

almost a... of the whole... of which is... of the poli... government... crisis in the Pen... an anxiety... a centem... debt as... were to be... they have... People of... of the island... and... They... and look... not before... determine... of the whole... unequal... is equal... that the... to an un... of ask that... because... operate as... being to... or the ordi... shall be le... the facility... be collected... I know that... on our m... we have... will be ad... to a right... of the public... heretofore... that no... can be re... of the idea... public ex... increased... that their... objects... past, have... but... defence, &... the necessity... measure... that it... to seek... will be... of heart... of the... we all know... furnished... purpose, in... improve... we ought... of a... from... For... back to the... whom it was... would be... a tribute it... in a... of gross... this argu... I would ex... by a... more of the... of the govern... a morally... your... will increase... you will... a surplus, and... mean to pro... of some of... against an... provision... or appropri... the Treasury... which the re... ved to con... ducted out... me suggest... of a... articles, and... and articles, to... a scheme, her... on their... to foreign... of competition... when en... ranging... cent I be... to a... to be... prohibition, he... on his resolution... existing system... advocated by... of the duties... articles... is, that it... 90,000,000... to be... 100,000,000... That if... of the govern... necessary, changing... and corrupting... to be creat... a single... which needed... position, when... to be in... one... to be... to this... from all... the necess... of the... of the... a list of some... or just... articles shall... revenue... is to be... of hundred... woollens, and... and comfort... are... a free people...

to see an attempt made to reduce the taxes on olives and capers, anchovies and brans, fruits, mace, cloves, nutmegs, precious stones, all interior ornaments, corals, pearls, jewelry, and billiard flowers, billiard balls, battores and shuttlecocks, coral beads and gold snuff boxes, silver spectacles and ivory-headed canes, velvets and laces, small muslins and gros de Naples, camel's hair shawls, morocco and prunella shoes, fine cambrics, plated chafing dishes, porcelain and china dinner and tea sets, gold watches, Cologne water, Champagne, Burgundy wines, oranges and pine-apples, embroidery, ivory fans, fine Irish huck, pier glasses, centre tables, gilt books, pier looking-glasses, vermilion and macaroni, Italian muslin, mantle ornaments, rouge, essences and court plaster, chessmen, sweet scented soap, silk stockings, tooth powder, wax dials, and a hundred other things used by the rich. We say, it is one of the grandest farces ever played off upon a free people, that such articles as those we have enumerated, should be exempted from taxation, whilst iron and sugar, woollen cloth and flannel, and many other necessities of life, which are required to render the situation of our working people comfortable, should continue to be heavily and unqually burdened.

I ask for the reason for this distinction which relieves luxuries from taxation, and throws them upon the necessities of life; which burdens the poor and exempts the rich; and I am told it is necessary to protection. Whose protection? Why, the wealthy proprietors of manufacturing stock, men who are realizing enormous dividends, drawn from the pockets of the people. Sir, no other reason for this distinction has been, or can be given; for it is acknowledged by all the world, that luxuries are the proper subjects for taxation, and ought rightly to be taxed higher than the necessities of life. But here the manufacturers interpose their claims, and the claims of justice are disregarded. Again, sir, these are articles of general consumption; at least among the wealthy; and consumed equally, too, all over the country; and yet they must come in duty free, and the whole revenue of the country be levied on articles, in relation to which the duties operate most unjustly and unqually; being in truth a burden upon certain portions of the people, and a burden upon others, and yet the Senator tells us he had hoped that such a proposition as this would not only have met the approbation of all parties, but would have been received as a concession to the complaints of the South. How it was possible for the gentleman to have indulged such an expectation, I am utterly unable to comprehend. Sir, what single concession, or the slightest approach towards it, is made by such a proposition? Does it consist in agreeing to take off six millions of taxes, when the demands on the Treasury are to be reduced to double that amount? Has the South uttered one word of complaint against the duties which it is proposed to reduce? No. These were imposed for revenue, and against duties fairly levied for that purpose, they never complained. It is as protection, that they have been so long, and so earnestly remonstrating; and, to quiet their discontent, the proposition is gravely submitted, to take off all the revenue duties, and to leave the protecting duties untouched. Sir, it is not so much the amount of this tax, as its inequality and injustice, which has roused the whole South to determined opposition. And how is it proposed to relieve our complaints? By aggravating that inequality, and by protecting the duties which operate as a tax upon us, and a bounty upon the tariff States. We insist that it is a violation of the principles on which our Government is founded, and reduces us to a state of "colonial vassalage"; and this it substantially does, if we are not mistaken in its operation, and Mr. Grattan's definition of a colony is the true one—"a country governed in reference to the interests of another."

Sir, if we are right, this scheme amounts to neither more nor less than a proposition to relieve the tariff States from all taxation, and to throw the whole burden of the government upon the other States. It is admitted, that the protection enjoyed by the former, even now exceeds the amount of the taxes which they pay, but still they do pay their equal portion of duties on the unprotected articles. But when these are taken off they will be relieved from taxes altogether. Gentlemen who now hear me, remember, that when the tariff of 1823 was under discussion, a Senator from a tariff State rose in his place, and supported the bill on the single ground that it operated as a bounty of a million of dollars per annum to the State he represented. Let us assume that calculation to have been correct, and that the State in question now pays half a million in taxes on the unprotected articles. When you take off the tax and leave the bounty, the bounty will obviously be increased by just half a million, and the State in question will be relieved entirely from taxation. Such is the compromise proposed to the South. The evils of which we complain are to be increased—the protecting system is to be riveted upon the country beyond all hope of relief; and, we are told, we ought to receive all this as a concession.

The policy proposed in the amendment which I have submitted, is founded on the just principles I have advocated. The arrangement of the details we are willing to leave to the committee. We do not propose to destroy, or even to injure, the manufacturers. We are willing they should have the incidental protection afforded by a fair revenue system, and on any plan of reduction, the duties and charges on the foreign manufacturer will not fall short of 33-1/3 per cent; and surely, Sir, if with a protection equal to one-third of the cost of the article, our manufactures cannot be maintained, they ought to be abandoned at once, since nothing can be clearer than that they would then be sustained at a certain loss to the country. We do not insist on an immediate reduction, to the lowest revenue standard. As the public debt is not yet paid, we are willing that the reduction on the protected articles should be gradual—and spread, if gentlemen please, over two or three years; and, if they desire it, we will not object to making an immediate reduction on the unprotected articles, of 10 or 15 per cent. The immediate effect of this plan, so far from being injurious to the manufacturers, will, I am persuaded, serve rather to strengthen them, and give in its ultimate results, no manufacturing will be injured that does not depend on protection for its existence, and is not sustained at the public expense. Suppose the duties on the protected articles were now reduced ten percent below their present rates, & by subsequent steps carried down gradually to the revenue standard, what would be the effect of this first reduction of ten per cent? If a yard of English cloth cost a dollar, paid a duty of fifty per cent, and with the addition of charges, could be retailed at two dollars, the effect of this reduction would only be to reduce the price to one dollar and ninety cents. So that the protection to the American manufacturer would be lessened only five per cent.

Now if this provision were accompanied by an immediate reduction of the duties on the unprotected articles from fifty per cent to fifteen, would not the manufacturers derive some compensation in the diminished cost of every article which enters into their consumption? and if, in addition to this, there should be a considerable reduction of duties on the raw material, I would submit to their serious consideration whether their condition then would be worse than it is now. The true policy of the manufacturers, it appears to me, consists in obtaining their raw materials cheap, and having their expenses diminished by taking off unnecessary taxes on their consump-tion. Sir, if this is to become a manufacturing country, we must look to the markets of the world. A feeble and sickly existence may be pre-erred at home by a system of protection and of bounties—but to be put on a sure foundation, and to acquire that vigor, strength, and energy, which will enable them to enter into successful competition abroad, with the manufacturers of other countries, it is necessary that they should be prepared for the contest, by being left, in a great measure, to their own unaided efforts. In one respect, the U. S. does possess an advantage over all the world, of which it seems to me, it would be madness not to avail ourselves. We can reduce the cost of production in every department of industry, to the very lowest rates. Our People are not necessarily borne down by an almost insupportable weight of taxation. We have no debt which can never be paid—no burthensome establishments—no King, Lords, and Commons, to get out the substance of the People. In this consists our greatest advantage, and it would be our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of it to the fullest extent. This, sir, is not only the favorable moment for adjusting this great question, but if it is suffered to pass away, it can never be recalled. The manufacturers now can be let down without a shock, from the position to which they have been so unjustly elevated. They will now be remunerated for any diminution of their protection; but if the plan proposed in the gentleman's resolution should prevail, the immediate effect will be an increase of their protection, an enlargement of their bounty, and, of course, if these are to be reduced hereafter, the shock will be much greater than that to which they would now be subjected. Sir, I do consider that, in making my proposition, I am proving myself a true friend to the manufacturers—and that they are their worst enemies (whatever they may themselves believe) who would adopt the policy embraced in the gentleman's resolution. In this opinion, sir, I find I am not singular. The manufacturers themselves, and some of their ablest and most zealous advocates, have avowed the same sentiments. In a work just put into my hands, containing an exposition of evidence, about to be submitted to Congress, in support of the memorial of the free trade convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, (a work to which I earnestly invite the attention of every member of this body,) I find some extracts from the Register of Hecckthorn Niles, certain lyrics of the protecting system, which furnish me decisive authority in favor of my opinion. I here find a letter from a person who is represented to be an extensive manufacturer, in which he says:

"The only true friends of the manufacturers are those who seek to repeal the ridiculous tariff of 1823. Put a duty of revenue alone on cloths, and remove the duty on wool. It would be much better for us, if we were placed in England, than we could be here, with our present bounties and advantages, make cloth, and to New York, pay the duties, and make more money than we do now. The difference is in the stock; and this difference is attributable to the absurdities of the American system, as it stands. The duties on dye stuffs, oil, soap, and wool, taken in connexion with the derangement of trade, by making the manufacturer an exporter, amounts to a much higher protection to the foreigner, than all the tariff affords to us. Such are the facts, and such the fruits, of the 'System' which the American manufacturer has toiled to support."

Thus, sir, it will be seen that we who propose to repeal the tariff of '23, are the only true "friends of the manufacturers," and that they are their enemies who are striving to perpetuate the "absurdities of the American System." Next we have the opinions of Mr. Niles himself, "that the act of 1823 was the result of a political bargain, and passed on principles disreputable to a Congress of the United States," to which he enlightened the author of the exposition very justly adds, "that nothing can be more obvious than the folly of pretending to encourage manufacturing industry, and at the same time to tax the raw materials, iron, lump, flux, wool, lead, indigo, and other component parts of manufactures, and constituting the principal value of them, from fifty to two hundred per cent." And here I am willing to stand on my ground.

The gentleman's complaint of fraud upon the revenue—fraudulent invoices, and smuggling—but it is his system which has produced these evils. Smuggling, from the very nature of things, must exist, when the duties exceed the gross expense of the illicit intercourse. For a reason, sir, the high moral sense of a young and uncorrupted people, may oppose some obstacle to these practices. No government on earth can prevent them. Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power, was unable to maintain his continental system. His prohibitions and restrictions were constantly violated with impunity. Yet, sir, he who spouted with kingdoms, who constructed thrones as the ruins of empires, and appointed the officers of his household to fill them; whose armies were his custom house officers, who drew his cartons around the nations which he conquered, was utterly unable to put down the great principles of free trade. It has been well said, sir, "that when all Europe was obedient to his yoke—the antagonist disputed his command, set at naught his edicts, laughed to scorn his power, and overthrew his policy." How is it with England, that she gets left surrounded with a thousand ships, and thirty thousand guardians of her revenue? Sir, do we not all know that smuggling is there a profitable trade, and that the revenue laws of England are constantly violated with impunity? And how is it in Spain? A modern traveler asserts that there are a hundred thousand persons in that unhappy country who live by smuggling; and that there are thirty thousand others, paid by the government, to detect their practice; but who are in league with the offenders. And as to the condition of things in our own country, the gentleman has told us a tale this day, which if he be not himself deceived, shows what fearful progress these practices have already made. The time was when smuggling was absolutely unknown anywhere, in this country; and still it is in the South States. It is your protecting system which has introduced it. It is the natural consequence of high duties—the evil was foretold, and, as we predicted, it has come upon us. The protecting system has already, in the minds of many, removed the odium which formerly rested on this practice. Sir, when these gentlemen shall become practical, what

think you will become of that system? How long will it last after the payment of duties shall come to be considered as a badge of servitude?

Mr. President, the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky is, that the protecting system, as it now stands upon your statute books, shall remain untouched—that all its contradictory provisions, its absurdities, injustice, and inequality, shall be maintained inviolate. Let us look, then, at some of the existing provisions of this system. Some of them, in the exposition to which I have before referred, are detailed with a clearness to which nothing can be added by me. Here are tables of the duties on woollens, flannels, baizes, and carpeting, ranging from 45 to upwards of two hundred per cent. I will read a few extracts in illustration of the effects of the duties. Here Mr. Hayne read several extracts from the work in question, showing that the duties on coarse woollens, such as are used by stage drivers, waiters, and other laborers, for great coats, pea-jackets, &c. are so exorbitantly taxed, that the price of the article is about "three times the price which the English laborer has to pay for the same kind of clothing"—that the Western farmer, in consequence of the high duty, is compelled to pay for dollars a yard for cloth which costs the English farmer but one dollar seventy five cents; that flannels, so indispensable to all the women and children in the country, are subjected to a duty of from ninety to one hundred and fifty per cent, whereby an article which cost in England from eight to nine cents, is sold here for twenty cents, and that which cost in England twenty nine cents, our manufacturer can obtain fifty cents for; that cottons are charged with a duty of from twenty five to two hundred per cent, whereby the cost to the American consumer is, in many instances, increased one half; and that the duty upon iron is from an hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty per cent. On this point, Mr. Hayne read from the report on the blacksmith's petition, made to the Senate during their last session, and quoted the testimony of John Sargent, a witness examined on oath before the Committee, from which it appeared, "that under the existing rate of duties a ton of hammers and axes cost imported for the use of the American manufacturer of those articles at a less cost than the bar iron from which they are made, that wheel-iron has actually been imported, in a finished state for about forty acres dollars a ton, which bar iron, suitable for the purpose, is selling for about ninety dollars the ton, that ten-tray can be imported for half the price of the raw material out of which they are manufactured, knitting needles for a hundred and forty three dollars a ton less than the raw materials out of which they are made, that a ton of chain cables can now be imported into this country at a less cost than the rods out of which they are made; and that the necessary consequence has been, that a number of workers in iron, and of mechanics, estimated at one hundred thousand, had their profits so diminished, that Mr. Sargent had declared, that he had never seen a blacksmith so poor, or carrying on a less prosperous business, than those of the United States, owing as he believed, to the high duties they are compelled to pay on their raw iron."

Look, continued Mr. Hayne, though you whole protecting system; your duties every where are so arranged as to fall most heavily upon the poor. The poor man is taxed five dollars upon a coat, which cost him ten, and a rich man ten upon one which cost him forty—a tax of eight dollars upon coarse cottons for his waist and cap, which cost no more than eight, and the rich man but eight dollars for what cost him upwards of fifty. Can any higher tax be levied upon any article? The system of minimums, to impose a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem on cotton goods but to provide, that, if they should cost less than forty-five cents per square yard, they shall be deemed and taken to have cost thirty-five cents and pay duty accordingly; that a coat of any price, or any other article, shall be deemed to cost the price of the raw material, and that goods which cost more than one dollar shall be deemed and taken to have cost two dollars and a half. This is like imposing an income tax of fifty per cent, and then providing that every man's income shall be deemed and taken to be three thousand dollars, or a tax of fifty cents per gallon upon stills, and providing that every still shall be considered as containing fifty gallons. Now, are gentlemen prepared to say that such a system as this, with all its imperfections on its head, is to be held as sacred as the laws of the Medes and Persians? I trust not.

Let not gentlemen so far despise themselves as to suppose that the opposition of the South to the protecting system is not based on high and lofty principles. It has nothing to do with party politics, or the mere elevation of men. It rises far above all such considerations. Nor is it influenced chiefly by calculations of interest, but is founded in moral and imperishable principles. The instinct of self-interest might have taught us an easier way of relieving ourselves with every article embraced in the protective system, free of duty, without any other participation on our part, than a simple consent to receive them. But, sir, we have scored in a contest for our rights, and we are determined to maintain them to the end. The spirit with which we have entered into this business, is a spirit that which was kindled in the bosom of our fathers, when they were made the victims of oppression, and if it has not departed from us in the same way, it is because we have cherished the strongest feelings of conformity to the wishes of our brethren, and the warmest and most devoted attachment to the Union. If we have been, in any degree, divided among ourselves in this matter, the source of that division, let gentlemen be assured, has not arisen so much from any difference of opinion, as to the true character of the oppression, as from the different degrees of hope of redress. All parties have for years past been looking forward to this crisis for the fulfilment of their hopes, or the condemnation of their fears. And God grant that the result may be auspicious.

Sir, I call upon gentlemen on all sides of the House to meet us in the true spirit of conciliation and concession. Remove, I earnestly beseech you, from among us, this never failing source of contention. Dry up at its source this fountain of the waters of bitterness. Restore to the country which has been disturbed, that mental affection and confidence which has been impaired. And it is in your power to do it this day—but there is but one means under Heaven, by which it can be effected—by doing equal justice to all. And be assured, that he who vision the country shall be indebted for this blessing, will be considered as the second founder of the Republic. He will be regarded, in all after-times, as the ministering angel visiting the troubled waters of our political dangers, and restoring to the element its healing virtues.

I will conclude by invoking the authority of one whose name is deservedly dear to the American People, whose life was the practice of virtue; from whose lips these constantly flowing lessons of political wisdom, and whose example will be to the remotest generations a light to our feet, and a lamp to our path. The restorer of that liberty which Washington achieved, the man who saved the Constitution even at its last gasp—I mean Thomas Jefferson.

In Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural Address, he bears the following strong testimony in favor of the true American System:

"Entertaining a true sense of our equal rights to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisition of our own industry, and enlightened by a benign religion... with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people?"

"Still one thing more, fellow-citizens—a wise and frugal government, which, restraining man's injurious one another, shall leave the laborer free to regulate his own pursuits of industry and improvement—and shall not take from the month of labor, the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to secure the circle of our felicity."

"The Legislature, gentlemen, and all who are entrusted with the administration of our public

business on hand, and but little of a public nature completed. The apportionment bill is still before the house of representatives, with a probability that it will pass it as originally reported with a ratio of 4:1,000. On the 23rd the house passed a bill to give effect to a commercial arrangement between the U. S. and Columbia.

In the Legislature of Maryland we find nothing done of immediate interest to our readers generally, except the refusal of the house of delegates to confirm the law of last session, in regard to the offices of Registers of Wills and Clerks of County Courts.

Latest from Europe.—The dates are to the lat. from London, and 2d of Dec. from Liverpool. The cholera, though it does not appear to increase, still prevails at Sunderland. For 1000 to 1200 are estimated to have been killed or wounded in the disturbances at Lyons. The place remained in the hands of the populace. The mayor of Lyons, and Marshals Sout and Mortier had left Paris for the disturbed district. It is said Don Miguel had ordered a forced loan from the merchants of Lisbon and Oporto, of \$340,000, to enable him to defend the country against Don Pedro.—The Cape de Verd Islands have declared for Donna Maria.

Wm. B. Hoitman, Esq. bearer of the ratification on the part of the Sultan, of the treaty between the U. States and Turkey, has arrived at Boston.

The amount of duties accrued at the New York Custom House during the year 1831, was upwards of Twenty Million Dollars.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Bank Directors on the part of the State of Maryland:—

By the House of Delegates.—George Howard for the Bank of Baltimore.

By joint ballot of the two houses.—Francis Neal, and Joseph J. Speed, for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.

Nicholas Brewer, jr. and George Wells, for the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

William Clark and James Price, for the Branch Bank at Easton.

John Whann, for the Elkton Bank.

John Van Lear, jr. and John Walgomet, for the Hagerstown Bank.

BALTIMORE, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 7. 1832.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON,
of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
of New York.

Martin Van Buren is nominated by the New York Courier and Enquirer for the office of Vice President of the United States, the editors of which paper state their intention to kill under that banner until the Baltimore convention in May. We give them the right hand of fellowship.

We cannot but express some surprise at the result of the deliberations in the Senate of the U. S. on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as minister to England. That distinguished individual had excited the mortal hatred of the whole anti Jackson party, we have long since known; but that there should not be found among the opponents of the administration in the Senate, a man, who could so far divest himself of the prejudices of party, as to consent to his holding a station of distinction in the Government is more than we have ever before believed. The vote it seems, was a tie. The Vice President giving the casting vote against Mr. Van Buren.

But it becomes proper to put such of our readers as may not have seen the debates on this subject, in possession of the leading arguments used by the opposition in support of the course which they have pursued. On the part of the friends of Mr. Clay, they say, that Mr. Van Buren has compromised the dignity of the Government in his instructions to Mr. McLane, our late minister to England, in regard to the late negotiation concluded with that Government, that he has waived as president certain claims set up by Mr. Adams, and which were waived even by Mr. Adams in the latter part of his Administration; that he has given to the negotiations a party character, and solicited as a boon to his party, what he had a right to demand as a right to his government. By the friends of Mr. Calhoun, in addition to the above, he is designated as the prime mover of all the disturbances in the former cabinet of the President; as an intriguer, factious and aspiring, destitute of moral and political principle.

These are the ostensible reasons for his rejection; the true reasons, we think, no man can doubt. The success of our foreign negotiations, while under his direction and control, has excited the eternal hatred of Mr. Clay and his partisans; the agency which he had in breaking down the late administration will never be forgotten. He is designated in their journals as the master spirit of the Jackson party, and when they find it impossible to break down the President and the party, they level their aim at Mr. Van Buren, in anticipation of his becoming the future candidate of the party.

By Mr. Calhoun and his friends he is looked upon as the individual who has stood between him and the object of his longings and aspirations; the man who has robbed him of his brightest prospects, and, unless check it in its course, will consign him to eternal oblivion.

For our own part we have not heretofore been the advocates of Mr. Van Buren, either for the Vice Presidency or the Presidency. We have been willing to leave these matters to future events, and to give our feeble support to the man who should be designated by the party as the most worthy of our united admiration. To the policy of the present administration, which we believe to be the true republican policy, and which is understood to be advocated and supported by Mr. V. B., we shall adhere as before.

The course pursued by the opponents to Mr. V. B., to put him down, we cannot but think ill judged. They have designated him as the man they most fear, the man they most hate. This of itself must deprive him the more to his party. We are prepared, it will be seen, to give him our support for the Vice Presidency. To place him at the head of that body, which has attempted to disgrace him with his country, and with Europe, would be retributive justice.

We have an excellent article from the Globe on the subject of this rejection, wherein the editor holds the Senate accountable, equally with the President and his cabinet, for the instructions to Mr. McLane. It will be remembered, that when the President, on the 26th of May 1830, asked Congress for a law authorizing him to open our ports, in the event of Mr. McLane's succeeding in effecting an arrangement of the West India trade question, he submitted the instructions and correspondence. This being the case, the editor of the Globe argues, very justly, that that was the time for the Senate to question the correctness of the instructions. If the honor and dignity of the country was to be compromised, then it could have been prevented, and it was the duty of the Senate to interpose. Not having done so, the editor concludes that, if guilt attaches, the Congress, as a body, must participate. We will, however, give the article entire next week.

The following is the vote on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren:

Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Benton, Brown Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tilton, Troup, Tyler, W. H. Wilkins. Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Fox, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Nauvau, Poindexter, Robbins, Ruggles, S. Young, Sillibe, Sprague, Tompkins, Wagnam, Webster.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President determined the question in the negative.

In our next we intend to give a portion of the speeches in secret session of the Senate, on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. The reasons assigned by the different speakers against Mr. Van Buren being almost invariably the same, but one or two on each side, will suffice to put our readers in possession of the merits of the case.

Mr. Hayne's Speech is given entire in this morning's paper, to make room for which we were compelled to omit almost every thing else. We experience the less regret for this, however, when we reflect that the speech is one which will recommend itself to the careful and candid attention of every reader. The subject itself, is one of an all-engrossing nature; and the manner in which it is treated by this accomplished orator, is not less interesting.

The legislative proceedings of this body, up to the 31st ult are received.

JAMES COBURN
HAS commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore street, No. 23, one door east of Frederick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Square, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Conroy's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping.

A general assortment of DRY GOODS.
Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish, and Domestic, among which are:
Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres
Do red and green Flannels; and green serge and frieze Cloths.
Do to green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths. Ladies' super brown cloths.
Super fashionable drab, fawn, beige, coriathian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.
Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans-down Vestings.
Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.
Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.
Do white Welch and Extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.)
Do red and green Flannels; and green serge and frieze Cloths.
Do printed Flan and Table Covers, (some extra size.)
Do 5-4 and 10-4 Linen Damask and Table Diapers.
Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lavins.
Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians & Bombazines.
Do Carolina Plaids and Norwich Grapes.
Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazines.
Super black Italian Lustreings.
Heavy black sheenings and sarsanetts.
Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Napa.
Super blue and jet black Gro de Napa, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Indes.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins and Black Morles.
Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and Black Crapes de Lyons.
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian Grapes and Crapes Lisse.
Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics.
Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Carvets.
Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss-Muslins.
Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jacksonett Muslins.
Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattinge, Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobnets.
Do Thread and Bobbinet Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)
Do French needle world's muslin do.
Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns.)
Do Lace and Muslin Collars.
Do Tippets and Collarettes.
Do French needle world's Milan collars and Dentize Capes.
Ladies' and infants rich lace caps.
Miles' Fur Tippets, rich printed crapes.
Embroidered and cornered gauze Handkerchiefs.
Plain and Lithographic berge, poplin and silk do.
Rich Tibbet wool and merino Handkerchiefs & shawls.
Extra white, black and scarlet 15-4 merino long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool).
Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Merino long shawls.
Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules.
Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnet ribbons.
Do gauze, satin and plain Taffeta do do Extra rich gauze cap, and waist and fancy Bell Ribbons.
Super Flang, Bandana, Pongee and fancy Handkerchiefs.
Do white wis and fancy colored cravats.
Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs.
Super bronze and fashionable Friars large supply.
Do American and rich London Furnitures.
Do plain striped and fancy checked Ginghams.
Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hosi.
Ladies' and Misses' white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hosi.
Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vignona cotton and silk half Hosi.
Ladies' and Misses' super, fancy embroidered white black and coloured horse hair gloves and mitts.
Ladies' and Misses' beaver and white and black English silk gloves.
Gent. super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves.
Do do white, woodstock and black and white silk gloves.
Worsted cotton, cotton and Linen Floss, Clark's wool cut, cotton and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings.
Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side, and Neck Combs.
Pearl and fancy buttons for boys.
Kirby's patent pins.
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes.
Ladies' rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles.
Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery, Ladies' super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels, Drying buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Hats.
Super, black and white Tabby, Velvet and marking canvases.
Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas.
Do Cambric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality.) Ladies' corded skirts.
Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style).
Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirt, muslin and shooings.
Apron and furniture checks.
Dorchester and Amosk ag Ticks.
Super 14 white Marseilles Quills.
Run-in and heavy 10-4 Barnley shooings and Ticks.
Super, heavy plain and printed Flanr Cloths.
Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting.
Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs.
Green and black Worsted Fringes.
Paper Hangings and green cotton for Blinds.
Super English oil cloths, cotton Washings.
Do Willy rug, Point and Dutch Blankets.
Heavy Kerseys and checked Linseys, (for servants).
J. C. would take it as a particular favor if any of his Readers should have goods to sell in the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment of

DRY GOODS
in his store as in any in the city and as cheap
Baltimore, Feb. 7.

even of any very considerable modification of the obnoxious tariff, although the subject is recommended to the consideration of Congress. But the most remarkable passage in the Address is that, in which the President alludes to the flourishing state of the finances. The Whole of the National Debt, he observes, may be expected to be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of his administration, that is to say—in the course of the ensuing twelve months. Gen. Jackson was placed at the head of the government. When will an English monarch be able to come to parliament with so gratifying an announcement?

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. JANUARY 16, 1832.

THE TARIFF.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. BOULDIN on the 27th of December, ult.

When the motion was made on Friday, that the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, Mr. Davis had the floor, and was replying to the remarks of Mr. Cambreleng, on a resolution he had proposed to offer, should the amendment of Mr. Stewart to Mr. Bouldin's resolution on the subject of the Tariff be withdrawn.

The resolution of Mr. Bouldin is in the words following:—
Whereas, in certain parts of the United States ad valorem duties are laid on various articles of import, but the per centum duty required is not laid on the cost or value at the place of production, but on that cost with all charges (except insurance) added, and with 10 or 20 per cent. added to that aggregate.

Resolved, therefore, that the Committee of Commerce be instructed to inquire into the practical effect of these laws, and report to the House the actual per centum on the prime cost, which is imposed by them. That they also inquire how far these duties are, in effect, prohibitory, setting forth as distinctly as they can the various descriptions of imports that are thus interdicted our shores, and so far as may be practicable, to state the costs and charges at which such interdicted goods might be imported.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., had on Friday suggested the following amendment, which he wished to offer, if Mr. Stewart would withdraw his resolution.

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gentleman, and might be called poetical vagaries in figures. It must have been his recreation in moments of leisure; for it is the extravagance of cent per cent upon supposed cases of duties relating to bookings, baizes, lion skins, tollinets, kerseys, and other still more singular names, some of them unknown to any man, except in the vocabulary of some shrewd collector of the customs, or of some learned technical merchant. It is a fine exhibition of extravagance, for the cent per cent is run up, I believe, not only to an 150 but to 300.

I am charged with smothering this document, with keeping its all prevailing light from the American People. Smothering it! I would not if I could blow out the smallest taper lighted by the intellect of the gentleman to illuminate free trade, even if it vainly struggled to rival the noon-day glare of the sun. No, let these figures in buckram go forth again to the world—let them strut their hour in the newspapers once more—let them thus revive the recollections of the people, for I doubt not their memory has been as false and treacherous as mine in this matter. It is some years since they were published, and the people are still obstinate or obtuse, for they have not or will not be convinced—let them go their way, but let the people see whether the people remain impenetrable—whether they still refuse to be convinced in spite of this mass of information.

The gentleman says, the People are deceived as to the minimum in the woollens bill. They ought to be enlightened, and they shall be enlightened. There are some reminiscences in relation to this matter. Some historical facts, which some persons here are acquainted with, and some probably are not; and I will take this occasion to recur to one or two of them.

The worthy gentleman repeats that the people are deceived, because he says the people are deceived by it, and he seems to approach these minimums on woollens with as much care and caution as if he were afraid of being felled. Now, in relation to some of the specific duties in this law of 1828, let us look back into the journal of that time. I recollect the gentleman in his place in this House declared he would vote, and he did vote, to keep on a specific duty of seven cents a pound on coarse wool, when at the moment it could be purchased abroad for half the money.

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wool gives employment, constant and unceasing, to from five to six dollars of agricultural capital. I will throw out some data which may not be precisely accurate in its application, but which will show that it will enable every one who chooses to investigate the subject, to satisfy himself that there is no error in the general inference I have made. Suppose we take a woollen mill costing \$100,000, which is a far greater sum than most of them cost for the greater portion of the establishments are on a moderate scale; such a mill, if built with economy, would employ from 160 to 170 persons in it, and would work up annually about 200,000 pounds of wool. I will not undertake to state with precision how many sheep it would take to produce this quantity for me, but informed how much the average shearing in this country is, of wool in a good condition for the market. We have some information on this head as to foreign countries in Germany, including Hungary, Galicia, and Prussia Poland, they clip two pounds a head in Spain and Portugal, one and a half, in France, two and a half; in England, three and three fourths. The wools, however, of France and England are of inferior quality to those of Germany, Spain, and Portugal. If our sheep yield two pounds at a clipping, then such a factory would take the wool of 100,000 sheep annually. There is some difference of opinion as to the quantity of land required to keep that number of sheep; some allow three and some four to the acre for the season, including summer and winter; this is also a matter that every one can adjust upon his own experience or information and determine the value of the land required. It will take less of agricultural produce to sustain the laborers and horses employed by such a mill, about the value of \$2000 annually. I shall not undertake to estimate the value of the land necessary to yield this amount of produce annually. Every farmer, however, can do it, for he knows what the surplus of his labor is worth. But an estimate founded upon this data may be made as gentlemen please; the amount of agricultural capital to which the woollens business gives employ will be found to greatly exceed the capital vested in the manufacture of the goods, and will amount, I think, upon any reasonable valuation, to five or six times as much.

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than the statute value of our coins, and as it is also there a mere article of merchandise, our coins will not sell there for the same as they pass there. These circumstances only cause perplexity, and it is time his government looked into the matter, and conformed its laws to the actual value of the precious metals. On the whole, these are matters which ought to receive attention, and I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will withdraw his amendment, and let the sense of the House be expressed upon my proposition.

Mr. Cambreleng rose in reply. He, perhaps, owed an apology to the gentleman from Massachusetts. He certainly did, if on Friday last he had uttered any thing harsh or rude towards that gentleman. There was no one who stood higher in his respect—certainly none whom he should feel so little disposed to offend. But, said Mr. C. while I make this concession to the gentleman from Massachusetts, an explanation is due to myself. The gentleman has been pleased to say that we have been bobbing for a long lost document sunk by its weight in the bottom of the sea—has almost insinuated that the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Bouldin) and on the chair of the matter between us—that we had prepared our fishing rod, hook, and line, to drag up this ponderous document. What were the circumstances which caused the excitement to which the gentleman has referred. The gentleman from Virginia, some two or three weeks since, offered a resolution simply requiring some mercantile calculation which I certainly thought would be useful to every member of the House, whatever might be his doctrine, in examining the great question of a general reduction of our taxes. The resolution called for calculations about the charges of importation, freight, exchanges, transportation, &c. on woollens cotons. It required simple calculations of the duty under the various minimums when these goods were honestly imported—and a statement of such cotons and woollens as were prohibited by the heavy duties imposed by this mode of calculation, which arbitrarily imposes the duty in some instances five times the value of the article.

This, sir, was a very simple enquiry—the information sought to have been desired by every one who was certainly useful to agriculture. It was the course pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts? The moment the resolution was presented, the gentleman from Massachusetts moved to lay it upon the table. The gentleman from Virginia afterwards moved to take it up, and the House refused—he reneued the attempt—called for the Ayes and Noes—then the gentleman from Massachusetts voted for it—but for what purpose? Not, sir, to obtain the information sought for—but to propose a substitute—a sort of blanket, which effectually smothered the enquiry proposed by the gentleman from Virginia. The gentleman will read his resolution in the House; he will perceive that it would have put an end to the enquiry. He must pardon me, sir, for evincing some excitement that a gentleman of his high standing—one not surpassed in either House for candor, or ability—should endeavor, by such means, to suppress a call for information. I will support his resolution whenever he chooses to propose it, but not as an extinguisher to the enquiry proposed by the gentleman from Virginia.

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prayer that they rely upon their own efforts, and pray that Congress will let them alone. These are not the feeble creations of artificial legislation. They rest on a more solid and substantial foundation.

But, sir, I shall not go into these questions now; nor follow the gentleman from Massachusetts further in his argument. When the proper time shall arrive I hope I shall be prepared to engage in that grave and momentous debate in which most of us will be called upon to take a part. When we assembled here I had supposed that we had all come with a just and patriotic determination, to examine thoroughly every branch of revenue, and to enquire, with an impartiality, and a spirit entirely national, what branches of revenue could be dispensed with, and what reduced without detriment to the public interest. I little supposed, sir, that we were to engage in skirmishes of this character on the threshold of so grave an inquiry. I had hoped, sir, that we should go into the discussion with a mutual desire and determination to adjust the greatest question with a patriotic regard, to the interest of the manufacturer on the one side, and the consumer on the other. I shall not be driven from that course—I shall not vote for any measure calculated to shock or to agitate any branch of industry. Whatever changes are proposed should be gradual—existing interests should be justly regarded—but while these interests are thus respected, it becomes our duty to inquire whether the enormous duties now imposed upon coarse cotons, &c. from the Committee's heavier descriptions of wool, &c. &c. &c. may not be gradually reduced without injury to those interests, and whether the consumption and general industry of the country may not be relieved from oppressive taxation—whether a duty of 25 per cent, and incidental charges equal to 25 per cent, in not an adequate permanent encouragement for any branch of industry—and whether we are not imperatively called upon to reduce the extravagant rates of 75, 100, and 150 per cent. now imposed. We are approaching, sir, a dangerous crisis—one which will require the exercise of all our patriotism. It would be wise in our iron masters and sugar planters, to prepare for a crisis, and in a spirit of patriotism, to make some sacrifice of a portion of their incomes to the public good.

The public voice demands a reduction of our revenue to the measure of our annual expenditure; it may not be prudent, it may not be wise for our large capitalists to resist—Should they persist in a determination to surrender nothing, but to persevere in a system of injustice and oppression, they may postpone the reduction of our taxes, but the longer it is postponed the worse it will be for every branch of industry—they may rely upon the contest will never be terminated until our taxes are reduced.

To satisfy the gentleman from Massachusetts that we were not bobbing for the document, I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts will allow his resolution to go to the Committee on Manufactures. It calls for nothing but calculations and information which I am sure will be faithfully given by that committee, and which is all that the House can desire.

Mr. Davis observed, in explanation, that the gentleman had mistaken what he had intended to say, if he supposed him to have imputed to the gentleman from New York any dishonorable motives in the part he had taken.

Mr. Cambreleng replied, that the document to which his remarks had referred was not that which the gentleman from Massachusetts seemed to apprehend there was a design to fish up, but a different one, drawn up since.

Mr. Bouldin now addressed the House, observing that when he had at first moved the resolution, he had thought that that sort of discussion would follow, which had since occurred. He had himself desired the resolution to be what some gentleman had since said it was, as harmless and mild as Peter Fiedler's nippick of milk; but had a bottle of aquafortis been thrown in among the gentleman, it could scarcely have produced more flaming.

Resolved, therefore, that the Committee of Commerce be instructed to inquire into the practical effect of these laws, and report to the House the actual per centum on the prime cost, which is imposed by them. That they also inquire how far these duties are, in effect, prohibitory, setting forth as distinctly as they can the various descriptions of imports that are thus interdicted our shores, and so far as may be practicable, to state the costs and charges at which such interdicted goods might be imported.

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of such frauds as were alleged. But had not the law of 1828 received the sanction of that House and of the other branch of the Legislature, he should have felt himself authorized to say as soon as the law was proposed, that there was embodied in that law itself a spring of corruption that would pervade every part of the Union. Far be it from him to do aught which might prevent an inquiry, the result of which would go to show how far the previously honest course of our merchants had been corrupted by the baleful effects of that law. No acts that could be produced would surpass the conclusions his mind had drawn from the nature of the law itself. Had the gentleman opposed to him permitted a very simple inquiry to receive a direct and simple answer, he should have had no objections to their adding any other queries leading to elicit and expose existing corruption. But such was not his object, that he should have been misled by false notions that the law, they alone reaped the benefit accruing from their crime, while the fair trader obtained that inducement of profit which might remain to him after a just exposition and conscientious obedience of the law? Were the people who in fact bore the burden of all relieved by the frauds of those who improperly got their goods through the custom house?

Mr. B. asked whether the information had sought was not important to those who asked additional protection, as to those who complained of the onerous effect of the duties already in force.

He said he had almost understood the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts to contain the insinuation, that in proposing the resolution he had offered, he did not honestly desire a statement of what duties were actually paid; but had acted in consequence of a contrivance with the gentleman from New York, Mr. Cambreleng, to fish up some document which had sunk to the bottom of the sea.

Mr. Davis here interposed to explain, and said that if such had been the gentleman's understanding of his remarks, he greatly misapprehended them. He meant to impute in nothing dishonorable.

Mr. Bouldin resumed and said, that he could not presume that gentleman would have imputed to him any thing that was dishonorable.

He concluded by expressing his hope, that the House would sanction the resolution in its original form, and not overload it with an amendment, requiring in reply a mass of figures so great, that the report when obtained would be too bulky to be read, and would consequently leave the people as ignorant of the true state of things, as they were before.

Mr. Bates, of Maine, said that he had no wish to put an end to this discussion; but he observed that many gentlemen were taking notes, and probably preparing to address the House, he would move that the House do now proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, and to orders of the day. This motion was lost; and then

The House adjourned.

Resolved, therefore, that the Committee of Commerce be instructed to inquire into the practical effect of these laws, and report to the House the actual per centum on the prime cost, which is imposed by them. That they also inquire how far these duties are, in effect, prohibitory, setting forth as distinctly as they can the various descriptions of imports that are thus interdicted our shores, and so far as may be practicable, to state the costs and charges at which such interdicted goods might be imported.

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tion. A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to certain contracts and relinquish certain claims. The bill for the relief of the Kentonites of Maine, introduced by Mr. Evans, of Maine, addressed the House on the length of the resolution offered by Mr. Everett.

Several bills of a private nature were introduced in Committee of the Whole.

Monday, Feb. 6. The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, the resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett calling for a copy of a part of the treaty negotiated in 1830, with the Chickasaw Indians, was further discussed by Messrs. Johnson, Pendleton and Clayton. Mr. Johnson proposed an amendment, that the treaty call was made on a balance that treated made with Indians do within the meaning and intention of the constitution, conferring the treaty-making power on the President and Senate, but that they are compact or bargains made by authority aforesaid, as agents of the Government, &c. The discussion was arrested by the orders of the day. The bills for the relief of the heirs of William Vawter, &c. and for the relief of the heirs of John Roberts, were passed. Ten private bills were acted on in Committee of the Whole.

Wednesday, Feb. 8. In the Senate on Monday, the joint resolution, from the House, for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the birth day of Washington, was read twice and passed, and a copy of five on the part of the Senate, was read to be appointed by the Chair. The resolution submitted by Mr. Clay, for modification of the duties on sugar, was taken up, and Mr. Clay included his remarks in its support.

In the Senate yesterday, several private bills were passed. Mr. Clay's resolution on New Hampshire, spoke about his own chiefly in reply to some remarks of Mr. Mangum, who spoke some time in relation to the resolution, and before he concluded, gave way to a motion to adjourn in the House of Representatives, the resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett, in relation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Messrs. Fitzgerald and Ellsworth.

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THE TERMS

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DEBATE IN THE SENATE, ON MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

REMARKS OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. Smith had spoken in the debate on the nomination of Martin Van Buren several times. The whole of his remarks, are, however, embraced in the following speech.

Mr. President:— I have said, "that the Secretary of State is not responsible, for instructions given by order of the President;—that, the President is the only responsible person known to the Constitution."

In England agreeably to its Constitution, the King can do no wrong, and his advisers are held responsible to Parliament. Our Constitution is different, as I understand it. The law which created the State Department in 1789, is that under which every Secretary has acted and must continue to act. "This law says, "the Secretary for Foreign Affairs shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on, or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, (agreeably to the Constitution) relative to correspondences, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers or Consuls from the United States, or to negotiate with public Ministers from Foreign States or Princes, and further more, that the said principal officer, (Secretary of State) shall conduct to business of the said Department, in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time, "order or instruct."

Such, Mr. President, is the law. The Secretary can do no act without the direction of the President, and whatever he directs, (if agreeably to the Constitution), the Secretary, under the oath he takes, must perform. "What is his oath? "Well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him." What is that trust? Obedience to the instructions of the President in all cases where the Constitution is not to be violated.

I have, Mr. President, been thirty-nine years in Congress, and this is the first occasion I have ever heard any other construction set upon the law, than that the instructions given to Ministers abroad are the act of the President. All the instructions I remember from the time I was first elected, were from the President. I have never seen any instructions given to Ministers abroad, but from the President. I have never seen any instructions given to Ministers at home, but from the President. I have never seen any instructions given to Ministers at home, but from the President.

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that Senator that Mr. McLane is not made of such plant materials. No, Sir, Mr. McLane came to the point at once. He asked for what was right. He set up no silly pretensions. He frankly demanded what his country required. The Ministry tried to avoid a negotiation as they did with Mr. Gallatin. But, Sir, his firmness and frankness conquered the reluctance of the Ministry to enter into a negotiation. He convinced them, that they had departed from a rigid construction of the Act of Parliament of July 1825. In the cases of France, Russia and Spain; they could not, therefore, in justice, refuse a similar departure, in the demand of equal justice to the United States. He frankly told them that he had come for the sole purpose of opening the Colonial trade, and that if not indulged in a negotiation he would return home. Call you this, bowing and cringing at the feet of the British Ministry? Is there any cringing in the despatches of Mr. McLane? No one would say that. The truth is, Mr. President, and it ought to be known to the people, that the front of the offence is, the negotiation has completely succeeded under the instructions given by Mr. Van Buren, and as completely failed under those of another—a crime that never can be forgiven by the opponents of Gen. Jackson. They will never pardon him for his succeeding in all the negotiations, in which the preceding Administration had completely failed. For instance, the late Administration had attempted and failed, in all the following important objects, namely:—In the claims on France:—In the opening of the Black Sea to our commerce:—In making a treaty with Mexico:—In obtaining from Colombia a reduction of the duties on our produce and manufactures, and in equalizing the duties charged on our trade, with those charged to England. In all these matters, there was a complete failure by the one, and a complete success by the other administration. The successful negotiations were under the instructions of Mr. Van Buren. How then can Mr. Van Buren be pardoned by those who had failed? It is true, that the Convention with Denmark, and Brazil for seizures, had been closed, or nearly so, when the present administration came into office. Payment by Sweden was effected by Mr. Connel, the agent of the claimants, without any instructions having been received by the Charge des Affaires. The Charge acted, he told me, as a private friend of the Agent, and succeeded.

[The Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay), in a subsequent speech on this subject, remarked, that he had himself instructed Mr. Hughes, the Charge des Affaires to Sweden, to attend to the claims of our merchants against Sweden, and that the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Smith), was either mistaken or misinformed. Mr. Smith made no reply, but addressed a note to the Secretary of State for information, whether Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State, had ever given the instructions, which he asserted had been given by him to Mr. Hughes. The reply of the Secretary of State, contradicts the avowal of Mr. Clay on this point.—See note at foot of the Speech.]

The Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay), has charged Mr. McLane with having done injury to the navigating interest, by the opening of the St. Lawrence, and the Northern States, as the late Administration, "the friends of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Vermont, and Maine, to British ships, which would otherwise have been carried by our own vessels. I believe the farmers of those States do not complain. They know that their produce, sold in Montreal, is received there free of duty, and is carried to England, Ireland and the West Indies, as if it were the produce of Canada. It is of little importance to them who is the carrier, provided they get an additional market, and a better price for their produce. I regret, Mr. President, that I cannot say the credit of that important act to Mr. McLane. He, however, had nothing to do with it. It formed no part of his arrangements. The opening of that intercourse, for the articles of our produce had been done, satisfactorily by the British Government in 1826, or earlier. Now that act must have been known.

It could not fail to have been known to the Senator (Mr. Clay), then the Secretary of State. Why, then, does he now charge it as a fault committed by Mr. McLane, who had no more to do with it than the man in the moon? Nor had Mr. McLane any thing to do with the act of Great Britain, passed subsequently to the arrangement made by him; by which act, other articles of our produce are admitted free of duty into the Northern Colonies, and from thence are received in England and the West Indies, as if they were the produce of the Canada. The Senator, (Mr. Clay), complains that the produce of our farmers, bordering on Canada, is received in England on equal terms with those of Canada, thus giving a new market to a part of their articles, without which other markets might be overstocked. The Senator, (Mr. Clay), has truly said that the wheat of the States bordering on the Canada, passes into Canada, is there ground, and the flour shipped to British ports, as if it were the produce of the wheat of Canada. This has been the spontaneous act of Great Britain, adopted for her own interest, and is most certainly highly beneficial to our farmers. An immense number of sheep, hogs, horses and cattle are driven annually from Maine to Quebec and New Brunswick. The farmers and graziers of Maine differ in opinion with the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay), and are really so simple, as to believe, that their free intercourse with Lower Canada, and New Brunswick, is highly beneficial to them. Whether the intercourse with the British North American Colonies be beneficial, or whether it be injurious, the present President, on what ground does the Senator make that assertion? Few nations, if any, except our own, have ever published the instructions to their Ministers—We, therefore, cannot know what has been done. But, I hardly think it possible that such instructions never have been given. They are natural, and were for McLane alone, and never shown by him to any person. But, I infer from Mr. Hartley's language to our Commissioners at Paris, when treating for a peace, that he must have had some such instructions, as he would not otherwise have talked of a change of Ministry, as holding out a fairer prospect, of ultimately leading to a general peace.

Mr. Van Buren has also been charged, with being the father of what has been improperly called the "proscriptive system;"—or in other and more appropriate language, "the removal from office." Where is the proof? None can be produced:—all is surmise, and conjecture. I act on no such ground. When an assertion such as this is made, I want proof of its being well founded. But I absolutely deny the charge, and will offer unquestionable

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It was believed, had the confidence of the Executive. It failed to become a law, I believe from want of time to act upon it. The Senator, (Mr. Clay), has said, Mr. Canning had observed, that even if the bill had passed, it could not have been admitted as satisfactory. This observation may have arisen from its being imperfectly drawn, or from some other cause. Perhaps the British Minister expected that the President would have opened our ports by proclamation, as he [Mr. Canning], knew, that the President possessed full power to do so, under our acts of 1823 and 1824, both of which we know, had been drafted by Mr. Adams when Secretary of State.

I have deemed it necessary, Mr. President, to make these remarks in relation to the Colonial trade as a reply to the observations on this subject which have fallen from the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay). (NOTE.) The following letter, and accompanying extract from another letter, on the same subject, have been received from the Secretary of State. Washington, Jan. 30th, 1832. Samuel Smith, Esq. Senate of the United States. SIR:—I have the honor to state, in answer to your enquiry of yesterday, that the records containing the instructions of the Department to Mr. Christopher Hughes, when formerly Charge d'Affaires of the United States in Sweden, have been carefully examined, and that all which is found in them, in relation to the then claims of our citizens upon the government of that country, is given in the subjoined extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to him, dated 17th June, 1819. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, EDWARD LIVINGSTON. Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, to Mr. Hughes, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Stockholm.— Department of State, 17th June, 1819. "The President has been absent from the seat of Government, on a tour to the South and West, since the 30th March. His return to this place, in the course of two or three weeks is expected. Since his departure Mr. Russell's latest correspondence with the Swedish government, on the subject of the Stralund Claims, has been received, as well as that which followed Mr. Russell's taking leave of the Court. It is painful to perceive the perseverance of the Swedish government, in withholding the indemnity, so justly and indisputable due to our fellow citizens, who suffered by those seizures, for which not even a plausible pretence is alleged. It is still more painful to find this denial of justice, accompanied by insinuations, neither candid nor friendly, and by allegations utterly destitute of foundation. Earnestly desirous of maintaining, with Sweden, the most friendly and harmonious relations, I shall reserve, until after the President's return all further remarks on the subject."

and which, I can hardly restrain myself from pronouncing, were puerile in the extreme.

During the Session of 1832, Congress was informed, that an act was pending in Parliament, for the opening of the Colonial ports to the commerce of the United States. In consequence, an act passed, authorizing the President, in case the act of Parliament was satisfactory, to open the ports of the United States to British vessels, by his proclamation. The act of Parliament was accordingly issued, and the trade commenced. Unfortunately for our commerce, and I think contrary to justice a Treasury circular issued directing the Collectors to charge British vessels entering our ports, with the alien tonnage and discriminating duties. This order was remonstrated against, (I think) by Mr. Vaughan. The trade, however, went on uninterrupted.—Congress met, and a bill was drafted in 1823, by Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State, and passed both Houses, with little, if any debate.—I voted for it, believing that it met, in a spirit of reciprocity, the act of Parliament. This bill contained, however, one little word, "elsewhere," which completely defeated all our expectations. It was noticed by no one. The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster), may have understood its effect. If he did so understand it, he was silent. The effect of that word "elsewhere" was to assume the pretensions alluded to in the instructions. What were they? "That the produce of the United States should be received in the West Indies, on payment of the same duties, as were payable on the Produce of the North American Colonies." The British Minister said, "as well might we ask that our sugar should be received free of duty, as is the sugar of Louisiana."

The result was, that the British Government shut their colonial ports immediately, & thenceforward. The act of 1823, gave us a monopoly of the West India Trade. It admitted free duty, a variety of articles, such as—Indian Corn, Oat, Indian Meal, Pease, Beans, &c. &c. &c.

The British Government thought, that we entertained a belief, that they could not do without our produce, and by their acts of 27th June, and 5th July 1825, they opened their ports to all the world, on terms far less advantageous to the United States, than those of the act of 1823; and these are the pretensions which the instructions say, had been abandoned by the late administration. They were abandoned, Mr. President, by the following words in the instructions to Mr. Gallatin:—"That the United States consent to waive the demand which they have heretofore made of the admission of their productions into British Colonies, at the same and no higher rate of duty, as similar articles are chargeable with, when imported from one into another British Colony, with the exceptions of our produce descending the St. Lawrence and the St. John. Now, Sir, whatever difference there may be between the words "waiver," and "abandoned" in common parlance, it is in this case, a complete abandonment in diplomatic language.—What in simple truth, is after all, the great ground of objection? It is this.—Mr. McLane has made an arrangement conformably to the preceding instructions from Mr. Adams to Mr. Adams, which has been charged upon Mr. Van Buren, and what is there at home or abroad that we have not heard charged to him?—The elder Adams changed all his Cabinet, except the Secretary of the Navy. The change was approved by the Democratic party, and disapproved by the Aristocracy of the day.—A change of the Cabinet is, therefore, nothing new.—We now grove and lament over the late change, and yet never was a Cabinet more traduced than the late one, by the whole body of the opposition throughout the Union. The Cabinet certainly was such an one, as did not meet the views or approbation of the friends of the administration. They regretted in silence the selections which the President had made. The gentlemen selected were honest and honorable men.—They were my political friends, and, I may say, some of them were my personal intimates. Their dismissal has done no harm to the nation. The new Cabinet is (I believe,) more acceptable to all parties. The members of it are known to be competent to the special duties of their several departments, and equally so, as advisers in the great affairs of the nation.—What is it to the people whether A. B. C. or D. be at the head of affairs?—All the people ask, is, that their duties shall be well performed, and that they act in harmony. But the present President has held no Cabinet Councils for two years, and Mr. Van Buren is charged as being the adviser of the President to that course.—Is this mode new? I believe not.—I think Gen. Washington held no Cabinet Council, during the first two years of his administration, and I remember well, a discussion in strong terms, against the President's holding them, on the ground of their being unconstitutional. I think that General Jackson was at that time a member of Congress and perhaps he then imbibed the opinion, that Cabinet Councils were not conformable with the Constitution. Reasoning thus, I must believe, that the not assembling his Cabinet was his own act, and not in consequence of the representation of Mr. Van Buren.—The unpardonable crime of this gentleman has always been, that the President has great confidence in his talents and abilities, which all will admit he possesses, in an eminent degree.

The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster), says, that "instructions shewing a difference of opinion in the dominant party, with that of the defeated party, had never been given by any government." I ask, Mr. President, on what ground does the Senator make that assertion? Few nations, if any, except our own, have ever published the instructions to their Ministers—We, therefore, cannot know what has been done. But, I hardly think it possible that such instructions never have been given. They are natural, and were for McLane alone, and never shown by him to any person. But, I infer from Mr. Hartley's language to our Commissioners at Paris, when treating for a peace, that he must have had some such instructions, as he would not otherwise have talked of a change of Ministry, as holding out a fairer prospect, of ultimately leading to a general peace.

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I have deemed it necessary, Mr. President, to make these remarks in relation to the Colonial trade as a reply to the observations on this subject which have fallen from the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay). (NOTE.) The following letter, and accompanying extract from another letter, on the same subject, have been received from the Secretary of State. Washington, Jan. 30th, 1832. Samuel Smith, Esq. Senate of the United States. SIR:—I have the honor to state, in answer to your enquiry of yesterday, that the records containing the instructions of the Department to Mr. Christopher Hughes, when formerly Charge d'Affaires of the United States in Sweden, have been carefully examined, and that all which is found in them, in relation to the then claims of our citizens upon the government of that country, is given in the subjoined extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to him, dated 17th June, 1819. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, EDWARD LIVINGSTON. Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, to Mr. Hughes, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Stockholm.— Department of State, 17th June, 1819. "The President has been absent from the seat of Government, on a tour to the South and West, since the 30th March. His return to this place, in the course of two or three weeks is expected. Since his departure Mr. Russell's latest correspondence with the Swedish government, on the subject of the Stralund Claims, has been received, as well as that which followed Mr. Russell's taking leave of the Court. It is painful to perceive the perseverance of the Swedish government, in withholding the indemnity, so justly and indisputable due to our fellow citizens, who suffered by those seizures, for which not even a plausible pretence is alleged. It is still more painful to find this denial of justice, accompanied by insinuations, neither candid nor friendly, and by allegations utterly destitute of foundation. Earnestly desirous of maintaining, with Sweden, the most friendly and harmonious relations, I shall reserve, until after the President's return all further remarks on the subject."

speeches against a nomination having been, for the first time in the history of this Government, thrown upon the people, it is due to the person assailed, that what was suggested on the other side should be known. Mr. Fortwell is well aware that, in executing his part of this duty, he has done justice neither to the subject nor to himself.

I regret, Mr. President, that the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter), has been so long absent from his seat, not only because he has been suffering pain, but because he has been here, he could have escaped the commission of numerous errors into which he has been led. The friends of Mr. Van Buren have not obstructed inquiry into his conduct; they have challenged investigation, offered it in every way form consistent with the obligations of the Senate to its own character. The Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes), shrunk from his own reasons. It was laid aside by the votes of those opposed, contrary to the votes and wishes of the friends of those friendly to the nomination. That Senator was distinctly invited by one of the Senators of New York, (Mr. Marcy), to specify any act dishonorable to the character of Mr. V. Buren, and a pledge given that the inquiry into it should be made in the amplest manner by a Committee having all the powers necessary to the establishment of truth. The Senator from Maine was distinctly told by the Senator from S. Carolina, (Mr. Hayne), on what terms he could command his vote. He was told to cover the ground indicated, by proof, and he would join in the condemnation of the choice of the President. The Senator from Maine deliberated on this offer, and, after deliberation, abandoned his resolution leaving all to grope their way to a conclusion, as accident or prejudice might direct them. A promise was made, that he should have a Committee if he would venture upon it, and the offer was liberally and most unequivocally declined. Yet, after all this, at this eleventh hour, the Senator from Mississippi says, if the friends of Mr. Van Buren will solicit a Committee, he will give as much as he has collected, and on which his own opinion is founded, and if the Committee is not raised, he will, with this matter in his pocket, vote against the nomination, in order to preserve the morality of the nation, endangered by the bestowal of a new office on a gambling politician.

As the friend, personal and political, of Mr. Van Buren, I reject the liberal offer of the Senator, in defiance of his threatened negative upon the nomination.—Let him unite with those who, like him, are so anxious to preserve the morality of the country by rejecting a man whose most odious crime is his rising popularity and transcendent ability. The friends of Mr. Van Buren will not degrade him by asking a Committee, to free him from the suspicions engendered in the Senator's mind, in his search after correct information, from sources within his reach. His character wants no such justification. Does the gentleman wish to justify his vote? Let him propose a Committee; he shall have our concurrence. Does he desire to convince the Senate? Let him produce the private source. Information which I venture to say, like the only one he speaks of openly, is worthless in the eye of any man who is not so embittered by prejudices that he will believe a paltry editor of a paltry newspaper, and to prove what that Mr. Van Buren said that the late Cabinet was dissolved by the conspiracy of the Vice President, to drive Maj. Eaton from the Cabinet, and that he withdrew to escape the consequences of the dissolution. Sir, Mr. Van Buren holds no such conversations with persons who were once his partisans, and now his enemies. But supposing he had declared, or does entertain, the opinion imputed to him.—Is it a crime which disqualifies him for a high office, that he believes the charge made and sought to be established by the late Secretary of war? If such be the Senator's opinion, can he tell us how far the exclusion extends? The Senator's letter story is contradicted by his professional expressed opinion. What, Sir, is the most artful man in the world, proclaiming to a paltry Editor that he acted in the manner indicated, to escape the storm consequent on the dissolution of the Cabinet. If it had been true—if such had been his motive, he would have sought to conceal it from himself. No degree of confidential intimacy could have tempted an artful intriguer to such a disclosure. The story if true, proves a man, whose extraordinary prudence, and all circumstances, through a long life in the stormy politics of a vexed and turbulent State, has gained him the confidence of his friends, and called down upon him the charge of consummate artifice from his enemies, to be a silly driveller.—A simpleton, opening his budget of petty motives to one whose trade was, to thrive by making himself important by confidential and oracular disclosures in his unknown journal.

Mr. Van Buren stands in a strange condition before us; from the beginning of this Administration, before he came to the post assigned to him, until the present hour, he has held accountable by a certain description of political men in this country for all the evil that has been done and all good that has been omitted.

Now, Sir,—if he is accountable for every thing, if his hand is to be traced every where, let him have credit for the good that has, and the evil that has not, been done. Balance the account of the admitted good and evil imputed; and the result will fill the hearts of his enemies with the bitterest disappointment. But, Sir, this is not the justice intended for him.—He is responsible for all that is complained of. Let us see the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Poindexter's) catalogue. There were no Cabinet Councils.—Did the country suffer from this failure to follow the example of late administrations, from this adherence to the example of General Washington? But there was one Cabinet Council called to set on a Lady's reputation. Indeed; and this Mr. Van Buren is also answerable for; and is it true, Sir, that the honorable members of the late Cabinet, who remained so tranquilly at their posts enjoying all their emoluments and honors with becoming gratification, suffered themselves to be deprived of their accustomed rights of a seat and voice at the Council Board of deliberations on great matters of vital interest to the public, and yet obeyed the beck and call of Mr. Van Buren, to set upon a Lady's reputation! Of what stuff were they made, that they did not distinctly ascertain if this restriction of claimed right, and this insulting call upon them to step out of their appropriate spheres, was the work of Mr. Van Buren or the act of the President. If the first, why did they not demand his dismissal, and, if refused, indignantly throw their commissions in the teeth of the Chief Magistrate.

The omitted Cabinet Councils, and the single call, were no such dreadful offences until obliged to follow Mr. Van Buren's example and resign. The history of the last year, establishes the wisdom of the President in calling no Cabinet Council to deliberate, as there could have been no harmony in their consultations, and on the single quest on said to have been submitted the Ex-Cabinet have shown themselves incompetent to decide. He is not competent to decide on a Lady's reputation, who throws out of view, on the question of how she should be treated, her guilt or innocence. I will not condescend further to refer to the trash with which the public press has been loaded and polluted for months, and unless the Senator from Mississippi has better evidence than the public has yet seen, the hope of implicating Mr. Van Buren in the disturbances that preceded the dissolution of the Cabinet, is forlorn. Let us see the next crime in the catalogue of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Poindexter). Mr. Van Buren intruded the dissolution of the late Cabinet, taking care previously to secure a safe and prominent retreat in the Mission to England. It is known to every well informed man in this District that Mr. Van Buren, by his admirable temper, his conciliating manners and unwearied exertions, kept the Cabinet together long after its discordant materials were so well ascertained that its dissolution sooner or later was a matter of common speculation.—Sir, nobody doubted that the parties could not get on together, and the only surprise was, that the President did not proceed to restore harmony by the removal of those whose disagreements produced the discord. But Mr. Van Buren had the unparalleled effrontery to resign on motives of delicacy and disinterestedness, and as this mode of conduct was unusual it has excited a vast deal of surmise and wonder. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. P.) has however satisfactorily himself solved the mystery. Mr. Van Buren arranged himself into a prominent place, before he resigned, and a new Cabinet to suit his ambitious views. Now, Sir, as to the proof of this preconcerted arrangement for his accommodation and elevation. The President told somebody who was a late Secretary, that Mr. Van Buren was to go to England, and named to him the Secretaries, who were to come in; but this was after Mr. Van Buren had resigned. In the interview, it is acknowledged that Mr. Van Buren's letter of resignation was handed to this rotund repeater of confidential conversation with the Chief Magistrate.—But the Senator says it was before the letter was published—thence he concludes Mr. V. B. had made a cat's paw of the President, for the promotion of his own views, a most logical inference, truly! And his own Cabinet arranged to further Mr. V. B.'s ambition, is there man, woman or child in the country, who does not know and feel, that the change has been beneficial to the nation, and there is now more harmony than ever, and more harmony than there was before. Is there any man who will hazard a surmise, that the late Secretary of State, or any of his associates, were in any way connected with the arrangement? Do you suppose, that Mr. Van Buren, who was so long absent from his seat, not only because he has been suffering pain, but because he has been here, he could have escaped the commission of numerous errors into which he has been led. The friends of Mr. Van Buren have not obstructed inquiry into his conduct; they have challenged investigation, offered it in every way form consistent with the obligations of the Senate to its own character. The Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes), shrunk from his own reasons. It was laid aside by the votes of those opposed, contrary to the votes and wishes of the friends of those friendly to the nomination. That Senator was distinctly invited by one of the Senators of New York, (Mr. Marcy), to specify any act dishonorable to the character of Mr. V. Buren, and a pledge given that the inquiry into it should be made in the amplest manner by a Committee having all the powers necessary to the establishment of truth. The Senator from Maine was distinctly told by the Senator from S. Carolina, (Mr. Hayne), on what terms he could command his vote. He was told to cover the ground indicated, by proof, and he would join in the condemnation of the choice of the President. The Senator from Maine deliberated on this offer, and, after deliberation, abandoned his resolution leaving all to grope their way to a conclusion, as accident or prejudice might direct them. 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What instructions? Can it be those on which the act of 1820 passed—those which have been among our printed documents for these twelve months, forming part of the President's communication to Congress of Jan. 1832? Have those honorable gentlemen who are now so shocked at the public degradation, so eager to punish the author of this national disgrace, been sleeping at their posts—no one to cry

and which, I can hardly restrain myself from pronouncing, were puerile in the extreme.

During the Session of 1832, Congress was informed, that an act was pending in Parliament, for the opening of the Colonial ports to the commerce of the United States. In consequence, an act passed, authorizing the President, in case the act of Parliament was satisfactory, to open the ports of the United States to British vessels, by his proclamation. The act

WASHINGTON'S CENTRAL... The approach of this day... out our country, a dispa...

off districts, and make enumerations of the free colored persons. The central board to make requisition of the several courts for their respect...

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—In our last, we had the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival of the Criterion, and it is our privilege this month to notice the arrival of the schooner Orion of Baltimore, with thirty-four emigrants...

MINA AND MRS. CHAPMAN.—The trial of Mina and Mrs. Chapman against whom the Grand Jury at the last session of Court in Delaware, found two bills in expeditio...

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, for Kingston upon Hull, Leeds, 30th Dec. 1832.

STATEMENT OF CASES OF CHOLERA IN NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, GATESHEAD, SUNDERLAND, NORTH SHIELDS, SEGHLI, SEABURN, AND HOUGHTON LE SPRING, AND...

REMOVAL OF FREE COLORED PEOPLE.—The bill reported from the Committee on the colored population, providing for the removal of free persons of color came up in the Committee of the Whole of the Virginia House of Delegates yesterday.

RUSSIA AND HOLLAND.—ST. PETERSBURGH, Dec. 12.—I am informed by the best authority, that the answer to the Baron Hakonen is as follows:—The Emperor could not promise to King William the desired assistance unless His Majesty should think it his duty to accept the 24 articles...

THE RED SEA.—Accounts from the Red Sea, to the 12th of July, state that the country about there had suffered greatly from sickness, scurvy, fever, and cholera morbus.

WEST INDIES.—Sloops—Fairfield, Erie, and Vincennes, Schooners—Porpoise, Shark, and Grampus.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Hannibal, at New York from London, brings to the editors of the Journal of Commerce London papers to the evening of the 31st December, and Portsmouth papers to Jan. 2d.

The new cases of cholera on the 29th were as follows:—Sunderland 1—Newcastle 22—Gateshead, reported via Greenock already, 29—North Shields and Teignmouth 0—South Shields and Western 0—Houghton le Spring and Fenner 0—Fiddling 4—Deaths 17—Recovered 36.

How are we to account for such a contrast? The only marked difference in the cases in Gateshead is more poverty and wretchedness. Gateshead is more the refuge of vagrants—an improved and strict police in Newcastle keeping many, though not all of the vagabond tribe, out of town.

AMERICAN MINISTER, never intended for the eyes of the British Government, and which in no other country but ours, would ever have seen the light.

The opening of this negotiation was the chief difficulty. To remove it, two grounds are taken. It will be remembered that our refusal to accede to the terms of the act of Parliament, was made the ground of refusing to treat with Mr. Gallatin & Mr. Barbour, both of whom went prepared to offer an arrangement by reciprocal legislation; taking the act of Parliament as the British Legislature.

Well, sir, to this degradation. It is found in the instructions to Mr. McLane, and to make out their case, the Honorable Senators from Massachusetts and Kentucky have given us a sketch of the history of the West India negotiation.

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it subsequently abandoned—and, it declares it untrue, the pretension was before the late administration came into power. Now, Sir, as I read this paragraph, V. B. does not charge the late administration with being the first to advance this pretension.

The subjoined are copies of notices which have passed between Governors Bran and Forsyth, through our hands as the heads of those gentlemen.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 5th, 1832. Sir, I have read the printed report of your speech, prepared by you for the press, and I am to be the remarks which you made in the Senate in secret session, on the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. James.

Dear Sir: Although perfectly satisfied with your verbal declaration, on reflection since separate this morning, I think it indispensable that the enclosed paragraph in the remarks to me on the subject of it should be written before an answer to it is transmitted to you.

Dear Sir: If the simple interrogatory contained in the letter of Governor Branch, would be more acceptable to you, than the paragraph with which it concludes, I am authorized as his friend, to state to you that that paragraph may be considered as stricken from his note, not deeming it essential to the substance of his inquiry.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1832. Sir: I received your note by Col. Carson. The marks of mine, to which you point my attention, were made in answer to Mr. Pointexter, and intended to apply to the person referred to by him, without knowledge of that person, on my part, then, or at the time my remarks were prepared for the press.

Washington, Feb. 7, 1832. Sir: Your note of this morning informs me that you were not satisfied with the paragraph in the observations alluded to in my former notice, and inquires whether I feel at liberty to disclaim the application to you of my remarks in reply.

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Post Office Department.—An opposition Editor complains of the management of the Department because of the non-reception for some days of the National Journal.

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT to amend the Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all persons who have purchased under an act, entitled, 'An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands,' approved the twenty-ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may assign and transfer their certificates of purchase, or final receipts, and patents may issue in the name of such assignees, any thing in the act aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, January 23, 1832.

of the Customhouse and the Chancery of the Port, than vessels of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE IV. If litigations and disputes should arise between subjects of the Sublime Porte, and citizens of the United States, the parties shall not be heard, nor shall judgment be pronounced unless the American Dragoman be present.

ARTICLE V. American merchant vessels that trade to the dominions of the Sublime Porte, may go and come in perfect safety with their own flag; but they shall not take the flag of any other Power, nor shall they grant their flag to the vessels of other nations and Powers, nor to the vessels of rajas. The Minister, Consuls, and Vice Consuls of the United States, shall not protect, secretly or publicly, the rajas of the Sublime Porte, and they shall never suffer a departure from the principles here laid down and agreed to by mutual consent.

ARTICLE VI. Vessels of war of the two contracting Parties, shall observe towards each other, demonstrations of friendship and good intelligence, according to naval usage; and towards merchant vessels they shall exhibit the same kind and courteous manner.

ARTICLE VII. Merchant vessels of the United States, in like manner as vessels of the most favored nations, shall have liberty to pass the Canal of the Imperial Residence, and go and come in the Black Sea, either laden or in ballast; and they may be laden with the produce, manufactures and effects of the Ottoman Empire, excepting such as are prohibited, as well as of their own country.

ARTICLE VIII. Merchant vessels of the two contracting Parties shall not be forcibly taken, for the shipment of troops, munitions and other objects of war, if the Captains or proprietors of the vessels, shall be unwilling to freight them.

ARTICLE IX. If any merchant vessel of either of the contracting Parties, should be wrecked, assistance and protection shall be afforded to those of the crew that may be saved; and the merchandise and effects, which it may be possible to save and recover, shall be conveyed to the Consul, nearest to the place of the wreck, to be, by him delivered to the proprietors.

CONCLUSION. The foregoing articles, agreed upon and concluded, between the Riasset (Chancery of State), and the above mentioned Commissioner of the United States, when signed by the other two Commissioners, shall be exchanged, in ten months from the date of this Treaty, or instrument of ratification, the exchange of the ratifications of the two Powers shall have full force and be strictly observed by the two Contracting Powers.

By the President, EDW. LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State.

Mail Arrangements, CORRECTED.

Easton Post Office, Jan. 24, 1832. The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centreville, Church Hill, Sudler's Roads, Chesertown, Union House, Millington, Georgetown, Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick, Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. Georges, Newcastle and Wilmington, &c. will be closed at half past 8 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.

The Western Mail, by Queenstown and Broad Creek, to Annapolis, &c. will be closed half past 6 o'clock every Sunday and Wednesday morning.

The Southern Mail, by Trappe, Cambridge, &c. to Snow Hill, will be closed at 12 o'clock every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and will return again from Cambridge same evenings by 9 o'clock.

The Mail for Saint Michaels will be closed every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, and will return the same evenings.

The Mail for Laurel, Del. by Federalsburg, Hunting Creek Mills, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock every Tuesday evening, and returning will arrive at Easton every Thursday evening by 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Hillsborough, Denton, Greensborough, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Friday, having arrived here same afternoons.

EDWARD MULLIKEN, Postmaster.

Jan 24 New Boots and Shoes. BOOT & SHOE STORE in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market-house, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's;

JAMES COBURN HAS commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore street, No. 23, one door east of Frederick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Place, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Coine's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping,

A general assortment of DRY GOODS, Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish and Domestic, among which are Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths. Ladies' super brown cloths Super fashionable drab, lawn, serge, corinthian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres. Do fancy silks, valenciennes, marcellines and swans down vestings. Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet. Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets. Do white Welch and Extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.) Do red and green Flannels; and green, serge and frieze Cloths. Do printed Pian and Table Covers, (some extra size.) Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table Diapers. Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and swans down, Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians & Bombazines. Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Crapes. Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazines. Super black Italian Lustrings. Heavy black sinews and sarasnets. Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps. Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlins and Gro de Indes. Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satin and Black Modes. Do black and black Mandarine Silks and Black Crapes de Lyons. Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian Crapes and Crappe Lisse. Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics. Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Carvets. Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss-Muslins. Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jacksonet Muslins. Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattinges. Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinet. Do Thread and Bobbinet Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.) Do French needle work muslin do. Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns.) Do Lace and Muslin Collars. Do Tippets and Collarettes. Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantzie Capes. Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps. Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crapes Embroidered and combed gauze Handkerchiefs. Plain and Lithographic barege, poplin and silk do. Rich Thibet wool and merino Handkerchiefs & shawls. Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls. Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool) Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Im. Merino long shawls. Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules. Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnet ribbons. Do gauze, satin and plain Taffeta do do Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy Belt Ribbons. Super Flagon, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handkerchiefs. Do white swiss and fancy colored cravats Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs. Super bronze and fashionable Prints large supply. Do American and rich London Furnitures Do plain strip'd and fancy check'd Ginghams. Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hoses. Ladies' and Misses' white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hosiery. Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hoses. Ladies' and Misses' super, fancy embroidered white black and coloured horse skin gloves and mitts. Ladies and misses beaver and white and black English silk gloves. Gent. super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves. Do do white, woodstock and black and white silk gloves. Worsted, cotton and Linnen Floss, Clark's wool-cotton. Super Italian sewings and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings. Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side, and Neck Combs. Pearl and fancy buttons for boys Kirby's patent pins Plated and black Hooks and Eyes. Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buecles. Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery, Ladies super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels, Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Petticoats. Super. black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass. Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas Do Cambric and furniture Dinty, (extra width and quality.) Ladies' corded skirts. Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style) Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings. Apron and furniture checks. Dorchester and Amosack Ticks. Super. 14-4 white Marcellines Quills. Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and Ticklenbergs. Super, heavy plain and printed Fyror Cloths Do Wilton and Scotch carpeting. Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs. Green and black Worsted Fringes. Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds. Super. English oil cloths, cotton Waddings Do Whitney, Point and Duffle Blankets. Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants.) J. C. would take it as a particular favor if any of his Eastern Shore friends should visit the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment of

EDWARD MULLIKEN, Postmaster.

CIRCULAR.

Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 48 Wall Street, NEW-YORK, December, 1831. PERSONS whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency has established under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations with the United States; through the mediation thereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered—when furnished by the claimants with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers as may be required by the nature of the case, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or Notary Public, and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.

Having official and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities and county towns of the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds in Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Canal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

The French Government having assumed the payment of a sum, equal to about \$5,000,000, under the late Treaty with the United States, as a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoliations, &c. this Agency will attend to the prosecution and recovery of those claims before the Board of Commissioners who may be appointed by the President of the United States to adjust and liquidate the same. All claims, under that Treaty, confided to this Agency, will receive the united attention of the Hon. JOSEPH M. WARR, Delegate in Congress from Florida, and the Hon. G. H. WILDS, Member of Congress from Georgia, as associate Counsel in behalf of the claimants.

In consequence of the numerous applications that have been made, within a few months past, to the Agents of this Establishment in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, by persons of respectability and property, who purport to be claiming, with their families, in the course of the next season, to the United States, and requesting information relative to the price of land, plantations, farms, &c., and the most eligible section for their location in this country, the undersigned has been induced to give this public notice thereof to land owners, and others whom it may interest, at the same time tendering to them his services, and the facilities of this Establishment, in negotiating the sale of landed property to purchasers of the above description—He is prepared to receive and transmit to said Agents, all offers, and proposals that may be sent to this Office for the sale of lands, &c., which must embrace a statement of all the necessary particulars and details for the information of the applicants in Europe, with a remittance, in each case, of \$10, to cover the incidental expenses.

The usual mercantile commission of 1 per cent. will be charged by this Office, for the collection and remittance of bills, dividends, &c., the purchase or sale of stocks, or for investment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount recovered of delayed or litigated claims; 5 per cent. on sales of land and real estate; and for all other Agency business, the customary Commission established by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Applications to this Agency, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall Street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.

John Cuthbert, Esq. Hamburg. M. Solomon Heine, Banker, do. F. J. Wichelhausen, Esq. U. S. Consul, Bremen. Mr. J. W. Karstens, Banker, do.

Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, Amsterdam. J. W. Parker, Esq., U. S. Consul, do. Messrs. Bagen, Parker & Dixon, Merchants, do. dec. 20.

DOMESTIC GOODS. GEORGE CAREY corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF "Waltham" "Appleton" "Lowell" "HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER" "AVERY" and "PITTSFIELD" MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favorable terms by the Package or Piece. Baltimore, Jan. 7 3m G. C.

House and Lots for Sale. BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court at May Term 1832, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 28th of February next, Two Lots of Ground, situate at the upper end of Dover street in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the several heirs for their respective portions, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Wm. H. GROOM, LAMBT. REIDON, Jan. 31. 4w

PETER W. WILLIS, Clock & Watch Maker, Denton, Maryland.

Offers his services to his friends and the public, and repairs, and the public generally, with repairs, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery, of which he has a large assortment on hand, and is prepared to receive and transmit to said Agents, all offers, and proposals that may be sent to this Office for the sale of lands, &c., which must embrace a statement of all the necessary particulars and details for the information of the applicants in Europe, with a remittance, in each case, of \$10, to cover the incidental expenses.

FRANCE. Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris. "Wells & Greene, Merchants, Havre. "Fitch, Brothers & Co., New York. "Rathbone, Broth's, Bankers, Strasbourg. Mr. Louis Pons, Lyons.

SWITZERLAND. Messrs. Marcuard & Co., Bern. "Hentsch & Co., Lucerne. "Lhardy, Brothers, Neuchatel. "Finsler, Brothers & Co., Zurich. "Demolin & Co., Lausanne. "De Spey & Co., Basle. "Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., Fribourg. "Zurbriggen & Mayr, Lucerne. "Getz & Son, Vevey.

GERMANY. Austria, Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, Vienna. "Fischer, Brothers, Esq., U. S. Consul, Trieste. Prussia, Messrs. Shekler, Bros. Bankers, Berlin. "Hopfenack & Co., "Duiseldorf. J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld. William Troost Simons, Esq., U. S. Consul, do. "Schmid, Bankers, Augsburg. Wurtemberg, Messrs. Stahl and Federer, Stuttgart. Baden, Baron D'Eichthal, Carlsruhe. Saxony, C. F. Goebing, Esq., U. S. Consul, Leipzig. Messrs. Bassenge & Co., Bankers, Dresden. Hanover, Mr. Joseph Brand, Hanover. Brunswick, Messrs. Loebbecke Brothers, Brunswick. Hesse & Rhine, Mr. B. Kaula, Braunschweig. Messrs. Muller & Spillmann, Mayence. Hesse-Cassel, Pfeiffer, Brothers, Cassel. M. A. Rothchild & Son, Frankfort on the Mayne. Do Neuville, Merrens & Co., do. Ernest Schwendler, Esq., U. S. Consul, do.



The subscriber has again opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market-house, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's;

A large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he HAS ADDED CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, all of which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices, and on liberal terms, will command it. THOS. S. COOK, Easton Nov. 9

TO RENT. THE House at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street, opposite the Market House, as a Shoe Store & Dwelling, for the remainder of the present year to a punctual tenant the terms will be moderate. Enquire of John Camper or the Subscriber. THOMAS S. COOK, Easton, Feb. 14 3w

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the first day of March next. T. S. C.

Sheriff's last notice for 1831. HAVING in my former notice, shown the necessity of every good citizen, settling their fees, due from them individually, and having found many who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies the most positive orders to proceed forthwith to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs, without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own. The Public's old't serv't J. M. FAULKNER, Dec. 13

For Rent for the year 1832. A large and convenient FRAME DWELLING, in the town of St. Michaels. This property is situated in a central part of the town, and has for many years been occupied as a store house. There is attached to the Dwelling House, a good Kitchen and Smoke House.—To approved tenants, the above property will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to THOMAS H. W. LAMBDIN, Denton, Caroline county, Or to the Rev'd THOMAS HANNA, Saint Michaels dec 27-1w

SKIPTON PACKET. THE undersigned having purchased chased the new schooner Hester Ann,

and rented the granary formerly used by the late Edward McDaniel, will run a freight packet between Skipton Landing and Baltimore. Our vessel will take in grain or other freight at any practicable landing place on Skipton of Wye Rivers; and every exertion will be made to give the fullest accommodation to those who may wish to employ us. At the granary we keep always a large supply of bags, which persons can have the use of, who wish to haul down grain for this vessel. We will engage to attend to all orders given by our employers, either for sale or purchase, on the best terms, one of the owners always attending in person for the transaction of business. JAMES REDMAN JOHN REDMAN JAMES G. ELLIOTT, Wye, Jan. 17

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES, PASSAGE TO & FROM ANNAPOLIS.



THE Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, via Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills, on Mondays and Fridays, viz: Leave Annapolis, at 5 o'clock, A. M. in Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown in good stages, by 11, and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and arrive there by 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at 4 past 5 P. M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays—leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2 o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock, P. M. same days. Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis \$3.50 " Easton " 2.50 " Wye Mills " 2.00 " Queenstown " 1.75 " Broad Creek " 1.00 All baggage at the risk of the owners PERRY ROBINSON, Easton, Jan. 24 1832.

An Overseer Wanted. Applicants will leave their names and recommendations at this office. January 3.

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THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Mill for the year 1832, and from an experience of 12 years at the business, with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, I hope to merit their patronage. WALTER SPARKS, St. Michaels, Jan. 17

To Merchant Tailors. THE Subscriber, only Agent for Otto Madison, in the City of Baltimore, offers for sale the following BOOK and SCALE:— THE ART OF DELINEATING GARMENTS, Accompanied by the patent MATHEMATICAL RULER, by Otto Madison. The Subscriber deems it useless to say any thing more than merely to ask the reader to have a plan of marking out Garments, which by the same process and with equal accuracy, will apply to every form and fashion—and which requires no other apparatus than a ruler twenty inches long and two inches wide—and but two or three marks, except where the shears are to go. I say if such a plan be desirable, those who examine this work will probably purchase it. PRICE \$10. W. W. HILF, No. 40 Market street, between streets. Fredericktown, Md. The Centerville Times, and Eastern Herald, Chestertown Telegraph, and other papers, will give notice of the office of the Baltimore Republic for payment. Feb 7

that time the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the Portuguese, who asserted they had 10,000 effective men, well armed and disciplined, and anxious only for vessels to convey them to Lisbon, where they doubted not they should be able effectually to reinstate the legitimate rights of Donna Maria. In the early part of December, a plot was discovered at Lysal, which had been formed among the Meccas there, the object of which was to uproot the Authorities in behalf of the young Queen. It was the intention of the conspirators to have assassinated all the English, two or three of the King's leaders had been shot, and several civilians had been thrown into prison.—Hampshire Telegraph.

IRELAND.
The Protestant and Orangemen have once more been roused into action by the conduct of O'Connell and his supporters, and the measures in contemplation by the Government with respect to Ireland. A great Protestant meeting had been held at Down, at which the Earl of Roden, presided. The Earl had recently been elected a member of an Orange Lodge, and he was received in great state. One hundred and fifty Orange Lodges assembled on the occasion, and escorted his Lordship into the town. The speeches were very animated, and there appeared to be the strongest feeling to preserve the Protestant cause in Ireland, and to prevent any further concessions to the Catholics.

A great Protestant Meeting had likewise been held at Armagh. There was a large attendance collected, from not less than twenty miles round. The speeches were on the usual topics.

The London papers ridicule the French Deputies for their sensitiveness as to the word "subjects," as applied to the relations between the people of the two countries, and their anxiety against its use. General Bugeaud, and other officers who were not present at the meeting, have written to the Orleans, and expressed their assent to the principles of the protest.

A great pleasure of Gen. Lafayette, has been his marriage to a daughter of the late President of the United States, and one of the former's former colleagues in the constituent assembly, who was common to him and Mr. Adams, and who was the daughter of one of the members of the Convention.

The disappearance of M. Keener, a Cashier of the Treasury, and a great favorite of the public, on the 10th of January in the Park Street Exchange. A depression in the funds took place, but the amount of the defalcation chargeable to M. Keener not being so great as was first anticipated, the funds rose the next day.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.
Sitting on Jan. 7.
The Bill authorizing 80,000 conscripts of the class of 1831, to be called into active service, was adopted without discussion by a majority of 290 against 5.

Sitting of Jan. 9.—In a debate on a subject of no interest to our readers, M. Mauguin, insisted on the absolute necessity of economy, maintaining that it was in the grandeur of France that the real dignity of the Throne consisted. "Yes," continued he, "France be grand, and the King of France be the first."
Here the voice of the orator was drowned in shouts of laughter from the Centres, mingled with the cries of, "What you say the King of France, do you?"
M. Mauguin: "At least I cannot be accused of having employed the expression 'King of France' in a written discourse."
Mr. Levaillant: "Nor am you guilty of the much greater fault of attempting to justify it."
M. Mauguin: "At any rate these expressions have no importance in them, except what arise from the signification attached to them. (Renewed laughter, and cries from the Centres of, Why, that is what we have been repeating every day for the last week.)"
If (continued M. Mauguin) the ministry had not insisted upon the expression in a manner which led to the belief of its forming part of a system, the Opposition would not have shown so much anxiety to repeat it."

An extraordinary courier, sent from St. Petersburg by the Spanish Ambassador in Russia, arrived yesterday at Paris. The dispatches of which he is the bearer are probably of the highest importance, as the Spanish Ambassador sent off an extraordinary courier for Russia a few minutes afterwards.

PORTUGAL.
The London Courier mentions, that a proposal has been made to settle the affairs of Portugal by Conference and Protocol.
It is stated that the American Consul has presented to Don Miguel the ultimatum of the reparations required by his government, but the spirit of insubordination which directs the Portuguese Cabinet is so deeply rooted, that notwithstanding the recent losses it has received from England and France, it obstinately refuses the satisfaction which has been required.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.
In regard to the Holland and Belgic question, the Courier of the 11th says:—
"We stated yesterday that a demand had been made that the period for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of 24 articles should be prolonged. We are now able to add that the prolongation demanded beyond the 15th instant, is at least 15 days. It is probable considering the distance between Vienna and Berlin that this prolongation will be granted."

Resolved, That a committee of six members be appointed by the chair, to make appropriate arrangements for the removal of his remains to his native county, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to do honor to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Which were read the first and second time by special order, and unanimously assented to. In pursuance of the above resolutions, the speaker appointed Messrs. Brawner, Turner, of Charles, Heard, Willson, of Montgomery, Carmichael, and Cottman, the committee of arrangement.

Monday, Feb. 20.
Mr. Orrell obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorize the further distribution of the donations to the Academies and Colleges, within the limits of the several counties of this state, so far as the same relates to Caroline county; ordered, that Messrs. O'Neil, Hardeste and Jones, of Caroline, report the same.

Mr. Thomas, of Queen Anne's, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to regulate the election of clerks of the county court, and Register of Wills of Queen Anne's county; ordered, that Messrs. Thomas, of Queen Anne's, Roberts, and Carmichael, report the same.

Mr. Teackle, from the joint committee on the library, reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the making of a map of the state of Maryland, &c. of each of the counties thereof; and Mr. Johnson, of the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Cecil County Rail Road Company. Which were read.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1832.
The bill for the distribution of the testaments of the late Gen. Lafayette, was reported by Mr. Pointexter, and passed by a majority of 100 yeas, and 10 nays.

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EASTON, MD.
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an opportunity to avow, or disavow, all participation in this transaction; and to make such other explanations, as may be deemed proper on the occasion, by my friend Col. Davis of South Carolina, who has full power to act for me in this matter. Your prompt and explicit response to this note is confidently expected, and it will give me pleasure if it should render any further proceeding unnecessary.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. POINDEXTER.
Hon. Michael Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman to Mr. Pointexter.
Washington City, Feb. 16, 1832.
Sir—Your note of yesterday was handed to me in the House of Representatives, and I reply to it as promptly as other and prior engagements, which I could not postpone, will permit.

I have looked into the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 7th inst., to which you refer. The article in which I suppose you refer, and the only one in which I find any reference for proof to Members of Congress, from New York, is an Editorial, headed Samuel B. Clement. To avoid all possibility of misunderstanding, I extract all that I find stated on such authority.

"In the first place Mr. Clement has confessed since writing the letter, that he never was introduced to Mr. Van Buren, and has never seen him to converse with him but twice." "He states, that having become acquainted with the son of Mr. Van Buren, he called at the City Hotel to see him, and was, through mistake, introduced into the room occupied by Mr. Van Buren. He made himself known to Mr. Van Buren, who politely requested him to be seated, and after some other conversation, proceeded to make the important and confidential declaration 'to a friend,' which we extract above."

"What we have stated as to Mr. Clement's knowledge of Mr. Van Buren, and the circumstances under which he became the depository of Mr. Van Buren's confidence, we have from two Members of Congress from this State, who veraciously never has been questioned, and on their authority we make the following statement, for the truth of which we are ready to vouch.

"Mr. Clement informed the gentlemen referred to, some days previous to the appearance of his letter, that he had been engaged to edit a newspaper, in the State of Mississippi, by Mr. Pointexter, of that State and Mr. Moore of Alabama; that Mr. Pointexter had agreed to contribute his portion of the expense of establishing the paper in cash, but that in consequence of his circumstances, 'somewhat embarrassed in his circumstances,' he had proposed giving an endorsed note for fifteen hundred dollars, that being his portion of the sum required."

"Upon this statement, certain conclusions are drawn by the Editors of that paper. With their conclusions I have no concern they were not made at my request, or upon any suggestion of mine. Nor am I at all connected with the publication of the statement of facts, as made in that paper. It was made by the Editors without any communication whatever between them and myself.

"This might be deemed a full answer to your note. But I think it consistent with the scope of your inquiry to state that Clement was a stranger to me until since the commencement of the present session. Since then, and before the rejection of Mr. Van Buren in the Senate, and in the progress of conversations with me, sought by Mr. Clement, and perfectly voluntary on his part, he informed me, that Governor Pointexter and Governor Moore wanted him to go into Mississippi or Alabama and edit a paper. That if he went into Mississippi Gov. Pointexter offered to furnish the cash to procure and set up the press and establishment; that if he went into Alabama, Governor Moore could not furnish the cash, as he had lost money by endorsing for a friend; but offered him his papers for fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars. In the progress of that conversation, he stated that he had seen Mr. Van Buren, but had no acquaintance with him. These declarations, except the fact last stated, he repeated to me in several conversations; in the last of which, and shortly before the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, he said, speaking of both yourself and Gov. Moore, that you offered to furnish him the money to establish the paper he contemplated, in one year States—'I know that several of my colleagues heard some of these statements made by Clement to me, and have been informed by several of them that he had made similar statements to me. For the truth of what was stated by Clement, I have at no time vouched, nor is that a point with which I have any concern.

Sir: Your note of this morning has been received. Your denial of all agency in the procuring the publication complained of, is satisfactory on that point, and will be entirely so, if you will add, that you do not vouch for, or believe the truth of the imputations cast on Governor Pointexter, contained in that publication.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
WARREN R. DAVIS.
Hon. Michael Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman to Mr. Davis.
Washington, Feb. 18th, 1832.
Sir: Your note of yesterday, informs me, that my denial of all agency in procuring the publication complained of by Governor Pointexter, is satisfactory on that point, and will be entirely so, if it will add that I do not vouch for, or believe the truth of the imputations cast on him in that publication.

Upon this, sir, you will excuse me for saying, that not having been a party to any such imputations, I do not feel that I am in any respect required to make myself a party by expressing any belief or disbelief of them.

With perfect esteem,
I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MICHAEL HOFFMAN.
Hon. Warren R. Davis,
House of Representatives.

Mr. Pointexter to Mr. Hoffman.
Washington City,
Feb. 18th, 1832.
Sir: Several days past, I addressed to you a letter, asking of you a frank avowal or disavowal of a scandalous publication in the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 7th inst., for the truth of which, the Editor referred to several members of Congress from the State of which you are a Representative. You have refused to comply with the demand in a satisfactory manner; and by a peremptory attempt at equivocation, have afforded conclusive proof to my mind that you are one of the members of Congress referred to. That publication contains statements involving my honor, as false as they are malicious and unprovoked. You will, therefore, perceive at once the impossibility of my resting quietly under such foul imputations, coming from a source which entitles the author to my notice. I demand of you personal satisfaction for this outrage, and refer you to my friend Col. Davis of South Carolina, to adjust and settle the preliminaries suitable to the occasion.

I am, &c. &c.
GEO. POINDEXTER.
Michael Hoffman, Esq.

Mr. Hoffman to Mr. Pointexter.
Washington City,
February 20, 1832.
Sir: Your note of Saturday was issued to me in the House by Colonel Davis. In this correspondence, the acts of Colonel Davis are yours. His notes I shall therefore call yours.

After my answer—in your reply, you narrowed down this unnecessary controversy with me, to the single question of any agency on my part, in procuring the publication of the article complained of? To this point, I replied, repeating the unequivocal denial stated in my first note; and in your answer to that reply you admit that this denial is "satisfactory in relation to my action: I gave it, and you admitted it to be 'satisfactory.' Consciously and satisfactorily answered on the only point to which you have now appealed to free, and demand of the personal satisfaction—because, although you are a stranger to me, I decline giving any opinion on certain imputations never authorized by me, and to which I am in no sense a party.

These sufficient reasons preclude the propriety of assigning any. I may deem better, for not accepting your challenge; and I must decline all further correspondence, with an individual, who will contend, that he is seriously injured in his honor, because one to whom he is a stranger, and who has confessedly cast no imputations on him, will not volunteer a belief, that imputations cast on him by another, are untrue.

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On Tuesday last, Mrs. Grace, of this town, after a short illness.

Near Greenborough, Caroline county, on Saturday night, the 25th inst. after a short but severe illness, Capt. Peter Rich, in the 55th year of his age. He has left an affectionate wife to mourn her loss; he was a man that was esteemed by all who knew him, and fully complied with that command which saith do unto your neighbour as you would he should do unto you.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at public sale on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of John C. Leonard, deceased, near Hillsborough, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also the corn on hand and the crop of wheat seeded on the place; with sundry articles too tedious to enumerate. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the personal estate of Capt. William Williams, deceased, at his late residence in Wye, consisting of

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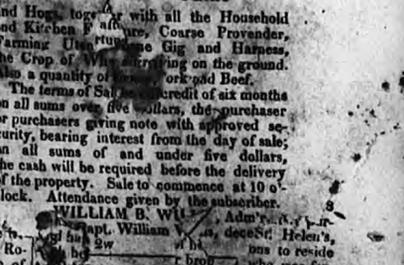
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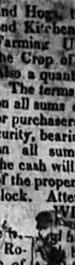
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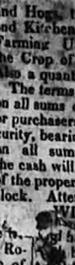
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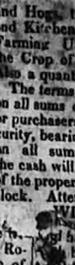
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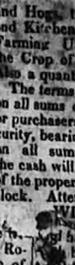
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TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a meeting called according to notice of the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the purpose of sustaining a society...

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In its daily course it meets not only the hoary head of age, it may be, of wisdom and intelligence, it may be, and often is, of former comfort, peace of mind and sweet tranquility...

It would be endless, Mr. President, to rehearse to you the sins of the intemperate use of ardent spirits. A partial detail even of those...

There are many more views in relation to this subject, which I might lay before you, if I were not well satisfied that I had already too long trespassed on your time...

At a meeting called according to notice of the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the purpose of sustaining a society...

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CIRCULAR. Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Wall-street, New-York, December, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency has established under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals...

Having official and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities and county towns of the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof, respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.

The French Government having assumed the payment of a sum, equal to about \$5,000,000, under the late Treaty with the United States, as a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoliation...

In consequence of the numerous applications that have been made, within a few months past, to the Agents of this Establishment in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, by persons of respectability and property...

The use of mercantile commission of 1 per cent. will be charged by this Office, for the collection and remittance of bills, dividends, &c. the purchase or sale of stocks, or for investment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount recovered of delayed or litigated claims; 5 per cent. on sales of land and real estate; and for all other Agency business, the customary Commissions established by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

List of some of the principal Correspondents, Agents, and Bankers, of the American and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland.

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John C. Gilbert, Esq. Hamburg, N. Y. do
Solomon Hoine, do
F. J. Wichelhausen, Esq. U. S. Consul, Bremen, do
Mr. J. W. Karstens, Banker, Amsterdam, do
Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, J. V. Parker, Esq., U. S. Consul, do
Messrs. Baggen, Parker & Dixon, Merchants, do

Mail Arrangements, CORRECTED. Easton Post Office, Jan. 24, 1832.

The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centreville, Church Hill, Sudlers' Roads, Georgetown, Union House, Millington, Georgetown, Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick, Middleboro, Del. Summit Bridge, St. Georges, Newcastle and Wilmington, &c. will be closed at half past 5 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.

The Western Mail, for Queenstown and Broad Creek, to Annapolis, &c. will be closed half past 6 o'clock every Sunday and Wednesday morning.

The Mail for St. Michaels will be closed every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, and will return the same day at 1 o'clock.

The Mail for Laurel, H. F. Franks, Hunting Creek Mills, attend to the prosecution of every Tuesday claims before the Board of Commissioners who may be appointed by the President of the United States to adjust and liquidate the same.

THE HOUSE present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Washington street, opposite the Market House, as a Shoe Store & Dwelling, for the remainder of the present year, to a punctual tenant the terms will be moderate.

Sheriff's last notice for 1831. HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officers fees, due from them individually, and having found many who have paid no attention to my repeated calls...

For Rent for the year 1832. A large and convenient FRAME DWELLING, in the town of St. Michaels. This property is situated in a central part of the town, and has for many years been occupied as a store house.

THE undersigned has a large quantity of the late Edward McDaniel, will run a freight packet between Sipton Landing and Baltimore.

ST. MICHAELS STEAM MILLS. The subscribers respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Mill for the year 1832, and from an experience of 12 years at the business, with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, he hopes to merit their patronage.

THE subscribers desire to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market price will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mrs. S. Love, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

At a meeting called according to notice of the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the purpose of sustaining a society...

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES. PASSAGE TO & FROM ANNAPOLIS.

THE Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, via Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills, on Mondays and Fridays, viz: Leave Annapolis at 6 o'clock, A. M. in Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 o'clock, reach Queenstown in good stages, by 11, and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and arrive there by 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at 5 past 5 P. M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2 o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock, P. M. same days.

Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis \$3.50
" " " " " 2.50
" " " " " 2.00
" " " " " 1.75
" " " " " 1.00
All baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, Jan. 24, 1832. PERRY ROBINSON.

THE undersigned, in the present year, and in the year 1831, has been appointed by the Board of Commissioners, to receive and settle the accounts of the public officers, and to receive and settle the accounts of the public officers, and to receive and settle the accounts of the public officers.

REUBEN LOWD, of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, five feet six inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow—The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old hat, coarse linen shirt, kersey roundabout, and trousers (made on white warp) with blue flannel, dark mixed casinet vest; white socks and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.

THE WEEKLY Morning Courier & N. Y. Enquirer. ON Saturday, the 28th January, the proprietors of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, intend publishing on the largest folio sheet ever issued, a Weekly Newspaper to contain all that appears during the week in their daily paper. It will be published on fine paper, with new type; and to place it within the reach of all classes of the community, it will be afforded to subscribers at the reduced price of THREE DOLLARS per annum payable always in advance.

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EAST VOL. IV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD M. FURNISH, OF THE LA...

THE TE Are Two Dollars an Annum payable half yearly in advance. Five CENTS per square.

DEBATE IN T ON MR. VAN BUREN'S TIO. SKETCH OF MR. FOH IS REPLY TO M...

Mr. President: We nator who has just con- nizing of his extraordi- nary talents, has been tending to publish his re- sults. No friend of dition. Of the long list of Mr. Van Buren, it was n- r should begin with the Gen. Jackson has been and his friends by the ar- rison, and he tells us of his tion to the hero of New O- tracts from his own ap- when he assured his audi- ply of nature. Mr. Van B- for the General, was a t- does it appear that Mr. this dreadful separation? exhibited; and, with due nator, I would suggest, ken in his theory; "the p- was a t- strong a quar- But, it which is insinuate Jackson forgotten his lo- where he has so many de- sted friends? No, Sir, ical Jackson has not ac- Carolina, nor has South G- from him, although the b- earnestly hunting up cau- The radical party in Unionists—have, the S- their adhesion from inter Van Buren for the succe- cy—and this is another. Sir, I do not know that desire the succession of tainly they might go fur- and fare much worse an- For this supposed inter- stigmatised here by one- an treading. Mr. Van B- bition ground, travelling State to mingle in its p- for these radicals; these together in by-gone time; and, if I were not to say half, as the two Senators the party opposed to the plea of not guilty, &c. stand bound to repel the an the anti nullifiers of S- king up the evidence, sh- unjustly charged. Wh- The Senator who makes question of the Semino- netal with firmness th- right or wrong. The r- usurers, and the qu- asked, where was Ge- then was where she w- she will ever be found, nionists, standing up- hending in the way be- imagine that true patri- of our friends, in ceas- tress truth and error; ry; for violated laws, y- friends and foes. Rec- shown that General Jac- fence he disdained to o- Georgian, one radical, took on that transac- his own error in defec- uates was wrong, he de- er of some master fee- every thing that is r- Mr. Cobb and Mr. C- ed by the Senator. M- nongst us to answer- ording to his concep- and in every other ac- cidents knew that his his motives pure. Th- here he never abandon- Crawford, I am suppo- think. (Mr. Van B- Crawford) (Joel) a M- Representatives when was agitated.) I am Mr. Joel Crawford a- is guilty of the charg- query into the Sem- number, not to reg- "This Union party- imagination, if I had the honor, a sh- him as a member of- he had never been. ought to know, but mistaken—the Senat- forward by that par- ment—and the can- yers the elevation m- who now stand- fairs. The recollect- presented a charge selfish motives, lo- dominant power; fo- the motions of the charge, I do not plea- do follow, like Van B- does not change th- manian, or the b- broad face to the unchanged and in- western, as it stood- tem sky. Poetic describes heliost- (what is good in p- prose), and the c- the South Carolin- nator, know no w- obedient to his w- We are taught here, seeking as s- ors and trusts fo- of them being cou- the courtier of a

PETER W. WILLIS.



Clock & Watch MAKER, Denton, Maryland.

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

House and Lots for Sale. BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court at May Term 1832, the undersigned commissioner, will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 28th of February next.

Two Lots of Ground.

situate at the upper end of Dover street in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a bond with approved security, and the several heirs for their respective portions, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, WM. H. CROOME, LAMBT. HEARDON, Commissioners.

CABINET WARE.

THE subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is prepared to accommodate them at a short notice, with articles in his line, on as good terms as they can be had at any establishment in the city or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his business, he feels satisfied he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN MCGONKIN. N. B. As very light collections were made last fall, the subscriber trusts that persons indebted to him, will take an early opportunity to call and settle.

A TEACHER WANTED. THE Trustees of the Denton Academy are desirous of immediately employing a Teacher; none need apply without ample recommendations.

Applicants will leave their names and recommendations at this office. January 3.