of which may devolve on the Executive. I claim no right to revise their acts. It will be my duty to execute them; and acts. It will be my duty to execute them; and that duty I mean to the utmost of my power, faithfully to perform.

In the administration of the ordinary duties of my office, it shall be my constant.

In the administration of the ordinary duties of my office, it shall be my constant aim, and carnest endeavor, to reconcile dissordant consistences and the constitution from the constitution from violation, and to restore the liberties of his country?"

Fellow citizens, this is "our own, our native land;" it is the soil of Carolina, which has been enriched by the precious blood of our ancestore the spirit of the constitution, which instructs the spirit of the constitution, which instructs that this shall be done "in mercy." in the spirit of the constitution, which instructs me that this shall be done "in mercy." I should despise myself, and feel that I was utterly unworthy of public confidence, if I were not unalterably determined to perform this most painful part of my public duty without "fear, favor, or affection." The pure stream of public justice shall not be contaminated by temporal feeling or party animosities.

And now, fellow-citizens, having thus franking his down the principles by which I intend to be governed, in the administration of the office of the State, let us look forward to the

let us look forward to the ler that we may be y, in every emerten years of un

hould neither of the prethren; -she has not the remotest wish to dissolve the political bands which have connected her with the great American family of Confederated States. With Thomas Jeffer-son, "she would regard the dissolution of our UNION with them, as one of the greatest of evils, - but not the greatest, - there is one greater: SUBMISSION TO A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT LIMITATION OF POWERS: and such a government she conscientiously believes will be our portion, should the system against which she is now struggling, be final ly established as the settled policy of the coun

South Carolina is solicitous to preserve the Constitutional compact to be ecoverted into an instrument for the oppression of her citi-

zens. She cannot bring herself to believe, that standing as she does on the basis of the constitution, rce. A confederacy of sovereign States, for an abandonment of the tariff, seems to be this confederacy to mere dependent provinces,) South Carolina has solemnly declared, would be regarded by her, as absolving her from all further obligation to maintain or preserve her political connexion with the peo-ple of the other States." The spirit of our free institutions, the very temper of the nge, would seem to forbid the thought of an appeal to force, for the settlement of a constitutional controversy. If prever, we should be deceived in this reason to expectation—South Carolina as far as her means extend, stands prepared to meet danger, and repel invasi come from what quarter it may. She has warned her brethren of the inevitable consequences of an appeal to arms, and if she ould be driven in defence of her dearest rights, to resist aggression, let it be remem-bered, that the innocent blood which may be shed in such a contest, will in the great day of account, be required of those who shall perse ere in the unhallowed attempt to the exercis of an "unwarrantable jurisdiction over us."
If such, Felluw Citizens, should be our lot,
if the sacred soil of Carolina should be polluted by the footsteps of an invader, or be stained with the blood of her citizens, shed in her

proud eminence on which she has now forts due to her own honor, and the greatness of the cause, she is destined utterly to fail, the bitter fruits of that failure, not to he rself alone, but to the entire South, nay to the whole Union, will attest her virtue. The speedy establishment on the ruins of the rights of the nion, will attest her virtue. The speedy establishment on the ruins of the rights of the States, and the liberties of the People, of a great consolidated Government, "riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and begard yeomanry" of our once happy land—our which it involved, to the darkest days of the gared yeomanry" of our once happy land—our glorious confederacy, broken into scattered and dishonorable fragments—the light of liberty extinguished, never, perhaps, to be relumed—these—these will be the melancholy memorials struggled gloriously to avert it, memorials, over which repentant, though unavailing, tears,

To some of us, it may not be allotted to survive the Republic. But if we are only true to our duty, our example will, in that dark hour be a legacy to our children—and which of us would desire a higher reward, than to have it inscribed upon his tomb—there lies the man who sacrificed himself in a noble effort to res-

tors, shed in defence of those rights and liberties, which we are bound by every tie, divine
and human, to transmit unimpaired to our
posterity. It is here that we have been cherished in youth and sustained in manhood, by the
generous confidence of our fellow citizens; here
repose the honored bones of our fathers; here
the eyes of our children first beheld the light;
and here, when our earthly pilgrimage is over,
we hope to sink to rest, on the bosom of our
mother. Bound to our country by such sa mother. Bound to our country by such sa hoped a new order creat and endearing ties, let others desert her if they can; let them give aid and countenance to her suemies, if they may; but for us, we will stand or fall with Carolina.

God grant that the wisdom of your councils, or wrong,

sustained by the courage and patriotism of our people, may crown our efforts for the preservation of our liberties with triumphant such that if in the inscrutable purposes of wise Providence, it should be offered, let us be prepared to do our preservations. ry emergency.

If assailed by violence of the country of those to who country of the country of

ed to be giving a fearful pre-ful reality, to measures which, us-time since, the best citizens, and most deted patriots in our country, had continued to be hope might forever be, averted—measures equally involving the rights of the States the stability of the Union, and the peace and prosperity of our common country. The time had come when we could no longer look on inactive—when every faithful warder on the watch hait the in lower, should send forth the note of warning. tower, should send forth the note of warning, of respect a beneficial re and awaken the Commonwealth to the danger with which it was threatened from two distinet quarters. The guardians of the destinics of the nation should no longer delude themselves in fancied security, by a cry of "peace,

benedicial realis. Should they see Virginia moving upon the troubled waters, and calling upon them to fisten to friendly counsels, while they are not called upon entirely to sacrifice the principles for which they are contending, they may pouse in their career, and peace may yet be restored. Let us see whether something may not be done, by the general refer nee of the subject to a committee? Let us see whether South Carolina will not listen to the counsels of a State, from whom they peace," when there was no peace. In presen-ting this resolution, he remarked, that it was not for the Legislature to wait for the sugges tions of either of the prominent parties to nomentous conflict in South Carolina, or elsewhere, or of any functionary of either govern to the counsels of a State, from whom assume to have borrowed the principles on which they now act. Let us address them in We should come forward not as partizans, but as mediators. It was the State of the kindest, most conciliatory and fraternal manner—and implors her to stay, for the present at least, her rash and perilous course; and also let us address a solemn appeal to the General Government—propose a General Convention of all the States—urge on Congress Virginia which ought to move on this great and all absorbing question. Mr. B. here read

the following resolution, which he had hastily

drawn for the occasion: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the relations existing between the State of South Carolina and the government of the United States, the consequences likely to result to each, and to the Commonwealth of Virginia especially, from an ordinance and other proceedings adopted by a convention recently assembled in South Carolina, and a proclamation by Andrew Jack-son, President of the United States, consequent thereon, lately addressed to the citizens of the United States, and the communication by the Governor of the Commonwealth on the sub-

on either hand, and in doing so, let us sustain those principles which have ever been the pride and the trust of Virginia. Mr. B. observed that the measures of the General Government called for such a declaration. Not long since a communication was promulgated by the Esecutive of the U. States which he had read with someintation and delight, and in the sentiments of which, with some slight exceptions—he called the wast contained all that Virginia had desired, and more than she had hoped. But he dill not consider a subsequent measure of the Federal Executive as according with the spirit of that previous communiject: and that the said committee report such measures as in their opinion, it may be expedient for Virginia to adopt—the propriety of recommending a general convention to the States—and such a declaration of our views and opinions as it may be proper for her to express in the present fearful impending erisis, for the protection of the rights of the States. ing with the spirit of that previous communihe restoration of harmony, and the preserve

tion of the Union. In offering this resolution, he would remark that it would be observed at once, that its character was general. It was offered for the purpose of affording time and opportunity for every and any suggestion which might be made for the attainment of the great object in view. It embraced the whole subject and any ken by yeas and mays, and decided in the neg-ative. — Yeas 5 -- nays 121. view. It embraced the whole subject and left defence—I trust in Almighly God, that no son of hers, native or adopted, who has been nourished at her bosom, or been cherished by her bounty, will be found raising a parricidal arm against our common mother. And even should she stand alone in this great struggle for constitutional liberty, encompassed by her enemies, that there will not be found in the wide limits of the State, one recreant son, who will be call to action would not be so loud, so imperative. But we have to encounter two opnot fly to the rescue, and be ready to lay down his life in her defence.

South Carolina cannot be drawn down from in different quarters of the political horizon. produce minience on which she has now placed herself, except by the hands of her own children. Give her but a fair field, and she asks no more. Should she succeed, hers will be glory enough to have led the way in the noble work of Reform. And if after making those the language of scripture, "sit in high places"

by doctrines promulgated by those who, to use the language of scripture, "sit in high places" —which are diametrically opposed to the prin-ciples which Virginia has always entertained —to the principles of Jefferson and Madison— and which threaten to break down the barriers Revolution, and the remark seemed a just one The present, presented a still gloomier aspect. The events which gave us our freedom, must one day have occurred. But the present crisis involves the question, whether we are longer to exist as a nation. The solution of that roblem depends upon the degree of wisdom and moderation which are brought to its consideration. The circumstances require the greatest prudence and caution. In providing for the removal of one evil we may fall into another. To say that in avoiding Scylla we may be engulphed on Charybdis, is not too strong a figure for the illustration of the difficulties and dangers which surround us. The

strong a figure for the illustration of the difficulties and dangers which surround us. The position occupied by Virginia, is one of fear-ful responsibility; but this was not the proper occasion for a full exposition of all the views of this subject, to which its consideration gave rise.

We regret exceedingly the extent to which should have pushed her measures for redress beyond the receding point, before she had consulted with the other States, and exhausted every effort for amicable adjustment. It was especially to be deplored that the period of time which she had fixed for the decision of the matter at issue, should have been so short that it appeared almost impossible that the present Congress could interpose its good offices for the restoration of tranquility and the removal of her burthens—even if inclined to do so—or that she could lear the reasonings of the sister States. This precipitancy was the more unfortunate, as a new Congress would soon have to supercede the present, and he hoped a new order of things was about the place of former miarule as whitever were the error whitever were the error still her interests. whatever were the en

nat we hereby instruct our request our representatives in to use their best exertions to proediate reduction of the tabiff of du lies, and such gradual reductions afterwards, old. The time had as may speedily accommodate them to the old Virginia had instandard of a necessary revenue.

11. Resolved, That for the purpose of set-

tling and adjusting the contreverted powers of the general government, restoring harmony among the several States, and compromisi existing differences, it will be expedient, should Congress disappoint our reasonable ex-pectations, and not abandon the present protective system of duties before the expiration of its next session, to call a general conven-

hary effect. The eyes of he eyes of this whole coun-ton this State—and he hop-en of South Carolina would

sition of Virginia with feelings sindness, which might lead to its. Should they see Virginia the troubled waters, and calling

the immediate introduction of a system of gradual reduction in the duties to the revenue

standard-deprecate the intervention of arms

on either hand, and in doing so, let us austain

the committee. Let us take the whole into

the most solemn consideration; and endeavour to carre out some course which may preserve

the glory and union of our common country.

A motion to lay the resolution, together with
the Governor's Message, on the table, was ta-

The resolution was then adopted; and

McCoy. VIRGINIA AND THE UNION.

The Speaker appointed the following gen-

12. Resolved, That it is expedient to ap point two Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to hear to the Legislature of S. Carolina, now in session, or to any convention of her citizens which may have assembled; the foregoing expression of our opinions; remonstranes and recommendations, and to do all in their power to induce our sister state to listen to our mediation, and accord to our advice.
The 18th, sends copies of these resolutions to the President, States, &c. &c.

22d Congress-2d Session.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
FRENCII SPOLIATIONS.
In the Senate, Mr. Chambers, from the Select Committee on French Spoliations, reported a bill similar to the one before the Senate at the last persion, with a verbal amendment

Mr. Chambers took occasion to state, that it was not the intention of the Committee to

The following bill from the House of Representatives was read twice: An act declaring the effect of judgments in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the

After the transaction of some Executive and other business, the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

ion in the State of South Carolina, to which

tlemen a committee on the subject:
Messrs, Brudnax, Dade; Gholson, Wallace,
Randoldh, Gilmer, Faulkner, Moore, Miller,
Charlton, Brown of Petersburg, Goode, and

n Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following be pro-posed to the States as an amendment to the The Committee appointed by the Legislature of Virginia upon the all absorbing subject growing out of the present attitude of South Carolina, have made their report.— Some apprehensions were felt that the Committee would make a report so far in favour of the locations of Carolina as to iconstitute the Constitution of the U. States to take effect from and after the ratification of the same by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, viz: of the doctrines of Carolina, as to jeopardise the Union, and give a tone to the feelings of the Southern States which might combine their efforts to overwhelm the Constitution. It will be gratifying to the real friends of the Union to find that the Committee do not sanction the rebellious position assumed by the Nullifiers of South Carolina, although they disapprove and project against the powers assumed for

Proclamation : 5 25 The Report consists of thirteen Resolutions: Perritory of Michigan; were severally read be third time and passed.

The Report consists of thirteen Resolutions:
The 1st insists apport the difficulty and danger of the Crisis, to which we have arrived and the duty of interposing to arrest the progress of the value of the Union—and the dangers which threaten it from the opposite excesses of the contributal and the centriof the cultivation of the Vine and Olive," ap-proved 19th January, 1831.

And the said bill being amended, it was Ordered that it be engrossed and read a The 3d re-affirms the Virginia dectrines, as

contained in the Resolutions of 99 and '99, and the Report of 1800. and the Report of 1800.

4th, protests against the protective principle in the Tarifflaws, as not only unequal and oppressive, but contrary to the spirit and intent of the Federal Compact.

5th, expresses a determination not to acquiesce in the present system of duties, but to oppose their continuation by all constitutional and oppose their continuation by all constitutional

and protest against the powers assumed for the General Goreanment in General Jackson's

which was read and ordered to a second read

as the Chairman of the Committee was absent, call up the bill for consideration, until they should have the pleasure of seeing him in his

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Adams moved the following resolution hich was read and laid on the table, viz: Resolved, That the President of the Unite ped, That the President of the United

States be requested to communicate to this House a copy of his Proclamation dated the 10th inst. and of the Ordinance of a Conven-

The resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe came up in course, as follows:

Received, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office of trust or profit under the authority of the United States.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until Monday next; which was agreed to.

Engrossed bills of the following titles, viz:

An act to explain an act entitled "An act or reduce the duties on Coffee, Tea, and Cooa," passed the 20th May, 1850.
An act to establish a Land Office in the

The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to alter and amend an act to set apart and dispose f certain public lands for the encouragemen

hird time to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

The Senate did not sit.
In the House of Representatives the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Adams, calling
for the correspondence between the Govern ment of Buenos Ayres and the Charge des Affaires of the United States, was, after a brief explanation by Mr. Adams, adopted.

We learn that Gen. Tipron has been re We learn that Gen. TIPTON has been reelected Senator from Indiana. There was,
we believe, a majority, on joint ballot, opposed to the administration in the Legislature—
but the public sentiment, so atrongly expressed in the re-election of Gen. Jackson, had decisive influence.—Globe.

PANK ROBBERY .- Latters were received in this city yesterday morning, stating that the State Bank, in Charleston, had been entered by means of false keys, last week, and robbed of 156 thousand dollars.—Balt. American.

An attempt to enter the Branch Bank of the United States, in Baltimore, by means of false keys, was made about noon on Sunday last. It proved totally abortive, but it nevertheless shows the unparalleled boldness of the villains in making it.—io

A personal rencontre took place at Edwardsville, illinois, on the 16th ult, between Ganernor Minian Marards and Judge Smith, a Judge of the Supreme of that State. In the version of the affair former, he says the Judge approached plated and presented the murged plated and plated and presented the murged plated and plated and presented the murged plated and plated the Judge down with the Judge down with the Judge down with the plated the Judge down with the Judge do

the upper part of the city, a James and the upper part of the city, a James and the upper part of the city, a James and the upper part of the misery and degradation to the wise. An aged and hoavy headed and dressed with more than ordinary neathers was a en tottering from side to side, the object of the shouted derision of a crowd of jeering boys. Having lost his hat, his witro hair streamed over his wrinkled forehead, and his eyes gleamed through the though of age. his eyes gleamed through the rheum of age with the dull idiocy of intemperance. A youngerosy fad attempted to lead him to his home, but from terror, shame, and weakness, was but from terror, shame, and weakness, was unable to sustain him. The hoary druckard, loosed from his hold, and realing, retching and cursing, sunk to the ground, his head falling heavily against the curb stone. The boy regarded him for a moment—and then burst into tears. It was his father. The scene afforded an improve its and effection lesson.

Intemperance,-We yes

forded an impressive and affecting lesson.— The wretch who thus degraded himself and his species had accumulated by a long life of honest industry, a competency. His charac-ter was unblemished, and he had raised in the District as fine a family as ever glassdened a father's fire-side. He had been a moderate drinker, but the measure gradually increasing, ne sunk into intemperance, and became a curso to himself, and a reproach to his family .- Nat.

EASTON ACADEMY. The Trustees of the Easton Academy are requested to meet at the Academy on SA-TURDAY the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secry-

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber, having taken the stand for-merly occupied by John Craw, 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, eart work, ploughs and edge tools. Having, as he be-lieves, a thorough knowledge of his business, and being determined to exert himself to please, he hopes he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

EPHRAIM McQUAY, Hooktown, Philadelphia road, three miles from Easton,

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 21st day of January, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land culled Arms Mandadad and third mandadad third mandadad and the country of the count and valuable tract of Land called ARBY Mason, containing five hundred and thirty one
acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in
Caroline county, about two miles from Denten,—the late residence of Philemon Plummer,
deceased; on this tract of land there is a fradeceased; on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out
being the farm held and owned by the
late Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which
will be sold for the payment of his debts—
The terms of sale are as follows: the pushing 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 thereaft No Senator or Representative shall, during and the residue in eighteen months from the the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, with interty as the trustee shall approve of, with inter-est from the day of sale. Upon the ratifica-tion 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 Philemon Plum-mer, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroe county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be exclu-ded from all benefit of the money or moneya arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee. dec 25 4w

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE: "

Dr. Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash, Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Cornine,
Pipperine, Oil Cubebs
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharadin, Denarcotized Lauda.

Black Oxyde of Mer cury, Phosphorus, Prussia Quinine, Cinchonine, Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash,

Extract of Bark, Ditto Opium,
Do. Jalapp.
Do. Colycinth Comp.
Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,

12 by 16; &c.

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

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in two to remove to the House of ton street, now occupied by the Green, in the rear of the Sharing in all its various to obtain the aid acre well skilled

which it will treat, and the princiby its appealance of the state of rch its conductors intend to be gov In obedience to this custom, we now prement ourselves to the reading public, and ask of them such parmage as their includent sense of nar merits may assign to us, and no more. As it is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the obrets we have chirfly in view, believing it to be the wiser course not to excite over-great expec-tations, lest any failure upon noir port to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which uniformly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have suceded in our sim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been establish es under the immediate suspices of some of the thost desinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE. ide s view to the advancement of that great m institutions, and to domestic prace and individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its d, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every the scription of information relative to this most ineresting topic, and for this purpose to affor due porum of each number to communications. or e-says on the subj-ct, coming from any quar-ter where good wishes to the cause may give rise to them; to notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; to the proceedings of an cieties throughout the coun'ry, and such statistical articles as may be collected, shewing the adcement of the cause.

In purming this course, the editor is fully ware that a p-per devoted to one subject, however excellent, must become tiresome, and limited In its circulation; he therefore proposes to corre out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingling gay with the serious. the useful with the pleasit, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitisted by the grossest self-abandonment. In order to render this paper reliable so a medium of news, domestic and forrign, so far as a weekly publication can be, mily maries of passing events, at home and abroad will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of fashionad amusements as may be harmless, and accept The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will

be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understand ing, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. beeing that knowledge and cirtue will always go hand in head, 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 tuman intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so vice versa that as our fund of information is enlarged, wil that as our the exquisive enjoyments the apring from a pure and elevated standard of mor als, be expanded, the editor will direct any abil ity he may possess, to the advancement of the on-

Having thus far hinted at what the editor in tends to do, it may be proper for him to say what he will not do. He will not admit, under any ples whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION. PARTISAN FOLITICS. He will not al mit, knowingly, any thing of a personal charac-ter, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will be permit himself to be dictated in, as to what is advisable, and wha is not, but will, so long as he is acc untable for the contents of "THE GUARDIAN." accept of reject, scording to his own pleasure,

TELLIGENCER, will be published every Seturday, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form ate pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$3 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if part per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if part at the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the aub

scriptions of ten sub cribers will be emitted to a copy gratia. - Orders to be ad lerssed, postage to John Duer, Deq. who is authorized The publication will be commenced as so

sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtsined.

The undersigned respectfully recommend th peper to the patronage of the friends of TEM PERANCE in particular, throughout the State and solicit their scrive exertions in obtaining sub

STEVENSON ARCHER. President S'ate Temperane- Society. President Balt, Temperance Society Subscription liars will be left at the Stores of Bears Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market areet; Cosle & Lattell, Calvert street; Joseph

N. Toy, Market st.

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

Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. By a resolution of the Board of Directors of rates have been adopted for the government of the afficers thereof in receiving deposites of mo-ney subject to interest, viza— For deposites psyable ninety days af-ter demand, deri-ficates shall be i-seed

bearing interest at the rate per an-For deposites payable thirty days af-er demand, certificates shall be insu-

bearing interest at the rate per an-

On current accounts, or deposites subject to be chreked for at the plea-sure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of R. WILSON, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose of the LANDS in Florida, is ready to receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less than one are al's Township of land About muth west quarter of the Town from sale. The terms of sale fourth in cash, and the resi

from said palpable, that it wou forms within it. or that men'ds indeed one view, and one on

bout Fifty Fourses of the common London novel Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortsize for Five Dillars. This may not take five two
weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than
one week will elapse between the issuing of each wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address reting matter, or when two or more numbers are will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter neterals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent or five dollars,

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new bonl printed either in that mart of talent, or in Bdon urgh, together with the periodical literature Great Britain. From the former we shall selec he best Navels, Memoire, T.Irs, Travels, Sketch es, Biography, &c. and publish them with a much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as ver of knowledge, and science, literature, an now out of print, may also occasionally be re-pro-luced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of intro-ducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has antertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibili-y he saumes in calering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, de rimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental abment. His situation and engagements affords non peculiar advantages and facilities for the se-lection of books. These, with the delivious hannels created by agencies at London, Liver, sool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in marantering a faithful execution of the literary

epiriment. ,
It would be supererogatory to dilate on the

afely to the most detant post office.
It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume, well worth

preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclops its.—Each volume will be accompanied with a Title page and Index.
The price is Fire Dollars for fifty-two numbers

of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot me afforded unless extensively patronised.— Payment at all times in advance

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in ful by remitting the publisher \$23 00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to inere se the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—

Cinbs of five individuals may thus procure the
work for \$4.00 by uniting in their remittances.

Sub-criners living near agents, may pay their
sub-criptions to them; those otherwise situated
may remit the amount to the sub-criber at his spense. Our arrangements are all made for the suffilment of our part of the contract.

Bubscribers' names should be immediately for

worded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers, "." Edwars of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be en-irled to an exchange of 52 Numbers. ADAM WALDIE, Corpenter Street, Near Seventh, under the

Apprentices Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Philodelphia, October, 1832.

Grant Subscriptions received at this Office.

FOR RENT.

THE Frame House on Washington Street, occupied at present by Mr. Stephen Hussey, opposite the Methodist Protestant Church, and next door to Dr. Ennalls Martin.

Also the Frame House on Goldsborough

WAS committed to the jail of Baltippi county, on the Soth day of No. 1832, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. July Peace, in and for the city of the runaway, a colored woman LYDIA ELIZARU

EENSWARE EDWARD S. HOPKINS, Easton, Nov. 13 Sw

formalitation it.

In that mentals indeed one view, and one one, in the mentals indeed one view, and one one, in the interihren the parties, would cured as aoon as published, nor weelf; that nullificative separate the design of the present undertaking. In a parties, would cured as aoon as published, nor weelf; that nullificative separate it is a form that will only it to every mental short.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in Iron filter the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in make a visit of the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense of two and a half centry or in the triffing expense.

To elucidat

BOOTS AND SHOES. THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with his winter assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

Baltimore, Md.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

They have been carefully selected and consist of Ladies best Morocco Boots and Shoes, do do Lasting do de Gentlemen's best Caf Skin Boots, do do Monroes and Shoes,
A great variety of course SHOES, CAPS, &c. He also manufactures Boots and Shoes of the

His customers and the public generally are deb is much larger and of a better quality than he has ever had. PETER TARR.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted, are respectfully reminded that cash is requisite to enable me to keep up my assortment.

Office of the Commissioners under the Act to carry into effect the Convention with France. WASHINGTON CITY. 18th Sept. 1832. ORDERED, That all persons having claims under the Convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of the French, concluded on the 4th of July, 1831,

general advantages & conveniences which such a do file memorials of the same with the Sepublication presents to people of literary pursuits aretary of the Board. Every memorial so wherever located, but more pericularly to those who reside in retired attractions—they are an object to the first glance cannot fail to firsh the first glance cannot fail to firsh lark the first glance cannot fail to firsh Trans.— The Select Circulating Library will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in networform, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry.

And in order that claimants may be apprislarly the facts and circumstances whence the

ed of what the Board now considers necessa ry to be averred in every such memorial, be-fore the same will be received and acted on, it is further Ordered, 'That in every such memorial it

shall be set forth,

1. For and in behalf of whom the claim is

the United States of America; and if so, whe ther he is a native or naturalized, and where is now his domicil; if he chaims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicil; or if he claims in the right of another, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then, and where is new, his domicil.

3. Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when the claim does now, and did at the time when the claims had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or has been interested therein, or in any part thereof, then who is such other person, and what is, or was, the nature and extent of his interest; and how, when, by what means, and for what consideration the transfer of rights or interest, if any such were, took place between

4. Whether the claimant, or any other 4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may at any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any what sum of money or other equivalent as indemnification for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the claim is founded; and if so, when, and from whom, the same was re-

occupied at present by Mr. Stephen Hussey, opposite the Methodist Protestant Church, and next door to Dr. Ennalls Martin.

Also the Frame House on Goldsbrough Street, at present occupied by Mr. James Kersey, and formerly by the subscriber. There are good gardens attached to both, and an excellent smoke house and wood house to the latter. Apply to

WILLIAM BARNETT.

Nov 27 Sw

call of which has ill care, and will be sold low WILLIAM EDMONDSON.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORES AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING

MR. LOWE'S HOTEL. THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which

he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Gr.mmar

Tytler's History Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Paradise Lost Tooke's Pantheon Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geography and Atlas Adams' do. do. Testament Wilson's do. do.

Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. English Reader Horace Delphini Introduction to do. Vilgil Sullust Sequel to do. English Grammars Cæsar Spelling Books Græca Minora Gough, Pike, Jess and Græca Majora mart's Cicero Clarke's Homer

Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c. Also, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. Viri Romæ Muir's Syntax EDWARD MULLIKIN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAI LORS, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to
JAMES L. SMITH.

Easton, Md. Oct. 23d, 1832. (G) Sw N. B. A little CASH from persons in debted to me, would be thankfully received.

A BOY WANTED.

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 bave the above qualifications.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Easton, Dec. 4. Sw REMOVAL.

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

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

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

TALL GOODS.

wm. H. & P. Groome. HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assort-

FRESH GOODS. AMONG WHICH ARE

ours and qualities. Cassimeres and Cassi-Baizes and Flannels, Point & Duffil Blank-

els. Bombazines and Bombazetts, Merinoes & Circas-) sians, a great va-

Old Cognac Brandy

key

Cloths of various col Merino, Cashmere, ours and qualities, Thybet & Circussian Shawls, long & square, a large Barage, Crape Lisse and other fancy handkerchiefs,

Irish Linens& Lawns White & brown Shirt ings, Cotton Yarn, &c. Lindseys and Kerseys, —ALSO-

GROCERIES, Viz: Old L. P. Madeira
Sicily do,
Sherry and Lisbon
Port and Teneriff
Sicily do,
Sherry and Lisbon
Sicily do,
Sherry and Black do Dupoys-very sup. Old Monongahela whis-Sperm Oil & Candles Cheese—very nice Buckwheat Flour Powder and Shot

LIREWISE

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS QUEENS WARE, CHINA, GLASS, 4c.

promised to pay off executions, and have neglected so to do, that tilement of such cases are not made

I year's fees as well as

expected. The public's humble servant, J. M. FAULKNER, Shor.

WM. W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY:

Easton Oct, 16 FOR RENT.

HE House on Washington street at present occupied by Mrs. Ridgaway and for a number of years by Mrs. Holmes, as a july 17 Millinery Store, for which business it is a first rate stand, having been so long occupied for that purpose and none other. It will be rent ed low to a good tenant, and possession will be given on the first of January next. For terms apply to JOHN MECONEKIN.
Easton, Nov. 20th, 1832 Sw

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

M. E. MYNARTS, Portait and Minia-ture 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 open next Wednesday in the House formerly occupied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of nis Painting may be seen. Easton, Oct. 30

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltiw more county on the 6th day of November 1832, by Lewis Baltzel, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself MARY ANN NICHOLSON, says she belongs to William Matthews living in Chester town Kent county E. Shore Maryland. Said colored girl is about 16 years of age, 4 feet 94 in-ches high, has a scar in her right hand occasioned by a burn and her little finger on the left hand has been broken. Had on when committed a blue striped frock and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck.

THE subscribers wish to engage in their girl is requested to come forward, prove propStore a smart active boy of good moral habits, shout 14 or 15 years of are, that can write a wise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON Warden Baltimore County Jail.

> WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balti-VV more city and county, on the 15th day of November, 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored boy who calls himself HENRY MELLEGAN, says street, Baltimore, but was committed as be-

longing to Peregrine Grauger, of Chestertown, Kent County, E. S. Maryland. Said colored, boy is about 12 years of age, 4 feet 71 inches high, has a small scar on the left arm, occasion ed by a burn. Had on when committed, a blue cassing roundabout and pantaloons, and a grey cassimere vest, no hat or shoes. The owner of the above described colored

boy is requested to come forward, prove properly, pay charges, and take him away, other will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Balt. County Jail.

nov 28-dec 8

nov 28-dec 8

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NE-GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are ntended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently set-tled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purhaser who is now, or may hereafter come into market. All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of

48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber at his residence, above the intersection o Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house i white, with trees in front. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

Revision of the laws of Maryland.

THERSONS wishing to be supplied with copies of the report made by the gentlemen appointed to Revise the Laws of this State, preparatory 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 trees. 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 a Editors throughout the State will please

give the above one insertion.

Gant steel Axes-

gen Wrighting.
Subscriber respectfully informs the blic that he has taken the stand on the stand of the standard of

on and Baltimore Packet

punctually, they will ere long find their names held up to the game of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements, and punctuality will be ly received and panetually executed.
ROBINSON LEGNARD.

The Subscriber, grateful for the past fully 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 besiness connected with the Packet, will be protept-

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 Hughlett, by John M. G. Emo-ry, 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 con-firmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn 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 Jan-The report of the Trustee states the a-

mount of the sales to be \$3,581 82. P. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON. True Copy. J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Test, J dec 4 (G) FOR ANNAPOLIS,

Cambridge and Easton. The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND leaves Baltimore on every TUESning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from her usual place of starting, lower end of Dugun'a 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 Easten, \$2.50; children under 12 years of

age half price.
N. B All baggage at the risk of the own-

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Oct. 8-25 Captain

REMOVAL. SAMURL MACKEY

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 AHANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCEPERS.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. mitable to the present and approaching season, 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.

COLLECTOR'S MOTICE.

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

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No. 113, Baltimore Street.

SYLVESTER, known as the "all and ever-lucky Sylvester," has sold within three months four prizes of \$30,000, two of 25,000 and 20,. And not a week passes but Sylvester sells

Orders sent by mail to Sylvester, will meet with the most prompt and confidential attention.

the Capitals, and pays them in specie on de-

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 24, for 1832. To be drawn on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1832. \$20,000, \$10,000, 100 of \$1, Tickets 10-Lowest prize 12.

\$20,000 5,000 Am'ting to \$66,880. Tickets 10 Halres

MORE PRIZES. The all lucky ever for the pleasure of selling the prizes in the 14th Lottery, drawn Octob Combination 42 45 5

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AID PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V .-- No. 20.

EASTON, MD.---SATURDAY MORNIG, DECEMBER 29, 1832.

WHOLE No. 228.

one of the two modes prescribed in the Constitution. If the case be a simple one, embracing a single power, and that in its nature easily adjusted, the more ready and appropriate mode would be an amend. ment in the ordinary form, on a proposi-tion of two thirds of both Houses of Congress, to be ratified by three fourths of the States; but, on the contrary, should the derangement of the system be great, embracing many points difficult to adjust, the States ought to be convened in a general convention, the most august of all assemblies, representing the united sove. reignty of the confederated States, and having power and authority to correct every error, and to repair every dilapidation or injury, whether caused by time or accident, or the conflicting movement of the bodies which compose the system.— With institutions every way so fortunate, possessed of means so well calculated to prevent disorders, and so admirable to correct them, when they cannot be pre-vented, he who would prescribe for our political disease, disunion on the one side, coercion of a State, in the assertion of its right, on the other, would deserve and ill receive the execrations of this and

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all future generations.

I have now finished what I had to say on the subject of this communication, in its immediate connection with the Consitution. In the discussion, I have additionable facts, connected with it requiring it consents of seal, with the case of government. Of this simple, but on the authority of its origin and formation; and have made no deduction, but such as resisted on principles similar to their; and have made no deduction, but such as resisted on principles which I believe to be unquestionable; which I believe to be unquesti stitution. In the discussion, I have adbe an interesting subject of inquiry to trace them to their cause, and to measure the force of their impending power; but there is one among them of so marked a character, and which operates so exten- interests, of which the several commusively, that I cannot conclude without nicies were composed; and against all of making it the subject of a few remarks, which the objection to nullification, that particularly as they will be calculated to it is opposed to the will of a majority, throw much light on what has already could be raised with equal force-as been said.

Of all the impediments, apposed to ust conception of the nature of our polilical system, the impression that the right out of ten, at Rome, on all laws, and the of a State to arrest an unconstitutional act of the General Government, is inconsistent with the great and fundamental principle of all free States, that a majority has the right to govern, is the greatest. Thus regarded, nullification is, without further reflection, denounced as the most dangerous and monstrous of all political heresies, as in truth it would be, were the objection as well founded, as in fact it is destitute of all foundation, as I shall now proceed to show.

Those who make the objection, seem to suppose that the right of a majority to govern is a principle too simple to admit of any distinction; and yet, if I do not mis. take, it is susceptible of the most imporconstruction of our system, and, I may add, into that of all free States, in proportion to the perfection of their institutions, and is essential to the very existence of placed at the very head of the illustrious

When, then, it is said, that a majority has the right to govern, there are too modes of estimating the majority, to eithor of which the expression is applicable. The one in which the whole community is regaided in the aggregate and the majority is estimated in reference to the endire mass. This may be called the majority is may be called the majority is estimated in reference to the endire mass. rity of the whole, or the absolute majority. The other, in which it is regarded, in reference to its different political interests, whether composed of different classes, of different communities, formed into one general confederated community.

THE TREMS

THE TREMS

The DILLAIS EER ANUM, payable half gealty in advance.

No subscription disconfinued untill all areas, and the concurring massing the concu and excluding of course those which, after a factious and anarchical existence of the foundation of the old, strengthened, edge of the human heart, who does not

These devices were all resorted to with strongly, and I may say much more so, against the unlimited, unqualified, and uncontroulable veto of a single tribune execution of laws, as against the same right of a sovereign State, [one of the twenty four tribunes of this Union,] limited as the right is, to the unconsti u tional acts of the General Government, and liable, as in effect it is, to be controlled by three fourths of the co-States; and yet the Roman Republic and the other States to which I have referred, are the renowned among free States, whose examples have diffused the spirit of liberty over the world, and which, if struck from the list, would leave behind but little to be admired or imitated. There indeed would remain one class deserving from us particular notice, as ours belongs to it, I mean confederacies, but, as a class, heretofore far less distinguished for pow. er and prosperity, than those already alprovements we have made, destined to be list of States, which have blessed the world with examples of well regulated liberty; and which stand as many oases in the midst of the desert of oppression and despotism which occupy so vsst a space in the chart of governments. That ed by the will of an absolute majority .-

and in which the majority is estimated, pot in reference to the whole, but to each the advantage will be found, almost except the advantage will be found and protecting some of our Navy it sustaining the found in the conflict.

The constitu

When it is objected to nullification, just and perfect local administration that it is objected to nullification, further that it is objected to nullification, further that the composition of the principle that the principle that the composition of the principle that the princip

a few years, have sunk under the yoke but not changed. It stands on the same of tyranny, or the dominion of some for- solid basis of the concurring majority,pereign power. There is not, with this ex- fected by the sanction of the people of law-making power, and the Constitutionception, a single free State, whose institutions were not based on the principle of rectly, through the State Governments, that is the contest, the advantage will be the concurring majority—not one, in as their representatives, as in the old conwhich the community was not regarded in reference to its different political inthority which made the two Constitutions and in constant action, having the control terests, and which did not, in some form -which granted their powers, and or- of the honors and emoluments of the or other, take the assent of each in the ganized their respective Governments county, and armed with the power to attribute the mistake so often and so fatally reor other, take the assent of each in the operation of the government.

In support of this assertion, I might begin with our own government and go back to that of Sparta, and show, conclusively, that there is not one on the list, whose institutions were not organized on the principle of the concurring majority, and in the operation of which, the sense of each great interest was not separately consulted. The various devises which have been contrived for this services which have been contrived for this services with the animoral and so fatally reposed a despot is to establish passing from the Constitution to the Government, in the same. But, in passing from the Constitution to the Government, (the law-making and law-administering powers,) the difference best throughout, instead of being a curring majority is dropped, and the absolute substituted. In determining, ther, what powers ought to be granted, and how the Government appointed for their execution ought to be organized, the se-mail is inevitable. With so atrong of the government of the government and go that the mistake so often and so fatally reposed that, to expel a despot is to establish the contrary, is organized, lying dormant in the given timety—a mistake to which we may trace the ship, was not extend the mistake so often and so fatally reposed that, to expel a despot is to establish the general despot is to establish to contrary. The general despot is to establish the parate and concurring voice of the States and instinct on the part of the Government only allude to some of the most proming.

The principle of the concurring majoring must necessarily encroach on the regular and ordinary operation of the regular and ordinary operation of the regular and ordinary operation of the government, each interest having a distinct interest are proming to the extent of its defendance of the concurring majoring to the states are proming to the restrictions of the concurring majoring and the restrictions of the concurring majoring to throw off the restrictions of the Constitution, and to enlarge its powers; and distinct interests; but in the execution of these powers (delegated only this instinctive impulse, the law making because all the States had a common interest in their exercise) the Union is no longer regarded in reference to its parts, government, each interest having a distinct interest having a distinct on the part of the Government from the part of the Government of the community. It is this diversity, which the second in these sum instinct on the part of the Government to throw off the concurring majority in the restrictions of the concurring majority and the principle of the concurring majority, and the visit of the restrictions of the concurring majority, and the principle of the concurring majority, and the constitution, and to enlarge its powers; and otherwise the principle of the concurring majority, and the visit of the restrictions of the community. It is this diversity, which the second the punishment of the community for the injury committed, and the punishment of the community. It is this diversity, which the second the community for the injury committed, and the punishment of the community. It is this diversity, which the second the community for the injury committed, and the punishment of the community. It is this diversity, which the second the community. It is this diversity, which the second the community. It is this diversity, which the second the community. It The principle of the concurring majority has sometimes been incorporated in
the regular and ordinary operation of the
government, each interest having a distinct organization, and a combination of
the whole forming the government; but
still requiring the consent of each, withtin its proper sphere, to give validity to

because all the States had a common inmust necessarily encroach on the Constitution-making power, unless restrained
by the most efficient check, at least as
to the expense of the rest of the concurring majority.

Sovernment from the object for which it was
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further violence from those sea robbers,
tution-making power, unless restrained
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is worthy a remark, that all other cirties worthy a remark, that all other cirdevised but that of the concurring majority.

Notither the right of sufficient of the equal protection of the equal protection of the equal protection of the equal protection of the rights of
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and perfect representation of all the in-terests of the community which belongs exclusively to it.

In a mendments to the Constitution,
I have already remarked on that por-tion of this provision, which with the view of strengthening the confederated

exclusively to ir.

Such is the solidity and beauty of our admirable system, but which, it is per- States a right to amend, which otherwise fectly obvious, can only be preserved by could only have been exercised by the maintaining the ascendency of the con- unanimous consent of all. It is remarkstitution making authority over the law- able, that while this provision thus making-the concurring over the abso- strengthened the amending power, as it lute majority. Nor is it less clear, that regards the States, it imposed impedithis can only be effected by the right of a State to annull the unconstitutional acts was concerned. The power of acting as of the Government-a right confounded a general rule is invested in the majority majority to propose amendments, the provision requires, for that purpose, two thirds of both houses, clearly with a view which controls the movements of the Government, from usurping the place of that more perfect and just majority which formed the Constitution, and ordained Government to execute its would have been folly in the controls the movements of the dained Government to execute its would have been folly in the controls. I have now finished the remember. with the idea of a minority governing a of Congress, but instead of permitting a majority, but which, so far from being majority to propose amendments, the dained Government to execute its pow-

Nor need we to apprehend this check, of construction been left open to it indias powerful as it is, will prove excessive. rect and hence, in the same spirit in This distinction between the Constitution white two thirds of both houses were reand the law-making powers, so strongly marked in our institutions, may yet be considered as a new and untried experiment. It can scarcely be said to have existed at all, before our system of Government. We have yet much to learn, as to its practical operation, and among other things, if I do not mistake, we are far from realizing the many and great difficulties of holding the latter subordinate to the former, and without which, it is obvious the entire scheme of constitutional government, at least in our sense, must prove abortive. Short as has been of the letter to encroach, the means of our experience, some of these, of a very formidable character, have begun to disclose themselves; particularly between the Constitution and the Government of the Union. The two powers there, regenerate into the worst of all possible present very different interests; the one, present very different interests; the one, that of all the States taken separately; and the other, that of a majority of the States, as forming a confederated commuforms, a consolidated government, away- and the other, that of a majority of the But to proceed.

Viewing a confederated community, as composed of as many distinct political interests as there are States, and as requiring the consent of each to its measures, no government can be conceived, in which government community, as the government can be conceived, in which government community, as the government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived. In which government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived. In which government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived. In which government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived. In which government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived. In which government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived, in which government can be conceived. In which government can be conceived, in which government can be con

tions n order to enlarge the powers .-He must have a very imperfect knowledge of the human heart, who does not see, it this state of things, an incessant conflit between the Government, or the law-naking power, and the Constitution-making power. Nor is it less certain that it the contest, the advantage will be the case, were the Government plant it the contest, the advantage will be the case, were the Government plant it the contest, the advantage will be the case, were the Government plant that it the contest, the advantage will be the case of liberty, it but, unfortunately for the cause of liberty, it last is the sole occurrence of importance as

power conceded to three fourths of the ments on it, as far as the Government thus carefully to guard the passage to the drect acquisition, had the wide door moved in the body, with the intention of divoting the States of the right of interpaint, and thereby of the only effect-ual acase of preventing the enlargement of the powers of the Government by construition It is thus that the Constitution-making

pover ha fortified itself against the lawmaking; and that so effectually, that howover string the disposition and capacity

ciple of the absolute majority. We have acted, with some exceptions, as if the general government had a right to interpret its own powers, without limitation, or check; and, though many circumstances have favoured us, and greatly impeded the national progress of events under such an operation of the system, yet we already see in whatever direction we turn our cyes, the growing symptoms of disorder and decay—the growth of faction, cupidity, and corruption; and the decay of patriotism. inte-grity, and disinterestedness. In the midst of youth, we see the flushed cheek and the short

I have now finished the task which your request imposed. If I have been so fortunate as to add to your fund, a single new illustration of this great conservative principle of our government, or to furnish an additional argument calculated to sustain the state in her noble and

evincing great prosperity.

New evidences have been furnished of the importance of our Navy in sustaining the American character abroad, and in extending

pidity, just as would be the case between the rulers and ruled, if the right to govern was vested exclusively in the hands of the former.

They would both be in reality, absolute and despote government of the content, are the only material changes in it since my last annual report. The Delaware has been prepared for sea with a view to that station; but it was deemed expedient not to despatch ber,

but, unfortunately for the cause of liberty, it is not seen, with equal clearness, that it must as necessarily be so when controlled by an absolute majority; and yet, the former is not more certain than the latter. To this we may attribute the mistake so often and so fatally repeated, that, to expel a despot is to establish liberty—a mistake to which we may trace the failure of many noble and generous efforts in favour of liberty. The error consists in considering communities as formed of interests strictly identical throughout, instead of being composed, as they in reality are, of as many distinct interests as there are individuals. The interests of no two persons are the same, re-

Our commerce and fisheries have not been molested in that quarter since that occurrence. The Boxer, another vessel of the same aquad ron, after visiting Liberia in Africa, has, at critical moment extended our naval protection to the neighborhood of Para and Maranham The schooner Enterprise, in the late disturb ances at Montevideo, was also placed in a position of much delicaty, and succeeded in fine sition of much delicacy, and succeeded in nishing very opportune assistance, not only is our own merchants, but to the constituted au thorities of the country. Nothing else of in terest connected with the Brazilian station has occurred since my last annual report. But the unsettled condition of South America, and the security of our commerce in India, have

the security of our commerce in India, have led to an increase of our force on that station, by the addition of the Peacock, Boxer, and Enterprise.

The West India squadron has been employed in an active and useful manner; and particularly so while on the soast of Mexico. During the commotions in that country the past season, this squadron yielded very efficient protection to our own citizens, and was, on some occasions, fortunately enabled to profer security to the residents from other nations. The recont seizure of the Montezuma, a vessel calculated to sustain the state in her noble and patriotic struggle to revive and maintain it, and in which you have acted a part long to be remembered by the friends of freedom, I shall feel amply compensated for the time occupied in so long a communication. I believe the cause to be the cause of truth and justice, of union, liberty, and the Constitution, before which the ordinary party struggles of the day sink into perfect insignificance; and that it will be so regarded by the most distant posterity, I have not the slightest doubt.

With great and sincere regard, I am yours, JOHN C. CALHOUN.
His Ex: James Hamilton, Jr. Gov. S. C.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Message of the President to both Houses of Congress. OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 3, 1832.

To the President of the U. States:

Siz:—It is a source of much gratification to be able to lay before you an exposition of the transactions of this Department the past year, evincing great prosperity.

our consuls at Madeira, Lisbon, and Gibraltar, to use all practical vigilance in the detection and punishment of the authors of this wanton outrage, will, it is hoped, terminate successfully; and, in any event, will tend to prevent any other attempts of a like character, from the increased impracticability of escape with impunity. The only changes in the vessels of this squadron have been the withdrawal of the Fairfield, Vincennes and Erie, for repair, and the substitution of the St. Louis and Vandalia.

dalia.

For reasons suggested in the last annual report, it has been my endeavour to keep one of our vessels in commission remaining constantly on some portion of our own coast.

The schooner Experiment, after sundry trials of her qualities, which proved in a great degree satisfactory, and after a visit, during the great sevent to most of our home status as

any new incident may show to be most expedient.

Of the three small vessels heretofore employed in the protection of our live oak, there expenses new to be little doubt but one unfortunately foundered in a severe gale during the previous year. The other two, under a belief that their further employment would not be so beneficial as to justify the expenses they accasion have been recalled. One ceased to be sold; and the same disposition will be chartly condend in all of the public property, are included in the estimates for the ensuing year. The appropriation, at the last session, for the subject connected with occuring mediate attention. The survey has been complete the specific cots for which some of the appropriations made, the survey of Narragansett Bay, received in mediate attention. The survey has been complete the specific cots for which seems of the appropriations of the subject connected with occuring the survey of Narragansett Bay, received in mediate attention. The survey has been complete the specific cots for which seems of the appropriations and complete the specific cots for which seems of the appropriations and complete the specific cots for which seems of the appropriations and complete the specific connected with occuring the sum will be requisite to adjust and in cluded in the estimates for the ensuing year.

The appropriation, at the last session, for the survey of Narragansett Bay, received in mediate attention. The survey has been complete the specific claims, and complete the specific claims. The survey has been completed, and the survey of Narragansett Bay, received in the subject connected with occuring the sum will be required to adjust and in the survey of Narragansett Bay, received in the subject connected with occuring the sum will be required to adjust and in the survey of Narragansett Bay, received in the subject c be in commission in May last and was ordered to be sold; and the same disposition will be made of the other on her arrival at Norfolk. A list of all our vessels now in commissionith the station

with the stations and commanders, is annexed (A.) The vessels not in commission have all (A.) The vessels not in commission have all been recently examined by the Nayy Board; and most of those inordinary, as well, as all on the stocks, have been found to be in a good state of preservation. For their condition in detail, reference may be had to the documents annexed, (M. and N.) The cats of Congress relative to the rebuilding of the Macedonian, and the purchase of timber to rebuild, at some future period the Java and Cyang have both future period the Java and Cyage, have both a executed as far as practicable. The rebuilding of the former has already been com-menced, and contracts have been made for timper for the others.

The collection of live oak frames, and other timber suitable for parts of vessels, under the set for the gradual improvement of the Navy, is in progress as rapidly as the supply of live eak timber from private lands, and the erection of sheds at the different yards to preserve our materials of that theracter, render judi

On the subject of vessels, the departmen has nothing more, of much importance, to re-mark, except the repetition of its except de-sire, expressed in the last annual report, for an appropriation to build a few steam batte-ries. In addition to the considerations then urged in favor of early attention to this sub-ject, may properly be suggested the circum-stances, that much time will be required, not ucted as to prove highly useful during peace at the principal navy yards, in towing public ressels towards their destination, at the time of their departure and return, under all winds and tides, and in the frequent and indispensable transportation of men, stores and provis-

The property on land at the several vards. consisting chiefly of timber, iron, copper, and arms, continues to increase in amount. The e now exceeds in value the sum of five fire hundred and seventy-nine thound nine hundred and seventeen dollars, (B.) three steam batteries; nine hundred tons of iron, four hundred and fifty eight tons of copper, ninety-three tons of lead; two thousand two hundred and thirty-two cases. three thousand five hundred and four musicets about thrice as many pistols and cullasses; two hundred and twenty eight thousand nine bundred and eight roum! and double headed a cannon balls, besides grape and canister; thir ty five thousand six hundred pounds of powder; one hundred and ninety eight thousand three hundred and righty two pounds of sulphur, and about double that quantity in nitra. For hundred and righty two pounds of sulphur, and about double that quantity in nitra. For hundred and righty two pounds of sulphur, and about double that quantity is nitra. For hundred and righty two pounds of sulphur, and about double that quantity is nitra. For hundred and to the annexed report; (C.) In dreamed attention has been bestowed on the file accountability for them, will proper use and the accountability for them, will probably be introduced into the revised gaval regulation now preparing.

Without much previous attention to the ex-

valuable purposes at least six years longer.
If these materials are gradually collected and
well preserved, in such quantities as to enable
us, in addition to the force usually in commission, forthwith, in any crisis, to put our vesselsthat may be in ordinary and on the stocks, in-to a condition for active and efficient service, to a-condition for active and efficient service, and to build and equip suitably such other vessels as our great commercial marine will assist us fully to man, we shall then exercise that true foresight and that sound asgacious economy in respect to this branch of the public services, which all experience of our own and dether nations recommends, and which the present flourishing state of our country justifies.

Without any increase of the number of seamen actually serving in the navy during peace,
every sailor on our two thousand miles of seabeard, on our noble rivers and vast lakes, can
then be considered as in a course of training
to man the sumerous vessels of war, which
our interests, our rights, and our honor, may
at any future period require us to arm; and
dur countless steam-vessels on the avigable
waters connected with some of our frontiers,
could then, in any emergency be at once sup-

economy in respect to this branch of the public service, which all experience of our own and determined the property which all experience of our own and determined the property of the proper

finished it will be submitted for the purpose of being laid before Gongress.

The liberal appropriations made at the last session in aid of the navy hospital fund, have been partly expended; and when the buildings are finished and furnished, they will conduce greatly to the health and comfort of their meritorious innates, and reflect much credit on the humanity and benevolence of the country.

Manual humanity and benevolence of the country.

present prosperous condition especially of the two first, will be made the subject of a separate report, to be submitted to Congress in few days. The payment of nine thousand dollars on the third of March, 1829, for the site of the navy hospital at Norfolk having been made out of the appropriation for pay and subsistence, instead of the navy hospital fund, and on a deed of conveyance, deemed exceptionable in its form, the special interpo-

exceptionable in its form, the special interpo-sition of Congress to arrange the subject was held to be proper by my predecessor, and, on that account, the subject remains unadjusted on the books of the Fourth Auditor.

The entire completion of the dry docks has been prevented by an accident to the coffer dam of one of them, the prevalence of the cholera in the neighborhood of the other, and tances, that much time will be required, not salved, which may be necessary for their crews; to enable our officers to acquire the new and necessary science suitable for the supervision and management of steam batteries, and to train a distinct class of persons in the service to become their engineers. It is moreover ascertained, that these batteries can be so constructed as to prove highly useful during peace of the engineers will be needed in the future sustances in the neighborhood of the other, and the extraordinary severity of the weather during the last winter. But it is believed, that ring the last winter. But it is believed, that ring the last winter. But it is believed, that the solidity and durability of the works, generally, will be increased by the delay; and that, during the ensuing season, we shall be enabled, with safety and great advantage, to use both the dry docks in the examination and repair of our public vessels. The reportannexed will the other proceedings under the act for the other proceedings under the proceedings under the act for the other proceedings under the other proceedings under the act for the other proceedings und gradual improvement of the navy, (D.) A civil engineer will be needed in the future superiutendence of these docks; and he could otherwise be very useful in preparing plans and sestimates for the erection of the various buildings and other public works at the different yards. Any increase in our expense by the service of such an officer will be avoided; as the estimates of this year omit two of the number of naval constructors, whose labors at this the estimates of this year omit two of the num-ber of naval constructors, whose labors at this time are not required. It will be seen by the general estimates for the naval service the en-suing year, which are annexed (E) that no o. sure hundred and seventy-nine thou-ine hundred and seventeen dollars, (B.)—ther essential changes is contemplated as to adent of what is provided for sepairs of we have on hand the frames of four ber of captains and midshipmen, and a small fithe line, seven frigates four sloops, and steam batteries; nine hundred tons of sened, as it had been during the year no larger than the present estimates contemplate, while the actual number of midshipmen has been the same as in the estimates of former years. The estimates extend this year- to the purchase of suitable libraries for the officers in

purchase of suitable libraries for the officers in schooners, as well as in larger vessels: and include school-masters for all the sloops.

Until Congress may think proper to make provision for educating the younger officers, other than the present course of instruction on board the largest ressels, and at two of the yards with an occasional extension of it to another, earness and additional afforts; should, in my opinion, be made, to convert every vessel as large as a sloop, into a school as efficient as possible, in bestowing on the midshipmen that elementary science and literature, as well as that discipling recessive to qualify them by be introduced into the revised naval reg-lation now preparing.

Without much previous attention to the exWithout much previous attention to the extent and quality of these materials, it will never be in our power, in any future emergency, to develope suddenly, and employ efficiently, the great naval capacities of this country for tanayance of an enemy, and for protection to our commerce, as well as for maratime the fence.

The act of Congress for the gradual improvement of the navy will expire next March: and this occasion is seized to recommend the antinuance of its appropriations for the purchase of these materials, as well as for other valuable purposes at least six years longer. If these materials are gradually collected and mall preserved in such quantities as to enable our and adventurous profession.

ous and adventurous profession.

The estimates for improvements at the different yards, and for repairs of vessels, are somewhat smaller than those of the present year. But while retrenching, wherever prac-ficable, all unnecessary expenditure it has been my constant endea or to avoid weaken-ing the efficiency of the whole naval establishment, either through an inconsiderate impression that it is, as in some older countries, alreidy at maturity, or overgrown & unwieldy or that from other causes, it is not entitled

be been partly expended; and when the buildings are finished and furnished, they will conduce of the many hospital fund, have a finished and furnished, they will conduce of the meanity and benevolence of the country. Measures have been adopted to obtain if practicable, the release of jurisdiction from the dates over the several hospital sites, with a view so prevent the burden and annoyance of taxes, and the obstructions to due discipline in the catallishments.

The navy hospital, navy pension, and privateer pension funds, since being placed exchanged in the catallishments.

The navy hospital, navy pension, and privateer pension funds, since being placed exchanged in the catallishments.

The navy hospital, navy pension, and privateer pension funds, since being placed exchanged in the catallishments.

The navy hospital attention; and the present prosperous condition especially of the two first, will be made at the case of the casuing year. The case of t vation of the fimber. It is expected at the examinations of three of the remains districts will be finished during the print winter, and of the other two, in the core of the ensuing year. The general results in these examinations and my opinion in ded on the plan most eligible to be pursued heafter on this interesting subject, will soon by each tell to Congress in a special report, ricared in conformity to a-request contained in resolution of the House of Representatives assed at the hast session. the last session.

Our seamen have, in general,

Our seamen have, in general, fixed a strong and increasing attachment the service. Great care has, with success been taken to prevent their time of callstont from expiring abroad. No occasion has fixed to open the rendexvous at home, for some months. Whenever opened during the year, a umple supply of men has been readily obtaind. The habits of our seamen are imposving a respect to temperance. In most of our specific temperance, the most of our specific temperance, the most of the habit, and the visitations among them of that farming scourge, the Ashiatic Chelera; hat does not ther frequent nor severe. Corpores punish ther frequent nor severe. Corpored punishment has become less common and less ne sessary. The present ration of fression is sued for their sustemance, cannot larfully be changed by the department alone, in could be altered by Congress so as to invesse its variety, its nutriment, and healthful unlities.

The ingredients recommended in a special report from this department, at the last session would be no more expensive than the nov omposing the ration, and much mon accep

composing the ration, and much more acceptable to most seamen.

Efforts have been made to apport on an equal share of the emoluments and hardships of the service to all officers of similar tank and date. Opportunities to test the fitness of all subordinate stations, have been, and will continue to be, furnished, as fast as the wants of the naval establishment may permit. It is essential to its prosperity, that those officers found entirely unfit for duty, should be placed on half pay, or retire altegethers from the service, as their unfitness may have arises either from wounds and infirmities which happened in the discharge of duty, or from censurable causes.

Strict discipling among the officers has ge erally been attempted, tempered, it is hoped with all reasonable indulgracies. Such discipline has been found and only more beneficial to the officers themselves, and the high reputation of the service, but is most efficient instrument in the control and reformation of the seamen, who seldom complain of a system of government extended with firmness and in or government extended with himpaess and impartiality to their superiors 2

The angened exces (C)

ring the year, with a view to fore its lattices.

neet all the demands growing out of that sub-lect, by the balances on hand from former years, as may be seen in the senexed stateyears, as may be seen in the annexed statement—(H.) In consequence of a supposed piracy on the coast of Africaz he-Boxer visited Liberia in April last. The seport of her commander is annexed—(I.). As Congress did not, at their last session, make any provision in regard to the public property there, the Department has deemed it conditioning and to direct a careful examination, by one agent resident in that country, and an expression of his opinion, as to the future disposition of the residue. It may be proper to have, the year, at least a moiety of the last appropriation of ten thousand dollars made, so as to enable the Government to micet any contingent calls which may happen in the further suppression of this inhuman trade,

William Marwant, Esquire Stringer di-tor of the New York Journal of Commece, has been elected to the Schate of Virgin from Norfolk District.

the Union Convention, at Columbia, of the 28th. On the preceding day resolutions were offered and referred to the general committee providing for the appointment of committees to organize a plan of civil and military regulations, and to prepare addresses to the Presi-dent, and to the people of the Uhited States in reference to the ordinance of Nullification." The General Committee were in session the whole of that day and the west, and were ex-

whole of that day and the most shut were pecied to report on the lithout and as a large contrast to the address of Governor Hayne, contrast to the address of Governor Hayne, contrast to the address of Governor Hayne, limit to the address of Governor Hayne, contrast to the address of Governor Hayne, lower guarantied to the Judiciary, by enacting ence guarantied to the Judiciary, by enacting that the judges shall take a revolting test oath, lower guaranties of the privilege of trial by impeachment, which by the Constitution of the peachment, which by the Constitution of the peachment, which by the Constitution of the peachment. Union party; a composition not less fervid, el oquent and sincere, than that of Gun. Hayne, and proceeding from a citizen of not less chivalrous and irreproachable character. The tone is that of equal firmness of purpose, and enthusiastic confidence in the justice of the Union cause. CHARLESTON, Dec. 1, 1831.

Fellow Citizens-The Ordinance passed by our Convention at Columbia, a few days slace, as the supreme law of the land, is the grave, not the bridal chamber, of Liberty—However the power and the triumphs of party may dignify it, in the hour of its birth with titles of glory and praise, no spirit of prophecy is needful to know, that when the revels of tha unboly spirit should have passed away, it will be regarded even in South Carolina of future years, with grief and mortification. In the sa cred name of Liberty, hey have struck her down to the earth, with the iron mace of the despot. In the name of Liberty, they have orged for their fellow citizens the chains of slavery. In the pure and holy name of Liberty, they have polluted her shrine, they have laid on her altar the offering of idolatry, they have troiden their fellow worshippers under

"When I look at the age in which I live; at the history of my Country: and at her ac-tual state of political improvement: when I consider the wisdom and forbearance that have distinguished American counsels; and the mag nanimity which has always been one of the noblest elements of Carolina character, I am filled with astonishment and grief at a meas-ure, which must be repented of, in the sack-cloth and ashes of shame and sorrow. God grant it may not be our lot to repent of it in tears and blood, amid the ravages of fire and sword. Whatever may be the feeling respecting this Ordinance among the majority in Carolina, it is impossible not to know that it must be regarded with mouraful indignation by all the friends of freedom throughout the world. In the rest of our Union, it can only be viewed as a reproach to the memory of th illustrious dead of 1776 and 1783; as an act of illustrious dead of 1776 and 1793; as an act of ingratitude to their sacrifices and services. Among the Whigs of England, what other opinion could be held, then that you have forfeited all title to the glorious attributes even of British freedom. They will tell you that in an age of light, and in a country of laws and of regulated freedom, you have sought for your instruments of nower, in the armore of your instruments of power, in the armory of bygone ages, amid the darkness and violence bygone ages, amid the darkness and violence of dethroned tyrants and baffled oppressors.

They will tell you, that at this day in Great Britain, not even a Whig Administration, with a Whig Parliament, could renture thus to disfranchise a British subject. They will tell you, that so power in Britain would hold the magna charts of British Liberty, as cheap as your Convention have held the holy constitutions of Carolina and the Union.

The six no pardon, I make no apploon for the six no pardon, I make no apploon for the six no pardon, I make no apploon for the six no pardon, I make no apploon for the six no pardon, I make no apploon for the six no pardon, I make no apploon for the six no pardon, I make no apploon for the six no pardon, I make no apploon to the six no pardon and the Convention of the six no pardon and the Convention and the

speak. I sm still a freeman, and the Convention may be assured, that so long as the liberty of speech, and the liberty of the press shall remain, there will be thousands who will speak our ressels in commission the second and the convention on the peruliar ments, of officers in command, whose modesty will generally allow only the report of their good works, through the inspection of others, to recommand them.

No appropriation was made the last ression of Congress for the suppression of the slave of Congress for the suppression of the slave of the state of the state of the state of the suppression of the slave of the suppression of the slave of the state of the state of the suppression.

Thomas I a receman, and the Convention of lawless or insurrect they hereby proclaim their protect their rights by all letters to the suppression of the slave of the imprisionment of the body, nay, the loss of life itself, have no terrors for the brave by intolerable oppression.

THOMAS TAYLE and the free? Have they not yet to learn and the free? Have they not yet to learn that the dungeon and the scaffold are the pageantry of tyrants in the eyes of the martyr to civil or religious liberty? Are they yet to learn that they may torture the body, but cannot subdue the soul: that they may give the freeman a victim to their power, but cannot make him the slave of their will. Have they indeed yet to learn after all the solemn lessons that liberty has taught amid the fires of persecution and the martyr blood of her children, that the freeman, like the christian, counts property, liberty, and life, as dust and ashes. in comparison of his quinciples and independence? And I have studied in vain the history of free communities, and especially of this country; and I have loved and venerated in the thotagnd dollar made, so as be enable the Government to micet any copingent calls which may happen in the further suppression of this inhuman trade.

The rules and regulations for the administration of the tivit branch of this department mentioned in the last annual segort, have been collected, arranged and printed. From their subsequent distribution amusing the navia mentioned in the last annual segort, have been collected, arranged and printed. From their subsequent distribution amusing the navia mentioned in the last annual segort, have been collected with the service, all the benefit anticipated to the rules of the partment and the officers, from myth immencessary correspondence and make simple and of regulations for the naval tranch is inderested with the service, all the benefit anticipated to the rules of the condition of the naval tranch is inderested of regulations for the naval tranch is inderested with the service, all the benefit anticipated to the rules of the condition of the naval tranch is inderested of regulations for the naval tranch is inderested with the service, all the service, all the service of the condition of the state of the service, all the service of the condition of the state of the service of the condition of the state of the service of the condition of the state of the service of the condition of the state of the service to officers, and the rules of the state of the service to officers, and the rules of the state of the service of vain the noble qualities of American and Ca-rolina character, if there be not thousands in this State, who are ready in the same cause,

REMONSTRANCE AND PROTEST

Of the Union and State Rights Party of South
Carolina assembled in Convention do, Remondantal and Solemnty Protest against the Ordinance passed by the State Convention on the 24th day of November last.

Int. Because the People of South Carolina elected delegates to the soid Convention under the solemn assurance that these delegates and constitutional semedy for the evils of the protective tariff, without endangering the Union of these States. Instead of which, that Convention has passed an Ordinance in direct vious tation to all these pledges:

Sud. Because the said Ordinance has inside to the soil one of the inslienable rights of man, by endeavoring to enslave all freedom of conscience by that treannical engine of power than the series of party.

Thornas Frazer, Thomas Frazer, Lation to all these pledges:

Sud. Because the said Ordinance has inside to the protection of the said one of the inslienable rights of man, by endeavoring to enslave all freedom of conscience by that treannical engine of power the Teach william Heath, Edward T. Herriot Daniel E, Huger, James Hopkins, W. C. Highborn, W. C. Highborn,

From the Baltimore American.

I pinion by declaring that these whose conscien- Randell Hunt,
THE SOUTH.—We have accounts from des will not permit them to take the test oath J. K. Hood,
he Union Convention, at Columbia, of the shall be deprived of every office civil and mil-

4th. Because it has trampled under foot the great principles of Liberty secured to the citizens by the Constitution of this State in depens by the Constitution of this State in de-priving the freemen of this country of the right to an impartial trial by Jury, thereby viola-ting that clause of the Constitution intended to be perpetual, which declares that "The trial by Jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the Press, shall be forever invio-

officer.

6th. Because the Ordinance has directly violated the Constitution of the Unifed States, which gives authority to Congress to collect revenue, in forbidding the collection of any revenue within the limits of South Carolina. 7th. Because it has violated the same Consti-tution, in that provision of it which declares that no preference shall be given to one Port over any other in the United States, by enact ing that goods shall be imported into the Ports of South Carolina without paying any duties. 8th. Because it violates the same Constitu

Sth. Because it violates the same Constitu-tion, and tramples upon the rights of the citi-zen by denying him the privilege of appeal in cases in Law and Equity arising under the Constitution and Laws of the Union.

9th. Because it has virtually destroyed the Union by carefully preventing the General Government from enforcing their laws through the civil tribunals of the country; and then enseting that if that government should pursue any other mode to enforce them, then this State shall be no longer a member of the U-

10th. Because the tyranny and oppression inflicted by this Ordinance, are of a character so revolting, and the effects anticipated from it so ruinous that the commerce and credit of the State are already sensibly affected and will soon be prostrated; and its peaceable and in-

dustrious citizens are driven from their homes to seek tranquillity in some other State. The Union Party of South Carolina, in Con-vention assembled, do further remonstrate and solemnly protest against the project of a Standing Army, proposed by the party in power, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. They would respectfully ask their fellow citizens, whether such an army must not be confessed ly inadequate to protect the Nullification Par-ty, against the People of the rest of the Uni-ted States, should they resolve to coerce them. What other object therefore can such a force accomplish than to serve as an instrument of tyranny, over their Fellow Citizens?

This Convention doth further protest against any effort, by a system of Conscription, to force the citizens of the State from their firesides and their homes, to take up arms, and incur the pains and penalties of treason, in support of a doctrine which the people were assured was pacific in its nature and utterly inconsistent with any idea of danger to the Constitution or the Union.

Solemnly remonstrating, as they hereby do, squinst the above mentioned grievances, The Union Party, would further express their firm determination, to maintain the principles which have ever been the rule of their conduct; and while on the one hand, they will continue their unfultering opposition to the protective tariffs, so on the other they will not be driven from the enjoyment of those inalienable rights which by inheritance belong to every finerican citizen. Disclaiming therefore all intention of lawless or insurrectionary violence.

they hereby proclaim their determination to protect their rights by all legal and constitu-tional means, and that in doing so they will continue to maintain the character of peacesble citizens, unless compelled to throw it aside

THOMAS TAYLOR, President HENRY MIDDLETON, DAVID JOHNSON. Vice Presidents. RICHARD L MINNING, STABLING TUCKER, Robert Alexander, Alfred M. Lowry, H. E. Lynch, Benjamin Massey, B.S. Massey, C. G. Memminger, Mathew Allen, James Alston. B. G. Allston, Samuel Bacot, John N. Barrillion, William Morrow, Alexander Moultrie, Andrew Barry, John S. Bellinger. James Moultrie, Jr. Joseph Michal. Micajah Berry, Alexander Miller. Simpson Bobo, Jacq's Bishop, Richard T. Marrison Rob't D. Montgome John Montgomery, C. Mayrant, John Bradley. James Bradley, John D. A. Murphy, George Buist, John McLeot, John McKee, Thomas McLure, Adam N. McLaren, Davison McDowell, Christian Breithaupt, ohn J. Bulow, W. R. Burges, D. C. Campbell Charles H. Carroll, Rasha Cannon, Gordan Moore, William McWillie, John Carter, John McLemore, John E. McCaskill, William Chapman. M. N. Chapman, James Chesnut, John Chesnut, David Myers, David McCalla, A. M. Melryer, Charles Neely, Wm. O. Nixon, Jeptham Norton, Joseph B. Nottles Vilson Cobb. Thomas Corbett, jr. M. Clinton, John A. Crawford, ohn Crawford, John B. O'Neale, John B. O'Neale, James O'Hanlon, J. L. Pettigro, Benjamin F. Pepo John Phillips, P. Phillips, John W. Pickett, David Dantzler. E. S. Davis, Abraham Delcon J. H. Poinsett, B. F. Perry, B. F. Perry,
James S. Pope,
Philip J. Porcher,
Samuel Porcher,
John S. Pressly,
Edward J. Pingle,
Thomas Poole,
Edward H. Purcell,
Isaac Handolph,
John Ramsey,
John Revenel,
J. E. Rombert,
J. S. Richardson Leonard Doz Benjamin Dunham, John W. Durani, H. Eaddy, Pheron Earle,

J. S. Richardson, John P. Richardson, William Robinson, John M. Brighton, J. Rosborough; J. Harleton Read. J. Harleton Read,
John Sitton,
Joshua M. Sanders,
Charles J. Shannon,
W. Gilmore Sinnus,
James H. Smith,
Mm. Mason Smith,
Thos. P. Spierin,
Dauiel G. Stinson,
Baniel S. Stanon, Bapister Stone, John Strobel, Jr.

Robert Jackson,

D. D. Kane, Josiah Kilgore, John, J. Knos. Joseph Koger, Jr William Lance, Thomas Lee, Jr. baniel Logare. John B Legare, Chapman Levy.

Pastl Weston,
S.L. Westmoreland,
J.G. Wilkinson,
J.D. W. Williams,
J. S. Wright,
James Young,
Richard Yeadon, Jr. James Lomax, Jr lames B. Campbell, Benj. Gause. Richard Yeadon, Jr.
Done at Columbia, on Friday the fath day
of Desember, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and
in the fifty-seventh year of the Independence
of the United States of America.

.Aftest: FRANKLIN J. MOSES. JAMES EDWARD HENRY, Secretaries of Convention,

John L. Strobrehe George Stratford, Wm. G. Steele,

Thes. Stanley, Samuel S. Taylor, William K. Taylor, Joshua W. Wasser,

Joshua W. Toomer Henry H. Thomson

Anthony V. Toome Juo. C. Vaugian,

A. Walton,

Retensive Emberriement Exposed.—Is will be remembered, that on the 5th of October last, a lad in the employ of Militager, Barling & Go:, was entrusted by thom with the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of depositing the amount in the Branch Bank of the United States. After an absence of a short time he returned, with an account, that on his rower from the counting room to the bank, he had that the bank book and money, which consisted of seven one thousand dollar notes of the Merchants' Bank, and the balance in bills of a smaller denomination. A large reward was offered at the time for the recovery of the money, and various opinions were entertained as to the fact whether the lad had been robbed by some person on his route, or had intentionally embergled the money and fabricated the tale which he told on his return. New York, Dec. 21. he told on his return.

he fold on his return.

Nothing satisfactory was developed on the subject until Wednesday last, when, from circumstances of a suspicious character communicated to the house, Mr. M'Oregor proceeded to the Police Office and made as affidavit, upon which a warrant was issued, and the lad, Thomas Darling, jr., logether with his brother, Edwin A. Darling, arrested and conducted to the office for examination. In terrogated, and crossed each other so fre-quently in the answers which they gave, that they were ultimately constrained to admit all the facts, which are nearly if not entirely as follows: -Edwin, who is a young man about twenty

one years of age, and has been a voyage to sea, contracted habits in which young sea left to themselves are foo apt to indulge, unleft to themselves are foo apt to insulge, until at length he was induced to persuade his brother who was a clerk of McGregor, Darling & Co., at a salary of two hundred dellars a year, to allow him to take the bank look and money out of his pocket on his road to the Bank, with which he proceeded to one of the privy's in the rear of the Exchange. There has take the means from the Sock which he he took the money from the book which he threw into the sink, and in the evening met his brother Thomas with whom he preceded up town to the corner of West and LeRoy streets, where in a lot under a shed, he dur a hole and buried the money which he had taken the psecaution to secure in a tin box. After the noise of the lost had partially blown over, they dug up the box, and inclosed four of the Darling & Co., reserving to themselves the balance, which they took to Philadelphia.—There Edwin opened a Lottery Office at No. 46 south Third street, his brother Thomas acting as his clerk, until becoming disentiafied with the place, Thomas returned to this city bringing with him one of the large notes, which he deposited on his arrival in the rafters of his boarding house, No. 33 shaiden Lane.—
Edwin who had reserved two of them to himself, transmitted one of them by small to another brother in this city whose conduct is beyond suspicion, with a representation that he had won it at a horse race, and a desire that he would get it accepts the second of the

out of the state of the conduct in beyond suspicion, with a representation that he had won it at a horse race, and a desire that he would get it exchanged for him. The note thus enclosed it is stated, led to the charge being made against the two who are now in custody. The remaining note, Edwin deposited in one of the crevices of the cellar well where he kept his office, and shortle afterward came to this city and put up at the house in Maiden Lane, where his brother Thomas boarded, where they were both taken by Hemman and Merrit, Police officers.

The note was found in the rafters of the house in Maidea Lane as described by Thomas, and the other by Mr. Merritt, who returned last evening from Philadelphia, whither he went on Thursday for the purpose of obtaining it, accompanied by Edwin. Thus the sum of seven thousand dellars has been regained in the identical money embezzled, leaving a deficiency of only seventeen hundred and fifty dellars, a third of which may probably yet be realised. The balance has been fooled away by Edwin, in various extravancies, which the inexperienced and youthful mind is spt to miscall pleasures. Years of exemplary conduct and a strict watch upon his passions, will be necessary to remove the staid which a desire to give loose to enjoyment has entailed upon his character and a till longer period to obliterate, if he possesses sensibility, the emotions of sorrow and regret, at the great injustice he has done to his parents and relations by this one act, if not of heartless villainy, at least of reckless indiscretion and folly.—Cour. & Enq.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT By and with the advice and consent of the

Sanate BENJAMIN S. CHAMBERS, to be Meceiver of Public Moneys for the District of Eands subject to sale at Little Rock, in the Territory of

ject to sale at Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkanaas, from the first day of January, 1883, vice, Archibald Yell, resigned.

Benjamin Johnson, of the Territory of Archanas, 10 be Judge of the United States in & for the said Territory.

Alexander M. Clayton, of Tennessee, to be, Judge of the United States, in and for the Territory of Arkanass, in the place of Charles S. Hibb, decamed.

Samuel W. Dickson, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Mississippi, vice Anthony Campbell, removed.—Globs.

With Ducks—Mr. Cartwright, a celebrated English ornithologist, who lived long in a desolate region, computed the rate at which certain wild ducks flew, to be not less than ninety miles per hour. Spellanzant found, by actual experiment, that a swallow flew from Bologna to Modena, a distance of twenty miles, in the almost inconceivable, time of two minutes—thus going at the rate of twelve has dred miles per hour. gar gradectus all

EAL ATURDAY

We understa ed very serious coatre with M gress, from So n arm broken lication in the ing in question party of South NULLIFIC

bing question despest consequent to the Str Our paper has ted to the de subject, for the readers will fin lication. We ioun's claboral les give the J Inion and Sta aroline, agai on also the C Pennsylvani hat, will be for some of the pr dest's Proclas but to show th large public n purpose of exp pubject; and w be held in Bal on was addre Otio, T. H. P. eminent gentle endation of

> inoralag, but It will be W anifested in mportant cris ion, it is true o.ther parts may deligh Preside ut ortant crisis ir eyes to the om our own, luces. The o me like the p et in every repared to a ness and The Richmo tale obbos t which has mality of the spected to lo arolina, care pariel apprel can System,

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ATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1832.

We understand from captain Taylor, of th teamboat, that Gen. Duff Green bas sustainvery serious personal injury in a recent rencontre with Mr. Blair, representative in Congrees, from South Carolina. Mr. Green had n arm broken. The affray grew out of a pubtiention in the United States Telegraph, callsarty of South Carolina, of which party Mr. fair is a member.

NULLIFICATION ... This is the all-absoring question of the day—one involving the d to the States, as distinct sovereignties. Our paper has been almost exclusively devothe development of this interesting ubject, for three or four weeks past, and our ders will find it continued in this day's pub-. We have now concluded Mr. Cal-'s claborate exposition of the subject-we o give the Remonstrance and Protest of the n and State Rights Convention of South line, against the Ordinance of Nullificaalso the proceedings in the Legislature Pennsylvania, upon the same subject. This at, will be found to be a mere reiteration o of the prominent arguments of the Pres-It's Proclamation, but worthy of record, if ut to show the feelings of that State on the

In Boston, New York, and Philadelphia blic meetings have been held for the oss of expressing public sentiment on this et; and we observe that one is about to s held in Baltimere. The meeting in Bosm was addressed by Daniel Webster, H. G. Otis. T. H. Perkins, J. T. Austin, and other minent gentlemen, in terms of eloquent comendation of the President's Proclamation; we and marked this matter for publication this palar, but are unable to make room for it.

It will be well for us to look at the feelings unifested in every part of the Union, at this ortant crisis. However much we may adwire the doctrines of the President's Proclamaon, it is true they are not so warmly received ofter parts of the country. However much may delight in the patriotism and firmness President Jackson, as displayed in the imortant crisis now at hand, we must not shut ir eyes to the excitement of different feelings m our own, which may be manifested in other The opinions of no citizen, however Me, are to be passed by unnoticed, at a like the present. By looking at the subin every aspect, we shall be the better pared to act out our part with becoming ness and consistency.

The Richmond Whig, a paper which has ys opposed General Jackson, it is true, as also contended for the constitu lity of the tariff, and might therefore be to look upon the opposition of South alian, carried to the extent that it is, with artal apprehensions for his favorite Ameran System, holds the following strong lan

"Such are some of the doctrines announced of sovereignty without coming in collision with the President, which we yesterday called igh toned federal. Are they so, or are they not? It is admitted by your committee, that the people of the respective Colonies, in the adoption of the States? If the constituthey are to prevail, of what value are the eserved rights of the States? If the constitutionality of an act of Congress cannot of right a questioned—if Nullification is Secession, and if Secession be Treason—what redress is bere for abuse of power? What remedy for the maintenance of the reserved rights of the tates? What are these States in fact, but revinces of a consolidated Empire, bound immicitly to obey the faws of the sovereign, allowed it may be; to polition for their repeal, at if their petition be contemned, as the polition of a sectional minority ever will be, complied to obedience at the point of the bayonel? One not every man see that we are no longer tee? That we are forever tied to the car of low York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, who, possesing the numerical strength in the National egislature, and united by a similarity of intensit, will mould the legislation of the county to suit their purposes, which we can neith approve, nor refuse to assist without having a sword at our throats?

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IN SERATE, 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 Carolins, 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 State."

the United States"—
RESPECTFULLY REPORT,
That they have had the subject embraced in the several references under consideration, 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 U. States so justly entitle them.

By the proceedings of the late Convention in South Carolina, which have been transmitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by order of that Convention, through the Executive of this state, the right of a sincle state to millife.

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 usequivocally claimed, and measures preparatory to the resistance of the execution of the laws of the United States reportmended. This docrise of Nullification or state supremacy has trine 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 adduce hay 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 consistency in its tendency, that they cannot consistency and distance and cannot consistency we how any statesman can entertain it as a sceable and constitutional remedy against at may be supposed oppressive legislation. 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 had a version of the source of the source

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,

word is unabeathed, and the scabbard thrown to the winds. The long and doublist struggies within the been waged by greguent, is now to be automitted to the arbitration of the SWORD to be automitted to the arbitration of the SWORD to be automitted to the arbitration of the SWORD to be automitted to the arbitration of the SWORD to be automitted to the arbitration of the SWORD to be automitted to the arbitration of the SWORD to be automitted to the arbitration of the SWORD to be automitted to the arbitration of the SWORD to the Admitted to the arbitration of the SWORD to the Admitted to the arbitration of the SWORD to the Admitted to the same to the Admitted to the arbitration of the same to the

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 and the laws of the United States, it is declared of, and all treaties made, or which shall be made in pursuance there; of, and all treaties made, or which shall be of the whole on the resolutions, Mr. Cunningmade under the authority of the United States, it is declared of, and all treaties made, or which shall be of the whole on the resolutions, Mr. Cunningmade under the authority of the United States, thall be the aupreum law of the land; and the chair. They passed the committee to the contrary notwithstanding." And by the 2d section of the 3d article of the same, it is declared, that "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising the constitution. is declared, that "The judicial power shall steed to all cases in law or equity arising under the constitution and the laws of the U. Sates." and treaties made or which shall be made un

and treaties made or which shall be made us der 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 one admitting of any doubt. The supremary of the Constitution and Laws of the United States over State Laws, and the right of the Supreme Court of the United States, o decide all questions arising under them, are not claimed by implication, but are declared and given by the express and unequivecal terms or the Constitution, which has been solumly ratified by the people of the several States. How then can the doctrine of multification be entertained as a peaceable and constitutional remedy, against the property characteristics. ratified by the people of the several Sines.—How then can the doctrine of nullification be entertained as a peaceable and constitutional ramedy, against an appropria constitutional from Alissionssia, and else the colored and ramedy, against an appropria constitutional from Alissionssia, and else the colored and from Alissionssia, and else the colored and limits inhabitant at Kingston, have severally on the rights of the States by the General tion represents it is plainly and palbably 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 finite of States authorities into immediate and direct contact with each other. Let the advocates of it mystify it as they may, by metaph yairal reasoning upon fine spun theores, it is in plain common sense terms, treason and men; offserving assurances of his desire and intertion to protect the rights and promote the liberties, civil and religious, of his country-men; offserving assurances of his desire and intertion to protect the rights and promote the liberties, civil and religious, of his country-men; offserving assurances of his desire and intertion to protect the rights and promote the liberties, civil and religious, of his country-men; offserving assurances of his desire and intertion to protect the rights and promote the liberties, civil and religious, of his country-men; offserving assurances of his desire and intertion to protect the rights and promote the liberties, civil and religious, of his country-men; offserving assurances of his desire and intertion to protect the rights and promote the liberties, civil and religious, of his country-men; offserving assurances of his desire and intertion to protect the rights and promote the liberties, civil and religious, of his country-men; offserving also that it is certainly to the ed States; and the government of the States, or the proceedings of State Conventions, can afford the incividuals who resist the laws of the Union, no more protection than an un-lawful assemblage of individuals can protect one of their own number from the punishment incident to the violation of the laws of their

settly off and off Congrues control of right of the Antelea of Confidencia, and the adoption of the present Constitution is acquisitioned. If Relification is Securior of Secu

DISTURBANCES IN JAMES Colonial Church Union" men, whose grand of the tit to suppress religious liberty, and to all down, by physical force, the whole system the different denominations of Christians for structing the slave population. Thus have all and persecuted, the three denominations re-endeavoring to obtain the protection of generates in the peaceable exercises of their gits to worship God; and to pursue the during its to worship God; and to pursue the during the fiftheir colonians.

continued diffusion of religious instruction, as the best means of incubating a due observance of the social duties amongst the mass of the population, that we must mainly look for an

of the social duties amought 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 strival of the new Jovernor at Kingston, very disgreechal riots occurred at Savanna la-Mar, another part of the Island. The "Colonial Church Union" recommenced a system of amougance on sertain individuals in that town, who refused to take part with them, in their late diagraceful proceedings. Such was their determined boldness, as to threaten "another resort to club law."

The Governor, too, was treated with disrespect, and for his impartial course charged with imbetility. The "Unionists," as they are called, patrol the streets in the night with a bucket of tar, threatening violenes 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 theoreters, 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 militiu muster of the Sl. Am's, Western Interior Regiment, Oot, Hylton required the time to sign a scroll, enrolling themselves in the Colonial Church Union; and such as had independence enough, and refused to edite themselves under the bankers of the association, were immediately edeprived of their arms?"—Rev. Mr. Rowden, Westevan Missionary, remains unjustly imprisoned in the damp cells of Morant-Buy Jail, and has become severely ill. He was much esteemed, and deservedly respected in his Missionary habors.

"The above is an abstract from a statement in the Eondon 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 Davall, and Glens the following criminal cases were decided.

The United States vs. Leaner Fraker.
Indictment for atesting snoney out of indiens pursuing through the Post office.

The traverser was the assistant to the Post angiller at Vasiav IIe, in this district. It being miscovered at the General Post office, that there were not only irregularities, but phundering of fetters, practiced in regard to the way mail between Maltimore and Washington,—sertain proceedings were set on foot, inroduct the active and vigilant agency of Mr. Mischall.

The Smaroots of the Department. In less than three days, be assertained the office achese, and the persons by sales these peculations were practiced; and, by the aid of two of the operatic police officers of this city, the traverser was arrested to suddenly, that most of the money, atolen was found on his person or in his trunk. He was convicted in air out of seven counts in the indictment; and has been

sentenced to ten years confinement to hard la-bor in the Penitentiary. The United States vs. Thomas Simpson.

Indictment for counterfeiting United States half dollars.

This traverser came from Philadelphia, and commenced prosecuting his business of counterfeiting in this city; when in less than two weeks, two of our viriliant police officers; (Messrs. Hayes and Beard,) 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 argused.

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

The counsel amphased in the Penitentiary.

labour for five years, in the Penitentiary.

The counsel employed in these trials were N. WILLIAMS, District Attorney, for the U. States, V. H. Donsey, for the traversers.

States, V. H. Donser, for the traversers—
The results of these prosecutions must be gratifying to the community, insumuch as they manifest watchfulness and ability, in the public officers; and inspire confidence in the sufecty 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 estisens.

There is a report affect, connected with the Holland and Holland business, that excites a good deal of attention and interest. It is said and believed that the Dutch Charge has instructions or authority to issue Letters of marque against English and French commerce to vessels sating 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 exercity sought for, and Rullimure. probably be eagerly sought for, and Baltimure clippers, fitted out with Dutch crown got ready for sea in a very short time. Such a measure as this could hardly have been counted of 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 he fore 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 over left the land of Cocknies, it doth appear to us that Mr. Sheriff Parkins is pre-eminent. Ever since his arrival in this country, some three years past, we have had accasional and frequent records of his mischances, his quarrels with coachmen, porters, boatmen, &c. all of which have resuited in some pretty considerable lessenings of his fiscal gleanings, and we have now one paragraph more, which shows the ex sheriff a unlucky meddings with an editor, and the consequence of his rashness.

"Shouler said.— 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 Jeach W. Parkins, ex sheriff of London, defendant. The jury on Wodnesday rendered a verdict for the plantiff of seven thousand dollars. Mr. Ryckman was one of the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser."

y Advertiser."

Select Committee of House of Representations.

Washinguren, Dec. 19, 1832.

Select committee on the Rhode Island Brigade of the revolution—Mr. Barbour of Virginia. Mr. Nuckolls, of South Carolina. Mr. Kendall, of Massachusetts. Mr. A., H. Sheppard, of North Carolina. Mr. J. King of N. York. Mr. Burd, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Massahill, of Kehtucky.

Select committee on the subjects of the amendment of the Constitution, internal improvement, and the exercise of doubtful powers by Congress—Messra. Daniel, of Kentucky; Speight, of North Carolina; Polk, of Tennasace; Everett, of Massachusetts; Archer, of Virgale; Vance, af, Ohio; Bearthley, of Naw York.

BRACKSMITTHING

Hooktown, Philadelphia road, three miles frem Easton-

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

The United States vs. Thomas Simpson.

Indictment for assisting L. Prather to steal money out of Letters, &c.

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

The United States, vs. Michael Kelly.

The United States, vs. Michael Kelly.

This traverser cause from Philadelphia, and commenced proscretting United States and Commenced proscretting his business of counterfeiting in this city; when in less than two weeks, two of our vicilant police officers; (Messra. Hayes and Beard,) traced him, and the business of condition such disclosures, and discovery of the state of the Constales of Talbot county, under and by virtue of a writ of feir facins, at the suit of William C. Ridgeway, grainst Thomas Parrott, issued by Thomas C. Nicols, Eng. one of the State of Maryland's Justical of the Ponce, is and for Talbot county, the proceedings under which said writs, together with the warrants, have been delivered to the Cist of this Court,) be satisfied 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. ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of

P. B. HOPPER. JOHN B. ECCLESTON. True copy. J. Loockerman, GE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

dec 29

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline
Court, sitting as a Court of Che
the autocriber as Trustee will offer a
sale on MONDAY the 21st day of J manifest watchfulness and ability, in the public officers; and depth confidence in the selection of the continuous of the purity of the currency. These two objects are among the greatest blessings of civil solicity. The Government, which by it wigitance secures here end, and by its activity detects and punishes their infraction, is deserving of the commendation and support of all good estisens.

SACKET'S HARBOR, Dec. 6.

Distressing Shipsreak.—We learn verbally by a young man from Uape Vincent, that on Sunday night last, at inst, as the schooner Carolina was on her way, from Oswego, to Ogdensburg, isdee with about 50 tons of merchandics, she was capazied by a sudden squal of wind, between the Dacke, Goloc Islands, and one passenger was drowned. She was commanded by capt. Tyler, who was very much frozen, and together with all on board, came very near perishing. They finally, however, landed on the Ducks, and Capt. Tyler arrived at Cape Vincent to pick her up.

A SAD Ayram —The following melancholy occurrence was related to us in the ffutel, yesterday farenoon; it took place, at Newburgott of Thursday afternoon be made to the purchase of the whole sum to be executed by the control of the wind and the residue in sightness months from the trusted with a board of the purchase of the whole sum to be executed as the control of the walls. The wind many third of the purchase of the whole sum to be executed as the control of the walls and one passenger was described by the control of the purchase of such and the residue in sightness months from the trusted with a proving male and the residue in sightness months from the trusted with a proving male and the residue in sightness months from the trusted with a special proving the purchaser of purchasers, with such sees the purchaser of purchasers, with such sees the purchasers of the whole sum to be required to purchasers of the whole sum to be required by the control of the purchase of the whole sum to be received to the Mev. Dr. Abrest of the many of the purchasers of the

JUST received and for sale at the D. Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,

Dr. Scudder's Eye Hydriedate of Potes Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Cornine,
Pipperine, Oil Cubeba
Solidited Copiva,
Oil of Cantharadin, cury. Denarcotized Laudanum.

Denarcotized Laudanum.

Ditto Opium,
Iodyne,
Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 3 by 10, 10 by 12,

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

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

Easton, dec 16

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

SEASONABLE GOODS

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY. OUEENS-WARE, GROCÉRIES, & Se. which added to his former stock makes his asortment very complete.
AMONG WHICH ARE

Brown Sugar, White it group is First and seasond ity Chocolute New England C 4th pr.Cogne Holland Gin maica and Antigue Spirits
N. England Rum,
Apple & Peach Bran-Segara, English and A

Old Rye, (very superior) and common Whiskey, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Lot, Ed and Sd quality Lost Sugar, All of which will be a in Exchange for Featherty Kersey or Apple an SA

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 11.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber int.

MARY STEVENS

Dr. SCUDDER'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

For inflamation and weakness of the Eyes. THE great advantages of this infallible

medy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant vade-necum 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 Restora-tion of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or re-commendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Fye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the af-flicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, contain ing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water-and the cures effected by it, have been set forthas Wonderful beyond precedent Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertise-ments of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

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

CLOCK AND WATCH



THE subscriber returns his sincere ac knowledgments to his customers and the blic in general for the liberal patronage be as 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 portest notice and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He has also on hand some excellent 1 Fine-tooth Combs. Razors, Penknives, Silver Thimbles, Razor Straps, Plain Gold Finger Ladies Work Boxes Busks,

Rings, irt Studs, Gilt Sn Watch Keys, Horn & Wood Combs Pocket Books, Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps, Shaving Brushes, Watch Ribbons, Lead & Slate Pencils,

Sewing and Knitting Pocket Inkstands, Watch Snuff Boxes Plated Breastpins Finger Rings. Razor Cases, key rings Buckskin Purses, Gun Screws, Small Looking Glasses

and a variety of other FANCY ARTICLES all of which he avites 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 re-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 sebscriber 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 LECOMPTE.

Baltimore, dec 11 The Eastern Shore Whig will pub

NOTICE. \$20 REWARD.

HAVING recently suffered much from respasses and depredations, I am com-pelled to warn all coloured people, and those whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson or myself, against passing my enclosures in fu-ture. 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 sevent. 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

INFORMATION WANTED. 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 Sub-scriber near Milford, Kent County, Del. will

be very thankfully received.

JAMES C. HUTCHINSON. 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

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY. Easton Oct, 16

CAUTION

A LL persons are forwarned not to hunt on my farm with dog or gun, or haul Seine on my shore. Having sustained considerable njury from such trespasses, I am determined to enforce the law against all found offending after this date.

JAS. A. RIDGAWAY. Benony's Point.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



0.486315

CHAIR FACTORY.

Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE. THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to nform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and

No. 21 Pratt street,

the public generally, that he continues te manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship, all descriptions of

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

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted

on reasonable terms. aug 28 lycar



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 con-nected with his business, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gentlemen's fine & coarse Water Proof Boots, do and boy's coarse and fine Monroes do do do Shoes do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elas

tic 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 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. Johns

Baltimore. Also a splendid stock of Calf. Horse, Seal, Kid and Neats skin and waterproof 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 here-tofore offered in this market, all of which will be sold low for eash. The public's ob't. serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT. Sw dec 4

PETER W. WILLIS. CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. Denton, Maryland:-

Offers his services to his friends and old cus-tomers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform.
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

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

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my for-mer Advertisement, will copy the above, an-discontinue the others.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

Py virtue of an order of Talbot county
Court sitting as 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, lats of Tabot county,
deceased, on a credit of six months from the
day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to
take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by JOHN BENNETT,
L.W. SPENCER,
W. LOVEDAY.

dec 18

Commissioners,

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 a runaway, a colored woman, who calls berself LYDIA, ELIZABETH, says she belongs to Williamson B. Tomlin of Virginia. Said colored woman is about 20 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 colo woman is requested to come forward, prove properly, pay charges, and take her way, otherwise she will be discharged according to

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail. FOR ANNAPOLIS,

Cambridge and Easton.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND leaves Balti-DAY 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 own-LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

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

PHILIP MACKEY.

PHILIP MACKEY, · Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING
MR. LOWE'S HOTEL,
THE subscriber has opened an assortment
of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among

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

phy and Atlas Adams' do. do. Testament Wilson's do. do. Greek Exercises Academical Reader Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Introduction to do. Vilgil Sullust Sequel to do. English Grammars Cæsar Graca Minora

Spelling Books Gough, Pike, Jess and Græca Majora Smart's Ci Bennett's Arith-Melie, &c. &c.
Also, Slates, Pencils,
Paper, Blank Books,
Lead Pencils, &c.
EDWARD MULLIKIN. Clarke's Homer Viri Romae listoria Sacra Muir's Syntax July 10

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAI LORS, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to JAMES L. SMITH.

Easton, Md. Oct. 23d, 1832. (G) Sw N. B. A little CASH from persons in-debted to me, would be thankfully receiv-

A BOY WANTED.

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 in
the bulk, with trees in front. dustry and an amiable disposition.

Applications will be received until the first

of January next, but to save trouble none nee apply but such as have the above qualifica-

WM. H. & P. GROOME. Easton, Dec. 4. Swt

REMOVAL.

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

MULLUNERY AND FANCY STORE

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

Revision of the laws of Maryland DERSONS wishing to be supplied with co Lett SONS wishing to be supplied with colpies of the report made by the gentlemen
appointed to Revise the Laws of this State,
preparatory 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 a

Editors throughout the State will please give the above one insertion. dec 11

Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart & Wagon Wrighting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the at and 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 finiber, 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 aithfully and promptly executed.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

dec 18 3w G

Easton and Baltimore Packet



THE SCHOONER EDGAR, A new and commodious vessel having re-cently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and Genilemen, is intended to resume the occupa-

The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore, on Sunday the 15th inst. leaving Easten Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore exery 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 found to see from Baltimore. and fifty cents and found, to or from Balti-more. Freights of all kinds will be thankfully received and panctually executed.
ROBINSON LEONARD.

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 want ing on his part, to afford a general satisfac tion, 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 Hughlett, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of ephen 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 shewn 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 a

mount of the sales to be \$3,581 82. P. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON.

True Copy, Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk. dec 4 (G)

> 350 NEGROES WANTED.

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

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, THE subscribers wish to engage in their fice, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, Store a smart active boy of good moral habits, at his residence, above the intersection of

> JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. miy 29 Baltimore.

REMOVAL. SAMUEL MACKEY

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

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, aritable to the present and approaching season, 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

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 connex on with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above nam-

ed establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of his departments; and he so licits those who teel interested in his plan to furnish he mith these nish him with their address, (free of expense to him) on receipt of which he will forward to him) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Sreds, &c. for sale. In every tillage in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store, specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and label. more, with first rate seeds, prepared and label-led, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the U nited States a more eligible place than this to pply for them, as it is a recognitive in which nited States a more eligible place than this to pply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote paris of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, roots, tines, domestic animals, buoks, implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual recommend. PORTRAIT PAINTING.

M. E. MYNARTS, Portait and Minia
ter lure 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 open

next Wednesday in the House formerly occu
pied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of

his Painting may be seen,

Easton, Oct. 30

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED THE SELECT ! CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Hollure.

PROSPECTUS. IN presenting to the public a periodical en-tirely new in its character, it will be expect-ed that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish. There is growing up in the United States a nu-merous paragraphs.

merous population, with literary lastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are chesp in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideration is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading obseper, and to put it in a form that will

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Se lect Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fif-teen to twenty five days after it is published, at the triffing expense of two and a half cents, or other words, before a book could be bound Pluladelphis, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermon may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select

Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Cannongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1,25 to \$1,50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirnumbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form.—But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fitty to the common London novel. size for Five Dollars. This may not take fity-two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter; or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars,

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketch-es, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive print-ing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be called, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novely. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-pro

uced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of intro-ducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and hibits, adds a due sense of the responsibili-ty he assumes in calering for an extended and trimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental lection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary

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

conviction of its eligibility.
TERMS.—"The Select Circulating Library" will ine paper in octavo form, with three columns or

safely to the most distant post office.
It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopa dia.—Each volume will be accompanied with a

Title page and Index.
The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each, -a price at which it canno be afforded unless extensively patronused,-Payment at all times in advance

his new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for Cash.

Oct 23

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$23 00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to inresse the circulation to an excent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—
Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the
work for \$4 00, by uniting in their remittances.
Subscribers living near agents, may pay their
subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Bubscribers' names should be immediately for

Subscribers' names should be immediately for warded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

""Educes of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous inscritions, will be entitled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

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

Philadelphia, October, 1832,

Subscriptions received at this Office.

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officer's Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notice them, through the medium of the newspapers, that unless punctual payments are made, and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execu-tion, especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last year's fees as well as

the present.

I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions peretofore, and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made if the settlement of such cases are but names punctually, they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my eputies have their orders to be punctu calling for settlements, and punctuality will be

The public's humble servant, J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE. LATROBE'S JUSTICES PRACTICE-including the DUTIES OF A CON-STABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE ATTHIS

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued N SATURDAY, (at noon) IN BACK WALK

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER

UNBER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF PRANCIS

HARLIFORN DAVIDGE TO BE REFORED THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS,

THE ART'S AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT. BRATURE, &c. Sec. 10 of

ONG established contom requires, that the ONG established contom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication shall be ushered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due fores, the subjects of which it will treat, and the primal ples by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedience to this custom, we now present ourselves to the reading public, and set of them such patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As a is much more easy to promise, then to perform we shall coofine ourselves to a glance at the direct we have chiefly in view, believing it to be the wiser course not to eache over-great easies them, may draw upon us the ridicule which unlongly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it is the public to decide, whether we shall have settleded in our aim or not. ceeded in our sim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been establish

es under the immediate suspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE wide a view to the advancement of that great cause, so essential to the permanence of our re-publican institutions, and to domestic preservati individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of in salutary principles. In order to attain the activative end, it is our wish to make *THE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every description of information relative to this month. teresting topic, and for this purpose to slice a due portion of each number to communication or e-says on the subject, coming from any qua ter where good wishes to the cause may give in to them; to notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; to the proceedings of a cieties throughout the country, and such shain cal articles se may be collected, shewing the st

vancement of the cause.
In pursuing this course, the editor is fully i ware that a paper-devoted to one subject, hove er excellent, must become tireagme, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to com-out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addtion to the above, which, by the variety, last, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, seleced from the best literary sources, and minging gay with the serious, the useful with the ples gey with the serious, the useful with the pleas ant, will render it seceptable to every readt whose taste is not vitiated by the grossest self-abandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and is-eign, so far as a weekly publication can be, su-maries of passing events, at home and abroat will be given, with notes of all new publication of importance, and such descriptions of fashio and amusements as may be harmless, and accept able to the scholar or man of lessure.

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" vil be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understand

ing, and elevate the morals of its readers, toth lieving that knowledge and virtue will always
go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the
lives of men are virtuous, will be their increaed love of information and ability to enjoy the
rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly eliciting from its workings of nature and of art, and so vice sens that as our fund of information is enlarged, vil our deposity for the exquisite enjoyments that spring from a pure and elevated standard of mor-als, be expanded, the editor will direct any abiity he may possess, to the advancement of the on

and the other.

Having thus far hinted at what the editor is tends to do, it may be proper for him to ay what he will not do. He will not admit, under any plea whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION or PARTISAN POLITICS. He will not al mit, knowingly, any thing of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will he permit himself be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and wis is not, but will, so long as he is accountable in the contents of THE GUARDIAN," accepte

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IS THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IS TELLIGENCER, will be published every be turday, on paper of the best quality, a loss size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form and in order to bring it within the most mode ate pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$1 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if per at the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the subscriptions of ten sub-cribers will be entitled to a copy gratia.—Orders to be addressed, posing paid, to John Duer, Dsq. who is authorised to receive the same.

The publication will be commenced

s sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained.

The undersigned respectfully recommend the paper to the patronage of the friends of TER PERANCE in particular, throughout the State and substitute active exertions in obtaining as STEVENSON ARCHER

President State Temperance Society N. BRICK, President Balt. Temperance Society.

(C) Subscription lists will be left at the Store of Measts. Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market street; Coale & Littell, Calvert street; Joseph

N. Toy, Market st.

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

Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors this Institution, the following scale at the officers thereof in receiving deposites of an energy subject to interest, viz.

Por deposites payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be resulted to interest, a state of the property of the state of the

bearing interest at the rate per annum of For deposites payable thirty days af-ter demand, certificates shall be issu-ed bearing interest at the rate per an-

on current accounts or deposites on current accounts or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shell be allowed at the rate of By urder, B. WILSON, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

The subscriber, having been appointed the part of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose his LANDS in Florida, is resty to receive proposals for the purchase any portion not less than one sation, or the General's Township of land. Abose 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved from sale. The terms of alwill be cash, or one-fourth in cash, and the reduce in annual instalments, satisfactorily secure with interest on the amount of cach instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land joining the city of Tallahassee; and, in referent to locality, health, fullness of climate, fertility and apption of soil to the culture of sugar, and each in unequalled by any other Township of its in the Territory of Florida.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.

Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1833, nov 27—dec 11 LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

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TUESDAY idae of the y DD W. PUBLISHE

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Dr. Wood More Property of the Common Common