

John Catton

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.--No. 38.

EASTON, MD.--SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1833.

WHOLE No. 246.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

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

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale by way of auction, on TUESDAY, 19th March next, at the front door of the Court-house, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of that day, all that Mill Seat or Farm of which William Scott, died seized, and which was sold and conveyed to him, by a deed of bargain and sale from Samuel Sinclair and Mary his wife, of Chester county in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and one, being part of a tract of land called "Mill Land," situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of thirty acres of land more or less.

PHILIP THOMAS, Trustee. Feb 23

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Thomas Bertin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, will meet at the late dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

JAMES PARROTT, WM. H. GROOME, SAM'L T. KENNARD, SAM'L ROBERTS. Feb. 9th, 1833--Feb 12

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

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emeline, Strichnine, Cornine, Strychnine, Oil of Cubebs, Solidified Opium, Oil of Cantharidin, D-narcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Do. Colocynth Comp. Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.

A Saddle, Bridle and Martingale

WERE lost on the 37th of January, between Easton and Perry Hall. A suitable reward will be given for their return to Mrs. ROGERS, at Perry Hall. Feb 26 3w

NOTICE

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

"MIRLAND ECLIPSE,"

will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centerville. Competent Judges have pronounced him, inferior to few, if any horses in this country. He has fine size and great beauty, particularly however of his stock, size and performance will be hereafter given at full length. Jan 22

A RUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Harford county, on the 7th day of February inst. a dark mulatto boy, who called himself George when committed, but now says his name is Jim, and that he belongs to Governor George Howard of Anne Arundel county. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 20 years of age; has a large scar on the under side of his left wrist, occasioned by a burn; a large scar on his right thumb occasioned by a cut from a knife; also a small scar over his left eye; had on when committed a dark round hat and dark pantaloons, light vest, a pair of Jefferson shoes, old fur hat. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOSHUA GUYTON, Sheriff H. Co. Feb. 14th, 1833--26



BY AUTHORITY. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE 2ND. SESSION 22ND. CONGRESS

[PUBLIC No. 12.] AN ACT making appropriations for the Naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for similar objects, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy, and the pay of seamen, one million four hundred and forty five thousand dollars. For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, fifty seven thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

Repairs for vessels in ordinary, and the repairs, food and wear and tear, of vessels in commission, five hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, thirty five thousand dollars.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz: For the navy yard at Portsmouth, twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty four dollars.

For the navy yard at Boston, seventy-three thousand five hundred and thirty five dollars.

For the navy yard at New York, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the navy yard at Philadelphia, three thousand two hundred and seventy five dollars.

For the navy yard at Washington, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Norfolk, one hundred and twenty six thousand five hundred and twenty nine dollars.

For the navy yard at Pensacola, fifty-three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying expenses; for freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to navy yards and stations; and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents; for premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowances for persons attending courts martial, and courts of inquiry; and for officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing, and stationery of every description; for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage on letters on public service; for pilotage for cabin furniture of vessels in commission; and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel, for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs and building of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other object or purpose whatsoever, two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not herein before enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers, and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and twelve thousand, nine hundred and ninety dollars.

For subsistence of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and washerwomen, serving on shore, eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For clothing, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety-eight dollars.

For contingent expenses, fourteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the salary directed by "An act for the regulation of the navy, and privilage pension, and navy hospital funds," passed July 10th, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to be paid to the clerk of said funds out of the Treasury of the United States, shall be paid from any money in said Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support in the United States, and for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival in Africa, of all persons removed from the United States under the said acts, the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there be paid to Master Commandant John D. Sloat, of the United States Navy, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars, being the amount of his account exhibited to the Navy Department for expenses incurred in entertaining, on board the St. Louis, under his command, General Bolivar and several officers, at Guayaquil, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and General La Fuente, President of Peru, and Major General Miller of the Peruvian Army, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

A. STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. HU L. WHITE, President of the Senate pro tempore. Approved, February 20, 1833. ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 13.] AN ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, severally appropriated for the payment of annuities due to various Indian tribes, and Indian titles, and other objects hereinafter enumerated, according to the stipulations of certain Indian treaties; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

To the Wyandot tribe, five thousand nine hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware tribes, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawnee tribe, three thousand dollars, and eight hundred and forty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing salt.

To the Shawnee and Seneca tribes of Lewistown, one thousand dollars, and seven hundred and eighty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith.

To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Wea tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Pankeshaw tribe, eight hundred dollars.

To the Kaaskias tribe, one thousand dollars.

To the Ottawa tribe, five thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Ottawa and Missouri tribes, two thousand five hundred dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars for the expenses of blacksmiths and tools, and agricultural implements.

To the Chippeway tribe, three thousand eight hundred dollars; also one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand dollars for the purchase of farming utensils, and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in their agriculture.

To the Chippeways, Ottaways, and Pottawatamie tribes, sixteen thousand dollars, and one hundred and twenty five dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Pottawatamie tribe, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars to To-pe-ni-be, principal chief; also three thousand dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars for expenses of blacksmiths, millers, and agriculturalists, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron, and steel.

To the Potawatamie tribe of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Muskatubee, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars; also, twelve thousand five hundred dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, for expenses of blacksmiths and mill wrights, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Eel river tribe, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations, New York, four thousand five hundred dollars; also, two hundred dollars to the Young King, a chief, and fifty dollars to Little Billy, of the Seneca tribe. To the Seneca tribe, New York, six thousand dollars.

To the Creek tribe, forty six thousand five hundred dollars; also, three thousand dollars for purposes of education, and nine hundred and fifty-five dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dollars; also, two thousand dollars for purposes of education.

To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To the Sac tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand dollars.

To the Sac, Fox, and Iowa tribes, three thousand dollars, for the expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturalists, and for furnishing farming utensils and cattle.

To the Fox tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Iowa tribe, three thousand dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Osage tribe, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Seneca tribe of Lewistown, one thousand dollars, and thirteen hundred and fifty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith and miller, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Kickapoo tribe, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, five thousand dollars; also, one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and one thousand dollars for the expenses of a gun and blacksmith.

To the Miami tribe, twenty five thousand dollars; also, two thousand dollars for the support of two and a half, and education of youth, and two thousand and twenty dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and for furnishing salt, iron, steel, and tobacco.

To the Winnebago tribe, eighteen thousand dollars; also, three thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturalists, and for furnishing salt and tobacco.

To the Kansa tribe, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Sioux tribe of Mississippi, two thousand dollars; also, one thousand seven hundred dollars for the expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Yacton and Santee bands, three thousand dollars; also, one thousand four hundred dollars for the expenses of a blacksmith and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars; also, one thousand five hundred dollars for expenses of a blacksmith and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Sac tribe of Missouri river, five hundred dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for expenses of a blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes, and others, as stipulated for in the treaty of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, three thousand dollars.

For purposes of education of Chippeways, Menomonee, and Winnebagoes, as stipulated in the treaty of the treaty of Batte des Mores, of eleven August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; for the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, three thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation, and distribution of annuities to the Winnebagoes, Chippeways, Ottaways, Pottawatamies, Sacs, Foxes, and others, and of salt, tobacco, agricultural implements and tools, not otherwise provided for, five thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For expense of removing and keeping off intruders from Choctaw lands, by the twelfth article of the treaty of twenty seventh September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five hundred dollars.

For expense of bounding, by sectional lines, the reservation to Choctaw heads of families by the fourteenth article of said treaty, fifteen hundred dollars.

For an advance to the Ottaways, after their removal, for erecting houses and opening farms, to be reimbursed out of the sales of their lands, by the fifth article of the treaty of the twelfth August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims of sundry individuals against the Ottaways, guaranteed by the seventh article, and enumerated in the sixteenth of the same treaty, also, to be reimbursed out of the sales of their lands, twenty one thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents.

For the services of a person to certify contracts for the sale of Creek lands, by the third article of the treaty of twenty fourth March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of defending suits, and so forth, instituted by intruders against Creek Indians, and keeping off intruders, by the fifth article of the same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses attending the above said treaties, not otherwise enumerated, five thousand dollars.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 14.] AN ACT to authorize the laying out and constructing a road from Line Creek to the Chatahochee, and for repairing the road on which the mail is now transported.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury for the purpose of laying out and making a post road through the Creek nation of Indians, commencing at Line creek, in the State of Alabama, and terminating at the Chatahochee, opposite Columbus, in the State of Georgia.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the early accomplishment of this object, the President shall appoint a superintendent of said road, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to divide the same into sections of not more than ten miles each, to contract for, and personally superintend the opening and making of the said road, as well as to receive, disburse, and faithfully account with the Treasury for all sums of money by him received by virtue of this act, and the said superintendent shall receive, during the time he is employed, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, for the repairs of the road through said Creek nation, on which the mail is now transported, until the road authorized by this act is completed, the further sum of two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

Approved, Feb. 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 15.] AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the land reserved for the support of religion in the Ohio Company's, and John Cleves Symmes's purchases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby, authorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, all or any part of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the support of religion within the Ohio Company's, and John Cleves Symmes's purchases, in the State of Ohio, and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof, in some productive fund; the proceeds of which shall be forever annually applied, under the direction of said Legislature, for the support of religion within the several townships for which said lands were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, according to the terms and stipulations of the contracts of the said Ohio Company's, and John Cleves Symmes's purchases within the United States; Provided, Said land, or any part of it, shall, in no case, be sold without the consent of the persons who may be the lessee thereof, nor without the consent of the inhabitants of the township within which any such land may be situated, to be ordained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall, by law, direct: And Provided, also, That in the appropriation of the proceeds of said fund, each township within the districts of country aforesaid, shall be entitled to such portion thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale

of the church land belonging to such township. Approved, Feb. 20, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 16.] AN ACT further to extend the time for entering certain donation claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provision of the eighth and ninth sections of the act of Congress, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State to aid in the construction of canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas Territory," and the provision of the act, entitled "An act restricting location of certain land claims in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes," approved the sixth of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and also, the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to extend the time for locating certain donations in Arkansas," approved the thirteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for the term of five years, from the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three: Provided, That nothing in this act, or the foregoing acts, shall be so construed as to prevent the President of the United States from bringing the said lands in Arkansas into market under the existing laws; and all claims to donations under the beforesaid acts, which shall not have been presented and allowed by the proper authorities on or before the day which shall be fixed on by the President for the sale of said land, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 18

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF.

SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS OF MASSACHUSETTS,

In the House of Representatives, February 4, 1833.

Mr. ADAMS said that he had some days since given notice of his determination, after the friends of the bill should have had an opportunity of rendering it as perfect as they could, to move to strike out the enacting clause: he would now fulfil his purpose, and would move that the enacting clause of the bill now before the Committee be stricken out.

He would offer a few words in support of the motion. The merits of the bill, as well as its demerits, had been very fully argued, and he would not repeat what had been so well said by others. It was his opinion that neither this bill, nor any other at all resembling it, should pass at the present session of Congress.

There was one idea which he had not heard suggested by any gentleman, and which was a decisive reason with him why the bill ought not to become a law. The bill would not, as it seemed to be calculated by many, reduce the amount of the revenue, but, on the contrary, greatly increase it. To reduce the revenue was the professed object of the bill. The reasons for passing it had been assigned, first by the President in his message to Congress, then by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report, and lastly by the Committee of Ways and Means. But the President himself had recommended the measure conditionally only: if it should be found upon examination that the existing protection on certain commodities manufactured in the country was excessive, that is, that it was greater than the good of the country required; that then a bill should be passed to reduce it. Had such an inquiry been instituted? It had not. No enquiry had taken place, and the House was consequently in possession of no evidence to show that the present protection was excessive. If the House then should pass this bill, which went so materially to affect great and wide spread interests in the country, without any previous enquiry, it would not be following the recommendation of the President, but the contrary.

Mr. A. did not say that if such an enquiry should be made, and it should then appear that the protection was too great, that he should oppose a bill to reduce it; but the investigation was an indispensable preliminary, and the fact must first be established.

There was another reason why Mr. A. should vote against the bill. From a certain quarter of the Union Congress had a most solemn declaration, made in the name of one of the States of the Union, and addressed to all the other States, that the protective system should no longer be carried into effect within that State. In the Address from the Convention of South Carolina to the People of the twenty three other States of this Union, communicated by the President, with his recent message to Congress, are the following passages. The Convention, speaking in the name of the People of South Carolina, say—

"We have therefore deliberately and unalterably resolved, that we will no longer submit to a system of oppression which reduces us to the degrading condition of tributary vassals; and which would reduce our posterity in a few generations, to a state of poverty & wretchedness, that would stand in melancholy contrast with the beautiful and delightful region in which the Providence of God has cast our destinies. Having formed this resolution, with a full view of all its bearings, and of all its probable and possible issues, it is due to the gravity of the subject, and the solemnity of the occasion, that we should speak to our confederate brethren in the plain language of frankness and truth. Though we pain ourselves upon the Constitution, and the immutable prin-

ciples of justice and interest to operate exclusively through the civil tribunals and civil functionaries of the State; yet we will throw off this oppression at every hazard. We believe our remedy to be essentially peaceful. We believe the Federal Government has no shadow of right or authority to act against a State of the Confederacy in any form, much less to coerce it by military power. But we are aware of the diversities of human opinion, and have seen too many proofs of the infatuation of human power, not to have looked with the most anxious concern to the possibility of a resort to military or naval force on the part of the Federal Government;—and in order to obviate the possibility of having the history of this contest stained by a single drop of fraternal blood, we have solemnly and irrevocably resolved, that we will regard such a resort as a dissolution of the political ties which connect us with our confederate States; and will, forthwith, provide for the organization of a new and separate Government."

And again, in another passage, the Convention still more pointedly say— "We will not, we cannot, we dare not submit to this degradation, and our resolve is fixed and unalterable that a protecting tariff shall be no longer enforced within the limits of South Carolina. We stand upon the principles of everlasting justice, and no human power shall drive us from our position."

Now, with respect to the peaceful nature of this remedy, he never heard it spoken of, but it reminded him of the first adventure of Gil Bias. Gil Bias had been furnished by his uncle with a sorry mule, and thirty or forty pistols, and sent forth to seek his fortune in the world. He sat out accordingly, but had not proceeded far from home, when, as he was sitting on his beast counting his paces, with much satisfaction into his hat, the mule suddenly raised her head, and pricked up her ears. Gil Bias looked round to see the cause of her alarm, and perceived an old hag upon the ground in the middle of the road, with a rosary of very large beads in it. This was the object that had startled his mule. At the same time he heard a voice addressing him in a very pathetic tone—"Good traveller! in the name of the merciful God, and of all the saints, do drop a few pieces of silver into the hat." Looking in the direction from which these sounds proceeded, he saw, to his great dismay, the muzzle of a blunderbuss projecting through the hedge, and pointing directly at his head. As he moved, this threatening muzzle moved also, still directed at his head. On looking more closely into the hedge, he perceived that it was supported on two cross sticks, and aimed by a figure having the air of an old soldier. Gil Bias, not much pleased with the looks of the very pious mendicant, hastily dropped some pieces into the hat, and clapping his heels into the sides of his mule, rode off with all the speed he could from this peaceable solicitor of alms. This presented to Mr. A.'s mind one of the most perfect emblems of the pacific remedy of Nullification he had ever seen.

But if it was indeed true, that Nullification was in ended as a pacific remedy, Mr. A. had this consolation, that the execution of the laws was also a pacific operation, and would continue to be such, so long as the resistance to it was pacific, the resistance to Nullification would prove to be pacific too, and so there could be no danger that force would be used at all.

This was one reason why Mr. A. should vote against the bill. Gentlemen supposed that if it should not pass, there would be great danger of bloodshed; but there could not be the least danger of this, provided those who adopted the principles of Nullification acted according to their professions and promises. It was not their purpose to resort to force; and as there would then be no need of force to execute the laws, there could be no force in the matter, and, of course, no bloodshed. It was supposed that this very peaceable and friendly question might be settled without the intervention of force.—Mr. A. wished it might be so considered if of such a nature that the question ought to be settled. It ought to be known whether there were any measures by which a State could defeat the laws of the Union. For if there were, and the laws might be set aside at pleasure, we must seek some other form of government to live under.

With respect to the doctrine of protection, South Carolina expressly declared that there should no longer be a protecting Tariff. Now it was Mr. A.'s firm belief that protection to his rights and interests was the right of the citizen, and the duty of the government. What was government instituted for? For protection. He repeated the position—that protection was the right of the citizen, and the obligation and duty of the government. It was on the part of government, a corresponding duty to that of allegiance on the part of the citizen; and if government should wholly neglect it, the bond between it and the citizen was dissolved. The principle was, in fact, admitted by the nullifiers themselves, in the address they had published to the citizens of South Carolina, in which they called upon the citizens to support Nullification by their allegiance, as an admitted duty. It was very true that that paper denied to the United States Government the right to claim any allegiance; it denied that any allegiance was due to the United States by any body. But that, he believed, was not the opinion of a major-



position amounting to nothing more than a mere expression of opinion. The Senator from Kentucky, and the Senator from Delaware, Mr. B. said, both seemed to understand the proposition differently; and according to their construction, each in his own way, the adoption of the system of a home valuation would in both cases operate as a fraud on both parties. If the Senator of Delaware was right, Mr. B. said, there would be no reduction of duties, for that gentleman urged the amendment to counteract the reduction contemplated by the bill. This being so, Mr. B. asked if the complaining South would receive any thing, should the amendment be adopted? Would the South receive it as a concession? If the object of a home valuation was to make up the amount of the reduction proposed, Mr. B. asked if there could be any benefit resulting from this intended measure of compromise and conciliation. If, on the other hand, the amendment is not to be considered as a positive law, of what is its value? Is it a mere idle, unprofitable expression of opinions, which after generations may or may not take, that has given rise to so lengthy a discussion? This kind of legislation ought not to be attempted, by which one party or the other must necessarily be deceived. Whilst the Southern gentlemen receive this bill as a compromise, the Northern gentlemen support it, because of a clause which will counteract the reduction contemplated. Mr. B. asked what would be the effect of putting in the amendment? If this home valuation should be adopted by a future Congress, and operated so as to produce no material reduction, the South would be disappointed; and if not adopted, the manufacturers will be disappointed and discontented. The amendment appeared to Mr. B. to be entirely protective and unnecessary, and he was surprised that it had elicited so much discussion. When the time came for a future Congress to act on this subject, it would then, and then only, be proper to consider whether or not any system of valuations would be an equal or otherwise. Mr. B. said, if he were called upon then to make the principle of the amendment at once the law of the land, he would not hesitate to vote against it. If he were called upon to give a mere idle opinion on an abstract proposition, as advice to after generations, he would give his opinion that the proposition was wrong in principle. Text as the bill itself was intended as a measure of compromise and conciliation, to give peace, harmony and tranquillity to an unequal country, he should vote for it, whether it contained any useless proposition or not. He would not, he said, regret the great benefits to be derived from the bill, because gentlemen differing from himself and others contended for a mere abstract theory. He was astonished that gentleman from the South, who favored a reduction, should hesitate in supporting a measure looking to that end, because it contained an argument which, in legal parlance, should be stricken from the record as irrelevant.

Mr. Bickner in conclusion, said he was not in the habit of disguising his opinions. He never should regret his early impressions, which were so strongly in favor of fostering and protecting our domestic industry, and of rendering us, in every sense of the term, free and independent of foreign nations. But he was not prepared to say whether, in adjusting the last tariff, we had not strained the matter a little too far, or whether some injustice had not been done by it. He was, therefore, willing to enter into a re-examination of the subject, and as far as his judgment went to do what was right and proper for the best interests of the country. While he was actuated by a strong desire to conciliate the conflicting interests which agitated the country, and influenced by the purest patriotism, he was willing to accord the same motives to others who differed with him, and he was here prepared to enter on the decision of the question in a spirit of concession, compromise, harmony, peace and good will.

The question was taken on Mr. Dickinson's motion, which was negatived.

Mr. Wilkins said, that if it had been his intention to have voted against the amendment, he should have remained silent; but, after the explicit declaration of the honorable gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) of the reasons of his vote; and believing himself that the amendment would have a different construction from that given to it by the gentleman, he (Mr. W.) would as expressly state, that he would vote on the question with the impression that it would not hereafter be expounded by the declaration of any Senator on this floor; but by the plain meaning of the words in the text.

Mr. Benton expressed himself as opposed to the general ad valorem system that was about to be adopted. It would act unequally on Missouri, and that part of the west, as regarded the article of lead. The ad valorem system, in this respect, would only be uniform in name, whilst it would be contrary in operation. The preference was given to cottons and woollens, which raised in their value, whilst the value of lead was always specifically known.

The question being then about to be taken on Mr. Clay's amendment,

Mr. Calhoun remarked, that the question being now about to be put on the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky, it became necessary for him to determine whether he should vote for or against it. He must be permitted again to express his regret that the Senator had thought proper to move it. His objection still remained strong against it; but as it seemed to be admitted on all hands that the fate of the bill depended on the fate of the amendment, feeling as he did, a solicitude to see the question terminated, he had made up his mind, not, however, without much hesitation, not to interpose his vote against the adoption of the amendment, but in voting for it, he wished it to be distinctly understood, he did it upon two conditions—first, that no valuation would be adopted that should come in conflict with the provision in the constitution, which declares, that all duties, excises, and imposts, shall be uniform; and in the next place, that no valuation would be adopted which would take the duties themselves a part of the element of a figure valuation. He felt himself justified in concluding, that none such would be adopted; as it had been declared by the supporters of the amendment that no such regulation was contemplated; and in fact, he could not imagine that any such could be contemplated; whatever interpretation might be attempted hereafter to be given to the expression of the home market. The first could scarcely be contemplated, as it would be in violation of the Constitution itself; nor the latter, as it would by necessary consequence, restore the very duties which it was the object of this bill to reduce, and would involve the glaring absurdity of imposing duties on duties—taxes on taxes. He wished the reporters for the public press to notice particularly what he said; as he intended his declaration to be part of the proceedings.

Believing then for the reasons which he had stated, that it was not contemplated that any regulation of the home valuation should come

in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution which he had cited, nor involve the absurdity of laying taxes upon taxes, he had made up his mind to vote in favor of the amendment.

The question was then taken on Mr. Clay's amendment, and was decided in the affirmative; yeas 26, nays 16.

Mr. Tyler, after some remarks, suggested an amendment which he said he would not propose without hearing the sentiments of the other gentlemen, to take off the duties of 50 per cent as now existing on the coarse woollens and Kendall cottons, which, last year, was considered a concession to the South.

Mr. Smith then offered an amendment to reduce the amount in the bill on coarse cloths and Kendall cottons to 5 per cent, as now existing.

Mr. Clay remarked, that if Mr. Smith's amendment was adopted, the duty would not be twenty five per cent, as in 1833, but five per cent, as it was established at the last session of Congress. He had received a letter to-day, relative to a large establishment, stating that its operations had been suspended, in consequence of this reduction. The reduction was made at the last session, to reconcile the South to the tariff; Southern members then appeared to think it of little consequence to the South. He hoped gentlemen would not persist in urging it now.

[Mr. Smith denounced Mr. Clay's statement of the reduction, and Mr. C. then read a portion of the act.]

Mr. Forsyth would vote for Mr. Smith's amendment. The bill had been made by the advocates of protection, as the best in their view, which could be made, for the purpose of reconciliation; but it was doubtful whether it was the best, and he should not vote for it till he could see that it was. It had been called a concession, to reduce the duty on Kendall cottons to five per cent; why is it now to be taken away? (Mr. Clay said for the purpose of giving more.) Mr. F. was opposed to the bill in its present form, and should not only vote to strike out the second section, but he would move to strike out all the sections which did not correspond with his views. The bill was a tariff bill, but for the sake of peace he would take it, but for he could not do it.

Mr. Clayton had a concession, though the Senator from South Carolina had viewed it otherwise.

After some remarks from Messrs. Webster, Clayton and Clay.

Mr. Foot said, he had expected that the bill would be accepted, as it came from the Committee. He had hoped that a particular section of the country would not be singled out to suffer by the compromise. He had seen a former compromise operate auspiciously; he had hoped this would do so. He would be sorry now to alter his position with regard to the bill; but he could not consent to sacrifice so greatly the interests of his constituents.

Here a message was received from the House of Representatives, through Mr. St. C. Clark, announcing the death of the Hon. James Kent, a member of that House, from the State of New York; and that his funeral would take place at eleven o'clock to-morrow; whereupon,

Mr. Dudley moved that the bill be laid on the table, which motion having been agreed to,

On motion of Mr. Dudley,  
Resolved unanimously, That the Senate at eleven o'clock, attend the funeral of the Hon. James Kent.

On motion of Mr. Wright,  
The Senate then adjourned, to meet again at one o'clock, P. M. to-morrow.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1833.  
IN SENATE.

On motion of Mr. CLAY,  
The bill for gradually reducing the duties on imported articles to a revenue standard, was taken up, the question being, on Mr. Smith's proposition for striking out a part of the second section.

Mr. Clay reminded gentlemen that time was precious, and that they had none to spare. He hoped to see the bill finally decided that evening, before they would adjourn. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Wright) said that there were two objects for which he would go for the bill—the one was, that it would be satisfactory to the South—the other, that it would embrace the revenue standard; but he must say for himself, that he had an additional object in view—the preservation of the manufacturing interest for a certain number of years, that would enable them to stand alone thereafter. The bill was a compromise in all its parts—the clause which it is now the desire to strike out, is an essential principle of that compromise—strike out one part, and it destroys this principle wholly. Mr. C. then read a letter he had received from Boston, in which the writer stated his satisfaction at the alteration respecting coarse woollens, and that without it the manufacturing of the article must cease.

Mr. Forsyth was sorry to hear from the gentleman from Kentucky, that this was an essential feature of the bill. If the bill were to be a measure of general adjustment, which leaves this burden on the southwest. He could not understand why this part of the measure might not be revised in the spirit of adjustment; on another principle the Senator from Ky. found the Special Committee would not go with him, though he had since got a sufficient majority in the Senate; and if the Senate had reversed the principle of the bill, he (Mr. F.) hoped they would also reverse this. He was satisfied this raising of the duties on coarse woollens would create dissatisfaction over the whole South, with the exception of a particular part of South Carolina.

Mr. Webster should vote against the bill, however it might be modified by its framers. The principle in the Constitution was borrowed from the English policy. There a money bill could originate or be modified only in the House of Commons. Raising in the Constitution, meant simply levying, and not increasing or reducing. In 1823, this bill would raise revenue, or there would be no law to raise it. The Senate might modify revenue acts, or bills, in various ways; but not originate a law on the subject. Mr. Clay had said, that the object of the bill was protection; but it must be by means of revenue. The bill from the Committee on Manufactures was no precedent in favor of the Constitutional power; for it was laid on the table. He remembered one precedent, in the case of a bill laying duties on wine, tea, and coffee. He thought the Senate had not power to pass the second section; but he was willing to make the experiment and see what the Senate would say.

Mr. Clay said that questions had again and again been decided in favor of the action of the Senate on this section of the bill. The second section only restored the duties in certain cases, to what it had been before. The bill was not for the purpose of raising revenue. He asked if the second section were prohibitory of duty, could not the Senate pass it and the bill, taken as a whole, was only prohibitory of a part

of the revenue. The public land was a source of revenue; could not the Senate originate bills on that subject. The error of gentlemen was, that they looked at the effect of the bill and not at the purpose. Appropriations had the effect to raise the revenue, but that was not their purpose. The title of the bill professed that it was to modify former acts; but, according to the argument of the Senator, the Senate had no right to do so. After 1823, revenue would be raised, not under the bill above, but under former existing laws. There would then be a combination of both. The bill levied no duties; it was only a reduction of the rates of duties. The Senate had again and again passed such bills, and the House had never questioned the privilege. He thought the constitutional question would be urged against the bill only by those who would, at any rate, be its strenuous opposers.

Mr. Chambers moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Clay asked for the yeas and nays, and said, emphatically, an adjournment is the loss of the measure. The question was decided in the negative 16 to 23.

After various unsuccessful propositions to amend the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without a division.

### EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 2, 1833.

#### MR. CLAY'S BILL—THE TARIFF.

By the late Washington papers, we see that Mr. Clay's bill passed the House of Representatives on Monday night last, by a vote of 120 to 84. It was offered in the form of an amendment to the bill of Mr. Verplanck. No doubt can be entertained that it will also pass the Senate. On Tuesday, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate in support of his resolutions, in a speech of about four hours, said to be of great force and ability. He was answered by Mr. Webster in a speech of an hour.

The bill from the Judiciary Committee was still pending before the House of Representatives. A scene of much confusion occurred in the Hall on calling it up on Wednesday last. An effort was made to prevent discussion on the bill, by the call of the previous question, which question our readers are aware precludes debate. Mr. McDuffie rose and remarked, that, if an attempt were made to still or suppress the discussion he would, if he could get 40 members to stand by him, move an adjournment, and to call ayes and noes on it, and continue to renew the motion for the balance of the session. This extraordinary course of Mr. McDuffie, as may be supposed, produced much excitement and confusion.

The following letter, extracted from the National Intelligencer of yesterday, comes to us in a form we cannot fail to notice; yet, we trust, that the facts detailed in it may not prove authentic. We give it, however, with the authority.

#### INDIAN WAR!—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal of the 19th ultimo received yesterday, contains the following interesting letter, dated CANTONMENT GIBSON, Jan. 12, 1833.

Dear Friend.—I take this opportunity of informing you of our situation. Captain Ford's company of United States Rangers left this place on the 5th instant, by order of Colonel Arbuckle, on an expedition against the Pawnee, but, to their surprise, were attacked on the 9th by a band of Camanah Indians, 500 in number. They fought with great bravery for an hour and a half, but were surrounded and overpowered, and compelled to surrender. One of the Lieutenants made his escape, and brought intelligence that the Savages at the time of his leaving them, were massacring their prisoners. It is supposed, that all have been put to death; five companies of Regulars, on receiving the intelligence, immediately started to rescue such as might be still alive.—There is every probability of a bloody war with the Camanah Indians.

JAS. SMITH,  
a Ranger under Capt. Brown.

#### To the Editor of the Whig.

ANNAPOLIS, 28th Feb. 1833.

Dear Sir.—The committee on the subject of dividing the State into Congressional Districts, have reported in favor of single districts. The three lower counties on the E. Shore which has a fraction of 3,881 over the 47,000 is the first district; Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne, Kent and Cecil, compose No. 2, with a fraction of 10,000 over the ratio fixed by Congress. The four last named counties, with district 1 and 2 of Cecil, would give us about 49,500. But as a fraction would necessarily have to be represented somewhere, it is thought the present arrangement is as good a one as can be made; especially as the Cecil members are adverse to a division of their county, by which one half would go to the W. Shore, a portion so small, as not to command much attention from its representation. The other districts the people of our shore do not feel much interest in, and I do not give them. Yesterday the House passed a bill to make a rail road from Baltimore to Washington, the State subscribing 500,000 dollars; the interest on this sum together with the interest on all the money the State has subscribed will amount to about \$70,000, to be raised by direct tax. The House also voted \$25,000 for a Rail Road from Salisbury to Snow Hill. The subject which seems to engross most attention in the Legislature is the difficulty existing between the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company and the Canal Company.—The State Bank was defeated a few days ago, but that vote was re-considered and the subject is again before us. I think its fate will be the same on the next vote. The Clayites here do not know what to make of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun drawing so kindly together, but seem to think from the election of printers, Green, and Giles and Seaton, that there has been some bargaining somewhere.

Yours truly,

### SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

JAMES HAMILTON, JR. Esq. President of the South Carolina Convention has issued a Proclamation re-assembling the Convention, on the 11th March next at Columbia.

The speeches of Mr. Calhoun and Webster are now being revised by those gentlemen, and will be published as soon as ever they can be correctly prepared for the press. We shall of course publish them.

Mr. John Randolph was brought into the Senate on Tuesday and listened very attentively to Mr. Calhoun's speech. He constantly nodded assent. He appears to be very weak and infirm.

The Vice President Elect of the United States (Mr. Van Buren) has arrived in this city, in order to take upon himself, at the proper time, the duties of the station to which he has been called.—Globe

Columbia.—The New York Daily Advertiser contains an official account confirming the intelligence some time since communicated, of a peace having been made between the States of the Republic of Colombia. In communicating this pleasing intelligence, General Velez, Secretary of the Interior of New Granada, says,

"By this happy event harmony and fraternal relations have been established, on lasting principles and compacta—such relations as ought ever to bind together the states of the Centre and South of Colombia."

The State Bank.—The House of Delegates have had the bill for establishing the Bank of the State of Maryland, before them for two days past. On Saturday Mr. Teackle proposed amendments allowing individual subscribers—directors to be chosen by such stockholders to partake in the management of the Bank. Yesterday those amendments were adopted. The final question on the passage of the bill, was taken after three o'clock, and divided—yeas 31, nays 32. It was reported last evening, that a reconsideration of the bill will be attempted.—Md. Repub. Tuesday.

#### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The news by the ship New York, captain Hoyle, is to the 15th January from London, and 16th from Liverpool. Upwards of 10,000 bales cotton were destroyed by fire at Liverpool on the 10th.

The President's Proclamation is published in the London papers entire. The Times editor speaks of it as the ablest document he has ever read.

According to accounts from Brest of the 8th, orders had been received to fit out three ships of the line with the utmost expedition. Nothing certain was known as to their destination, but it was believed that an expedition to Hayti was in contemplation.

From Portugal, it is said, it seems to be the general impression in Oporto that a decisive blow is soon to be attempted, and that it will crown the Constitutionalists with success.

Prospects are held out of a speedy settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium.

The supplies sent out by the munificence of our fellow citizens of the United States, to the sufferers of the Cape de Verde Islands, were received as the direct gift of Heaven. Between 30 and 40,000 had perished from starvation, previous to the arrival of the relief, and almost the whole remaining population were the aspect of emaciated skeletons. What has been sent, it is thought may suffice till about June, when, if other aid be not rendered them, they will be reduced to the same deplorable condition. The only succour they have received, has been that sent from the United States.—Portugal has done nothing for them, notwithstanding the wealth of that kingdom has been drawn from them.

A Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee, of Boston, committed suicide on the evening of last Sunday a week, in the store of the young lady's father, by hanging themselves by the same rope. The cause assigned is, that Mr. Bradlee had refused his assent to their marriage.—Carter had been raised by Mr. B., and was clerk in his store at the time of committing the dreadful act.

Indian Outrage.—A man by the name of James Kerby, was lately tortured to death in the most brutal manner by a party of Chickasaw Indians. Three of the Indians have been arrested and committed to the jail of Florence, Alabama.

#### CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in a small building next to the corner of the Market, on East Bay street, which in a short time destroyed forty buildings, on which not more than \$10,000 were insured. A strong detachment of U. S. troops from Fort Moultrie, and a large body of sailors from the Natchez, and other armed vessels in the harbor, under the orders of their respective officers, came promptly to our aid, rendered very valuable assistance in arresting the progress of the destructive element.—Courier.

A Theological Church and fighting Parson.—In a neighboring Church in South Carolina their Preacher recently, on the Sabbath day, told his congregation, that he was preaching politics not religion; that he would rather come down from the sacred place, where he was standing, and fight with them in the cause of nullification than dispense the bread of everlasting life. His audience clapped their hands, stamped and shouted as in a theatre.—Georgia Courier.

Singular case of Hydrophobia.—About four months since, Mr. Jacob Barrie, a highly respectable gentleman of this city, about 22 years of age, was bitten in the hand by a pig. On Sunday morning, feeling unwell, he sent for a doctor, who was unable to designate the nature of his malady until Monday evening, when the spasms became violent, and continuing so until 12 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he expired. Our intelligent informant alleges, that it was a decided and violent case of hydrophobia.—Phil. Inq.

The following from Naples, is of Dec. 22.—"For two days the eruption of Vesuvius has assumed an alarming character; the flanks of the mountain are furrowed in every direction by vast torrents of lava. We can perceive three small craters that have formed themselves in the centre of the great crater, the edge of which is in several places rent by crevices 30 or 40 feet wide, and 15 or 20 feet deep. A new stream of lava, which formed itself in the night of the 20th, has taken the direction of Partici."

Death comes to all.—One of the signers of the petition presented some time since in the Senate by Mr. Clay, for a grant of land, upon

which he found a colony of subjects "of immortal life in this world," has, we are informed, yielded to the power of the grim tyrant, the vital spark and substance of his hopes—and all his glorious and luminous theories are puff'd away, and his "brief candle," into still night and airy nothing.

Mr. RANDOLPH.—Taking the following to be from the pen of Mr. Randolph, and knowing that any thing from him, will be acceptable to our readers, whether they agree with him or not, we transfer it to our columns:—

From the Richmond Enquirer

Agel thou art ashamed—  
Rome! thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods.

Is it then true, that the Legislature of Virginia have shrunk from the question of secession?—O yes! the proper time has not come. Why, then, did the President tug it into his manifesto? When a claim of right is denied by anticipation, the more urgent is the necessity for asserting it. The more unassailable the attack, the more call for prompt defence, and the more prompt, the more reasonable. It is dark midnight; our sentinels are sleeping on their posts; our camp is assaulted; and our martialists must wait for daylight, that they may see to manœuvre *secundum artem*.

"But there is no one in the Legislature qualified to lead!" Is this so? Then, let them disband and go home. But is there no one in Virginia fit to lead? If there is, let the goose be cackled, and the men will show themselves. If not, why then Virginia is not fit to be led, and there is nothing left but to be slaves in condition, as, sooner or later, all slaves in heart are sure to be. Fugimus Troes, and there's an end. (a)

"Yes, we have been—we have been men, whose swords would have leapt from their scabbards," even at a hint of the doctrines of the proclamation. Now, we bless God that it is poor South Carolina that is to suffer, and not we, and are content to be kept, "like a nut in the corner of a money's jaw, first mouth ed to be last swallowed."

"What are we doing? We are talking 'about it, goddess, and about it!' some evading the difficulty, like a sneaking Judge working round a constitutional question; and some, who should about the war cry, 'Virginia to the rescue,' are trying to lead men to perdition, and fortune, and sacred honor," by wire-drawn metaphysics.

"Life, and fortune, and sacred honor!" How often and how freely have they been pledged in this very cause! Aye, as freely as the spendthrift gives his note on long credit. But pay-day comes, and all is changed. Pay-day is now come.

How is the pledge to be redeemed, when the very citadel of State Rights is beleaguered and summoned to surrender on pain of the halter? How? By answering the minions of power thus—

"But if your chief his purpose urge,  
Take our defiance loud and high;  
Our slogan is your lyke wake dirge,  
Our moat the grave where you shall lie."

The poet put these words in the mouth of a woman. Our mothers were such women. What are we? Each turns upon his fellow's face an eye of death, and says,  
"Why man! he doth beside the narrow world.

Like a Colossus; and we petty men  
Creep under his huge legs, and peep about,  
To find ourselves dishonorable graves."

Aye, creep, and peep, and hide! Yes, hide your shame, and no more pretend to identify yourselves with those, who backed their robes with *laines*, and put *Dark's brigade*, in requisition to sustain both.

Am I, then, for war? No. I am for avoiding war by prudent boldness. I am for saying to our oppressors, on behalf of the whole planting and slave holding country, "If this is the way the bargain is to be read, we must be off; and if you mean to continue the Union, the principles of that proclamation must be distinctly and for ever renounced."

Will this course endanger the Union? No. "I tell you, my Lord Fool, that out of his nettle danger, we pluck the flower of safety."

#### A FRIEND OF STATE RIGHTS.

(a) Lord Chatham said, that a people willing to be made slaves of, were fit tools to enslave others. And what are they who are willing to be employed as tools to enslave their countrymen? Are they not slaves already? They may have to seek a master; but it is always easy to find one. A lamb may not always find its way into the wolf's jaws—a wanton may not always find a paramour—but a slave is always sure to find a master.

#### From the Pennsylvania.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.  
"John C. Calhoun has at last met with his match from the South itself. After the first surprise excited by Mr. Clay's tariff scheme, no one expected that we could be astonished a second time this session. This supposition was a mistake. Mr. Rives, the new Senator from Virginia, recently returned from his brilliant French mission, has met Mr. Calhoun on his own ground, and by one of the ablest speeches delivered this session, has demolished the doctrine of nullification root and branch. I never liked Mr. Webster's view of Nullification. He occupied a false position, and started from wrong principles ever to meet the question of nullification in the proper aspect. Mr. Rives is the only man who has met the emergency properly, and put the whole doctrine down forever.

"Did you ever see Mr. Rives? He is one of the most mild, modest, unassuming men in private society, that one could meet with. He is a perfect gentleman of the old school. He is in the prime of life and bids fair to occupy as high a rank in the councils of the nation as any man. Mr. Rives was the pupil and protégé of Thomas Jefferson. He was born in the neighborhood of Monticello, and was constantly in the society of the Southern Sage, from his retreat to private life until his death. There is no man in the nation that knows the views, the principles, the doctrines of Jefferson, better than William C. Rives of Virginia. I am glad—every man, every patriot, ought to be glad, that the fame and political doctrines of that great statesman have been rescued from the hieresies of modern metaphysicians. In 1829 Mr. Rives was a member of the House of Representatives. On one occasion, during that session, several of the debatable constitutional questions were up on some incidental topic. Mr. Rives, near the close of the debate, made a speech which was admired by all, and distinguished many by the unexpectedness of his talents, energy, eloquence, and beautiful delivery. Since his election to the United States Senate, he has been a mere spectator until the present occasion. He now takes rank with the highest of the high.

"You have no idea how Mr. Rives's facts and arguments made Mr. Calhoun wince in his seat. Mr. Rives is a devoted disciple of Jefferson, and a firm and unflinching supporter of the doctrines of '93. This makes his home thrusts the more galling to the wretches who pretend to found their usurpations on this school. Mr. Rives has taken up the doctrine of the 'Old Dominion,' and has shed around

them a ray of light which gives her the appearance of former days. Mr. Rives was not only severe on Mr. Calhoun, but he did not spare Mr. Tyler, &c. &c.

"The administration has now found a man in the Senate, from Virginia, who vindicates the rights of the States—the doctrines of the old democracy—and repudiates nullification. Mr. Calhoun felt the force and pungency of Mr. Rives reasoning so much that he could not keep his seat any longer. He is to reply to-day; and I have no doubt will meet all his force to the battle. We shall have a new and unexpected encounter,—for I have no doubt Mr. Rives will make a reply to the great nullifier. The Virginia Senator is a bold, daring man quite a dialectician, and is a host in himself."

[Mr. Calhoun's Speech on Friday is said to have been a total failure.—He is too much excited and infuriated to do even justice to himself.]

#### DIED.

At Town Point, Easton, on Wednesday morning last, of a painful illness of about a week, Capt. Thomas P. Townsend, commander of one of the Easton and Baltimore packets. Having rendered himself highly popular by the urbanity of his manners, no less than by strict attention to business, his loss is severely felt by the community in general; but to his widow and interesting family, it is irreparable. He lived respected and beloved by all who knew him; and has died without an enemy. He was in his 60th year.

On Monday, the 18th ult. in Caroline county, near Hillsborough, Mrs. Ann Knotts, consort of Mr. David Knotts.

In Queen Ann's county, on Tuesday morning 26th ult. Mr. Henry Cooper, after a short but severe illness.

On Saturday the 23d ult. in Queen Ann's county, Mrs. Ann Snow, consort of Mr. John Snow, and daughter of Mr. Henry Cooper.

#### A HOUSE KEEPER.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, well acquainted with House Keeping, may find a good home and employment by leaving her name, with proper recommendations, at this Office.

Easton, March 2, 1833.

#### A List of Real Property.

IN THE TOWN OF EASTON, on which the Taxes have not been paid for the year 1832. It is out of our power to give any further indulgence: the property stands as follows:

Names of Persons.	Names of Property.	1832.
Freeborn	Banning's Lot on Washington street	60
Thomas Cooper's	Lot on Harrison & South Streets	10
Thomas S. Hayward	Lot on Goldsborough st.	20
Col. Edward Lloyd	Lot on Washington street	400
Margaret D. Nicholson	Lot on Harrison street	220
Mary Nicholson	Lot on Harrison st.	77
Joseph Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	40
William Sewell's heirs	Lot on Washington street	30
Andrew Skinner	Lot on Bay street	30
Mary Suth	Lot on Goldsborough st.	130

#### Notice is hereby Given.

THAT unless the town charges on the property aforesaid, be paid to Richard C. Linn, agent for the Collector of the Town taxes aforesaid, within twenty days from the date hereof, the said property will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay the above taxes, together with the legal costs due and to become due thereon, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY 26th day of March, instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

Attendance given by  
RICHARD C. LAIN, Agent  
for Collector of the Town Tax.  
Easton, March 2

#### ADVENTURERS ATTEND!

HURRA FOR SYLVESTER!  
On last Thursday, we had the pleasure of selling to one of our patrons, (a gentleman of Baltimore) the Capital Prize of  
5,000 DOLLARS,  
In the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Class No. 6.

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!  
In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5—Drawn one week since, we sold the Capital Prize of  
3,389 DOLLARS,  
To a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.

Also, in the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3 drawn Feb. 6th, we sold Commission 14 62 56 \$1000  
14 31 62 \$1000  
Making 4 Grand Capital Prizes sold in the course of two weeks.

#### NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 4.—to be drawn March 13th, 1833: 66 Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots. \$20,000, 10,000, 5,760, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, amounting to \$184,040—Tickets \$5.

NEW YORK LOTTERY.  
Class No. 5.—to be drawn April 30, 1833.—Sixty six number Lottery, 10 drawn ballots. SPENDID CAPITALS \$40,000, 10,000, 5,100, 3,000, 2 of 1,000, &c. Tickets \$10, Lowest prize \$12.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.  
Class No. 6.—to be drawn March 16, 1833. \$20,000.  
100 Prizes of \$1,000.  
A Package of 23 whole tickets by certificate \$124. Whole Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion.

#### NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Extra Class No. 7, to be drawn March 20. Tickets 5 dollars, lowest prize 6 dollars. 20,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,375, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c.

A package of 23 whole tickets by certificate, \$53.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,  
Class No. 6.—to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, March 30, 1833. \$20,000. Highest Prize \$20,000, 6,000, 2,500, 1,270, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c.

Tickets 55, shares in proportion.

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

SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (as New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Nashville, and New Orleans) thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers.

\*For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
Baltimore, Md.

#### NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 6.—to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, March 30, 1833. \$20,000. Highest Prize \$20,000, 6,000, 2,500, 1,270, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c.

Tickets 55, shares in proportion.

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

SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (as New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Nashville, and New Orleans) thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers.

\*For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
Baltimore, Md.

#### NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 6.—to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, March 30, 1833. \$20,000. Highest Prize \$20,000, 6,000, 2,500, 1,270, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c.

Tickets 55, shares in proportion.

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

SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (as New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Nashville, and New Orleans) thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers.

\*For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
Baltimore, Md.

**BOARDING.**

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

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

Coach, Gig, and Harness



**MAKING.**

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouche, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Bugger, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their strict attention and perseverance to merit a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.

They wish to take two apprentices of good moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch of Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach smithing.

The public's debt, served by  
**JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO.**  
N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessity of collecting close to meet our demands.

J. P. A. & Co.  
The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above six times.

**MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.**

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

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three dollars.  
N. B. Persons wishing to go direct to Baltimore, will find comfortable accommodations on board the Queenstown mail packet, which leaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival of the mail from Easton.

**100 NEGROES WANTED.**  
I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of will please give me a call as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton, will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.  
**THOMAS M. JONES.**  
Easton, February 2, 1833.

**Packet Schooner**  
The subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

**WRIGHTSON,**  
Thomas P. Townsend, Master,  
being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 18th instant, leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour, and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season. Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point.

Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.  
The public's obedient servant,  
**SAMUEL H. BENNY.**  
N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without fail, on or before the first of March.

Those who have had my boat bags in possession since last fall, will please return them at once, as I wish to put them in order for public benefit. If they are not returned by the last of this month, they will be charged to those who have them, at the rate of 75 cents each. They are marked either E. Auld, or S. H. Benny.  
S. H. B.  
Easton, February 9, 1833.

**\$50 REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Thursday, 27th December, 1832, a negro boy named ANNALLS, but since changed his name to HARRISON, about 18 years old, five feet four or five inches high, of some what yellow complexion, and rather a rolling walk—his eye lashes curl very much. ANNALLS went by water out of Choptank this year. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro so that I get him again.

**HENRIETTA RICHARDSON,**  
Near New Market,  
Dorchester County, Md.  
Feb 28

**JOHN MCGONERIN,**

**CABINET MAKER,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has new on hand some MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUX, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends who have accounts been of long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and despatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.  
Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.

**For Annapolis and Easton.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Friday morning the 1st March, at seven o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, by Castle Haven, and return next day, leaving Easton at seven o'clock, for Castle Haven and Annapolis.

She will make a trip once a week to the Eastern Shore, until further notice.  
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.  
**LEML. G. TAYLOR.**  
P. S. Monday at seven o'clock for Annapolis Feb 26

**PRINTERS—F. WHITE & WM. HAGER** respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as LETTER FOUNDERS, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favour them with their orders. The introduction of machinery, in place of that tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority, in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The letter foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica; the book and news type being in the most modern and light style.  
White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.  
Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice.  
Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.  
**F. WHITE, WM. HAGER,**  
New York, Jan. 3—Feb 9

**TO PRINTERS.**  
**BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.**  
The proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully inform the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be obtained at from other Foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz.

- |                     |                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nonpareil           | Antique                              |
| Minion              | Brevier                              |
| Bourgeois           | Long Primer                          |
| Pica                | 4 Lines Pica                         |
| Small Pica          | Six Lines Pica ornamented            |
| English             | Eight Lines Pica Antiquated          |
| Great Primer        | Eight Lines Pica Fluted              |
| Double English      | Eight Lines Pica Oak Leaf            |
| Double Great Primer | Eight Lines Pica ornamented, &c. &c. |
| Canon               | Seven Lines Pica                     |
| Seven Lines Pica    | Eight Lines Pica ornamented, &c. &c. |

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

Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry.  
Mr. EDWARD STAR, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.  
**F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent**  
of the Baltimore Type Foundry,  
Feb 2

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

**WANTED.**

AN APPRENTICE to the Saddlery and Harness making business—a youth between the age of 14 and 16 would be preferred—he must be of good character, steady and industrious. Apply to  
**WM. W. HIGGINS.**  
Feb 26

**REMOVAL.**

**B. J. & E. J. SENDERS,**  
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors north of Pratt Street) where they will continue the GROCERY and COUNTRY PRODUCE BUSINESS, wholesale and retail. They invite dealers generally to call and give them a trial.  
Constantly on hand the best Family Flour, and other qualities. The highest price given for muskrat and other furs.  
Baltimore, 20th Feb. 1833—Feb 26 6t

**JOHN J. HARROD,**

**PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.**  
No. 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore.  
Has constantly on hand, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS and STATIONERY which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances.  
Amongst others in quantity are the following—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant.  
The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume.  
The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.  
Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo.  
Drs. Mosheim, Coyle and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.  
Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Credeences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.  
The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Bindings.  
Miss Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.  
Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture Promises.  
Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.  
Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.  
Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley.

Deaths of Abel by Geener, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts.  
Dr. Mason on Self Knowledge.  
150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c.  
The Academic Reader, a very popular School book.

The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant, a popular weekly Religious paper—The third volume is now publishing—This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and other writers.

**JOHN J. HARROD,**  
Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper—which contains many new, important and highly interesting views of the Christian Church—by the Reverend James R. Williams.

—ON HAND—  
Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.  
Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a great variety.  
Custom Blanks, in their variety.  
Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted.  
Penknives, Razors, red Tape and Taste.  
Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine.  
English and American Lead Pencils, assorted.  
Wafers—Red, black and assorted colors.  
Also on hand,  
A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical BOOKS, in great variety.  
Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted.  
Super Royal and Medium Printing PAPER, assorted qualities.  
Ironmongers and Grocers Wrapping PAPER.  
Blue and White and White Bonnet Boards.  
All sizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, made to pattern.  
Feb 16 12v

**PETER W. WILLIS,**  
**CLOCK AND WATCH**  
**MAKER,**  
Denton, Maryland—  
Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally.—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform.  
\*CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS.\*  
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be written on at their residence. Charges reasonable.  
February 21, 1833.

**400 Acres of Land for Sale.**  
I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; the Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair.—Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary.—Persons desiring to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.  
**PETER WEBB.**  
Oct. 4 1f

**Millinery and Mantua-making.**

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

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

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fashions.  
Jan 5 w

**REMOVAL.**

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

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

**FANCY AND WINDSOR**

**CHAIR FACTORY.**  
No. 21 Pratt street,  
Between Charles and Hanover Streets,  
BALTIMORE.  
**THOMAS H. SEWELL,** begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,  
all descriptions of  
**FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,**  
of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions.  
N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms.  
aug 28 1 year

**350 NEGROES WANTED.**

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call; as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.  
All communications promptly attended to.  
Apply to **JOHN BUSK,** at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Annapolis st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.  
**JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.**  
Baltimore.  
may 29

**MORE NEW GOODS.**

**ROSE & SPENCER,** have just received AN additional supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
**CLOTHS,** black, blue and fancy colours  
**CASSIMERES,** of various colours and qualities.  
**CASSIMETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.**  
Together with a general assortment of  
**DOMESTIC GOODS,**  
such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestic; Cotton Yarn, &c.—Also  
A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.  
All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Linseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.  
dec 8 1f

**BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.**

AT THE POST-OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.  
THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,  
Blair's Ancient History Ruddiman's Latin Tylor's History Grammae  
Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements  
Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes  
Grimshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes  
Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost  
Bonycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures  
Griechsch's Greek Worcester's Geography  
Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do.  
Greek Exercises Academic Reader  
Hutchinson's Xenophon Introduction to do.  
Horace Delphian English Reader  
Vigli Introduction to do.  
Sullust Sequel to do.  
Cassir Grammar English Grammars  
Gough, Piko, Jess and Spelling Books  
Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.  
Also, Slates, Pencils Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c.  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN.**  
July 10

**Dr. SCUDDER'S**

**CELEBRATED EYE WATER.**  
For inflammation and weakness of the Eye.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant *valde-mecum* to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afflicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water—and the cures effected by it, have been set forth as Wonderful beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by  
**Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,**  
Oculist and Inserter of Artificial Human Eyes, City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.  
dec 22

**PROSPECTUS**

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

**THE GUARDIAN**

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER.

UNDER the EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS HARFORD DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITICAL LITERATURE, &c. &c.

LONG established custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication shall be ushered to the world by a PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedience to this custom, we now present ourselves to the reading public, and ask of them such patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As it is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the objects we have chiefly in view, believing it to be the wisest course not to excite extravagant expectations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which unfortunately attends ungrounded pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have succeeded in our aim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been established under the immediate auspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, we view to the advancement of that great cause, as essential to the permanent and individual prosperity, and to domestic peace and public institutions, and to the dissemination of the paper will be to extend the influence of its salutary principles. In order to attain this desirable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUARDIAN" the medium of circulation for every description of information relative to this most interesting topic, and for this purpose to that a large portion of our number to communications or essays on the subject, coming from any quarter where good wishes to the cause may give rise to them; notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; and the proceedings of societies throughout the country; and such articles as may be collected, showing the vast importance of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully aware that a paper devoted to one subject, however excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibited in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingled with the serious, the useful with the pleasant, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitiated by the grossness of abandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and foreign, so far as a weekly publication can be, summaries of passing events, at home and abroad, will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of fashions and amusements as may be harmless, and acceptable to the scholar or man of leisure.

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

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

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

All persons obtaining and forwarding the subscriptions of ten subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.—Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Esq. who is authorized to receive the same.  
The publication will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained.

The undersigned respectfully recommends the paper to the patronage of the friends of TEMPERANCE, in particular, inasmuch as the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining subscribers.  
**STEVENSON ARCHER,**  
President State Temperance Society,  
N. B. BLUCE,  
President Balt. Temperance Society.

Subscriptions will be left at the Store of Messrs. Gunning & Son, Howard street, Market street, No. 6, Litch, Calvert street, No. 3, N. E. City, Market st.  
\*Papers will be offered in the cause will con- siderably favour publishing the above, and may receive a return, should occasion offer.

dec 15

**A New, Cheap, and Popular Pe-**

riodical, ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for Five Dollars

**PROSPECTUS.**

IN presenting to the public a periodical entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States an enormous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel the necessity of a great loss for a mental food, which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our price, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheap, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union, from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such a case propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form—but we consider it unnecessary by mail and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty weeks to accomplish for though the length of each number will elapse between the issuing of each one, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that metropolis or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be called, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lovers of knowledge, and to the friends of a novel and good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

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

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

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

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rec's Cyclopaedia.—Each volume will be accompanied with a Title page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized.—\*Payments at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt to that effect, and the publisher \$25.00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—\*Cubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4 00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.  
\*Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of 50 Numbers gratis.  
ADAM WALDIE,  
Carpenter Street, Near Seventh, under the Apperly's Library, has the ready, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.  
Philadelphia, October, 1833.  
\*Subscriptions received at this Office.  
dec 11

**LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.**

The subscribers, having been appointed the agent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose of his LANDS in Florida, already to receive a pro-rata for the purchase of any portion not less than one section of General's Township of land 3000 acres in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, satisfactorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the date of sale. This Township of land forming the city of Tallahassee, and, in reference to locality, fertility, fullness of climate, fertility and adaptation, and in the culture of sugar, and cotton is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.  
**ROBERT W. WILLIAMS,**  
Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1833.  
nov 27—dec 11

**LOT FOR SALE.**

WILL be sold, at a low price, a LOT OF LAND, containing 91 acres, about one mile from the town of Easton. Apply to the editor of the Whig.  
Feb 13 w

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 39.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 247.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.  
(During the Session of Congress.)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-  
idue of the year—  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

**THE TERMS**  
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
payable half yearly in advance.  
No subscription discontinued until all arrear-  
ages are settled, without the approbation of  
the publisher.  
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,  
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and  
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-  
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

**CHANCERY SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county  
Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the  
subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale  
by way of auction, on TUESDAY, 19th March  
next, at the front door of the Court house, in  
the town of Easton, between the hours of 12  
and 4 o'clock of that day, all that Mill Seat or  
Farm of which William Scott, died seized,  
and which was sold and conveyed to him, by a  
deed of bargain and sale from Samuel Smith  
and Mary his wife, of Chester county in the  
State of Pennsylvania, bearing date the  
eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred  
and one, being part of a tract of land called  
"Mill Land," situate on Kings Creek, in Tal-  
bot county, and containing the quantity of  
thirty acres of land more or less. By the terms  
of the decree, cash to the amount of one fourth  
of the purchase money, will be required on the  
day of sale, and a credit of twelve months  
from the day of sale, will be given on the re-  
sidue of the purchase money, with interest  
thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by  
good bonds or bills obligatory, with such se-  
curity as the Trustee shall approve. Upon  
the ratification of the sale by the Court and  
the payment of the whole of the purchase mo-  
ney, with interest as aforesaid and not before,  
the Trustee is authorized by a good and suffi-  
cient deed, to be sealed, executed and acknowl-  
edged according to law, to convey to the  
purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs  
or assigns, the land or property to him, her or  
them, so sold as aforesaid, free clear and dis-  
charged from all claim of the defendants or  
any of them or any person or persons, claim-  
ing by, from, or under them or any of them.  
PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,  
Feb 23 Trustee.

**NOTICE**  
I HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers,  
appointed by Talbot County Court, at the  
last November Term thereof, Commissioners  
to divide or value &c. the lands of Thomas  
Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county de-  
ceased, will meet at the late dwelling house of  
said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of  
May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in  
the execution of the said commission.

JAMES FARROTT,  
WM. H. GROOMER,  
SAM'L T. KENNARD,  
SAM'L ROBERTS.

Feb. 9th, 1833—Feb 12

**JUST received and for sale at the Drug  
Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.**  
A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
**MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,  
GLASS, &c.**  
AMONG WHICH ARE:  
Dr. Scudder's Eye  
Water,  
Morphine, Emetine,  
Strichnine, Corinine,  
P. perrine, Oil Cubes  
Solidified Copiva,  
Oil of Cantharidin,  
De-naeozil Laudan-  
um,  
Dito Opium,  
Iodyne,  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the  
modern preparations, with a full supply of  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,  
12 by 16, &c.  
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN  
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts,  
warranted genuine, all of which will be  
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.  
Easton, Dec 18

**A Saddle, Bridle and Martingale**  
WERE lost on the 27th of January, be-  
tween Easton and Perry Hall. A suit-  
able reward will be given for their return to  
Mrs. ROGERS,  
at Perry Hall.

**NOTICE**  
AT the request of some gentlemen on the  
Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough  
bred horse)  
"MARYLAND ECLIPSE,"  
will stand the ensuing season, at  
Easton and Centerville. Com-  
petent Judges have pronounced  
him, inferior to few, if any horses in this coun-  
try. He has fine size and great beauty, par-  
ticularly however of his stock, size and perfor-  
mances will be hereafter given at full length.  
Jan 22

**A RUNAWAY.**  
WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Har-  
ford county, on the 7th day of February  
inst. a dark mulatto boy, who  
called himself George when com-  
mitted, but now says his name is Jim,  
and that he belongs to Governor  
George Howard of Anne Arundel  
county. He is about 5 feet 6 inches  
high, about 20 years of age; has a large  
scar on the under side of his left wrist, occasioned  
by a burn; a large scar on his right thumb  
occasioned by a cut from a knife; also a small  
scar over his left eye; had on when committed  
a drab roundabout and drab pantaloons, light  
vest, a pair of Jefferson shoes, old fur hat. The  
owner of the above described boy is requested  
to come, prove property, pay charges and take  
him away, otherwise he will be disposed of  
according to law.

JOSHUA GUYTON, Sheriff H. Co.  
Feb. 14th, 1833—26

## MORE NEW GOODS.

**ROSE & SPENCER**, have just received  
an additional supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours.  
CASSIMERES, of various colours and  
qualities.  
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN-  
NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS,  
&c. &c.  
Together with a general assortment of  
**DOMESTIC GOODS,**  
such as white and brown Shirts; handsome  
Plain and Striped Domestic; Cotton Yarn,  
&c. &c.—Also  
A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD  
WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.  
All of which they will dispose of at most  
reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for  
Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.  
dec 8 if

## 350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NE-  
GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years  
of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to  
purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are  
intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of  
Mississippi, and will not be separated. Per-  
sons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well  
to give me a call, as I am permanently set-  
tled in this market, and will at all times give  
higher prices in CASH, than any other pur-  
chaser who is now, or may hereafter come in  
to market.  
All communications promptly attended to.  
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of-  
fice, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber,  
at his residence, above the intersection of  
Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road,  
near the Missionary Church. The house is  
white, with trees in front.  
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.  
may 29 Baltimore.

## Millinery and Mantua-making.

**MRS. GIBBS.**  
NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store,  
Washington Street, Easton, has just received  
in addition to her former stock, a large supply  
of  
**Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles,**  
which she will dispose of on moderate terms.  
MRS. GIBBS, grateful for past favours, in-  
vites her former customers, and friends to call  
and see her new assortment of FASHIONS  
and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that  
by her attention to her business in all the  
varieties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to  
please the public.  
Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep con-  
stantly in her employment, two young Ladies  
from Baltimore, both experienced in the above  
branches. She also receives the latest fash-  
ions.  
Jan 5

## ADVERTISEMENTS

**HURRA FOR SYLVESTER!**  
On last Thursday, (a gentleman of  
Baltimore) the Capital Prize of  
5,000 DOLLARS.  
In the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery,  
Class No. 6.  
**AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!**  
In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class  
No. 5—Drawn one week since, we sold the  
Capital Prize of  
3,380 DOLLARS.  
To a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.  
Also, in the New York Consolidated Lottery,  
Class No. 3, drawn Feb. 6th, we sold Com-  
munion 14 62 50 \$1000  
14 31 62 \$1000  
Making 4 Grand Capital Prizes sold in the  
course of two weeks.

**NEW YORK LOTTERY.**  
Class No. 4—to be drawn March 15th, 1833;  
66 Number Lotteries, 10 Drawn Ballots.  
\$20,000, 10,000, 8,750, 10 of 1,000, 10 of  
500, amounting to \$184,040—Tickets \$5.  
**NEW YORK LOTTERY.**  
Class No. 5—to be drawn April 8d, 1833—  
Sixty six number Lottery, 10 drawn ballots—  
SPENDID CAPITALS.  
\$40,000, 10,000, 5,100, 3,000, 2 of 1,000, &c.  
Tickets \$10, Lowest prize \$12.  
**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.**  
Class No. 5, to be drawn March 16,  
\$20,000, \$10,000,  
100 Prizes of \$1,000 &c.  
A Package of 22 whole tickets by certificate  
\$124. Whole Tickets \$10, Shares in propor-  
tion.

**NEW YORK LOTTERY.**  
Extra Class, No. 7, to be drawn March 20,  
Tickets 5 dollars, lowest prize 6 dollars.  
20,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,372, 10 of 1,000, 10  
of 500, &c.  
A package of 22 whole tickets by certificate,  
\$53.  
**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.**  
Class No. 6—to be drawn at Baltimore, on  
Saturday, March 30, 1833.  
\$20,000, Highest Prize.  
20,000, 6,000, 2,500, 1,370, 10 of 1,000, 10 of  
500, &c.  
Tickets \$5, shares in proportion.  
Orders from any part of the U. States  
will receive the same attention as on personal  
application. When \$10 and upwards are re-  
mitted, postage need not be paid.  
SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the  
several States in which he has offices, (at  
New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Nashville,  
and New Orleans) thus all tickets issued from  
his office are genuine and guaranteed by the  
Managers.  
\*For capital prizes, orders from the coun-  
try must be addressed to  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
Baltimore, Md.  
mar 2

**A HOUSE KEEPER.**  
A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, well ac-  
quainted with House Keeping, may find a  
good home and employment by leaving her  
name, with proper recommendations, at this  
Office.  
Easton, March 2, 1833.

*From the Sparta (Tenn) Reporter.*  
Our venerable fellow citizen, Turner  
Lane, Esq. of this county, has presented  
us with the following letter from Judge  
Iacks. As it may be considered as con-  
taining the sentiments of our Representa-  
tive on the great question of State Rights  
and Nullification, we cannot deny our-  
selves the pleasure of publishing it. It  
will be seen that the Judge by no means  
approves of the course of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1833.  
DEAR SIR—In answering your letter  
of the 26th ult. it will not be out of place  
to say that I think the measures taken  
by South Carolina to nullify certain acts  
of Congress, are not likely to meet with  
any effective co-operation out of that  
State; whether they will be carried out  
to their ultimate consequences, is a  
solemn consideration that yet remains a-  
mong the uncertainties of the future. If  
the affair can be adjusted by equitable leg-  
islation, in the reduction of the Tariff,  
it will be well. If it cannot, what then  
will "enforce the laws," and preserve  
the Union "peaceably if we can, forcibly  
if we must."

There are, however, many out of South  
Carolina, claiming to be the most ortho-  
dox republicans, who maintain that a  
State has the right to withdraw from the  
Union whenever she has in her own judg-  
ment sufficient cause, and that the Fed-  
eral Government has no right to restrain  
her from doing so. In other words, that  
a State must be permitted quietly to go  
out of the Union just when she pleases,  
upon complaint of injury resulting from  
an alleged violation of the Constitution.  
Perhaps a disaffection to the principles, or  
administration of the Government—mere  
conveniences, or interests, though they  
might be real causes of secession, would  
not be deemed a sufficient protestation  
without a pretence, easily made, that the  
league was broken. These doctrines, in  
my humble judgment, are as sound and  
more dangerous to the stability of the  
Union, than even nullification, in its  
worst forms.

This class of politicians do not find  
fault with so much of the President's  
Proclamation as refutes the theories of  
nullification, but they controvert all its  
premises and conclusions in regard to se-  
cession. The Proclamation amply main-  
tains that the Federal Constitution is not  
a league or compact, formed by the  
States in their sovereign character, to be  
kept or broken at the will of any one  
of the parties thereto, but that it was the  
work of the sovereign people, in their  
respective State divisions, acting by their  
immediate representatives, in their leg-  
islative assemblies and conventions, by  
which a Government is formed and estab-  
lished, with powers fully competent to  
the purposes of its creation, and sov-  
ereign to the extent of those powers.—  
And it would appear strange if such a  
government did not contain the great and  
essential principle of self preservation,  
with power to sustain that principle.

I admit that in conducting the opera-  
tions of this government, the States are  
to perform certain acts; these may be  
called its federative parts; but I do not  
find in these any more than in the popu-  
lar principles of the government, the least  
of those vital proper ties necessary to  
the integrity and perpetuity of the U-  
nion; on the contrary, the most impor-  
tant of these acts, namely, the election of  
Senators to Congress by the State Legis-  
latures, if omitted by any number of States  
less than a majority of the whole, could  
not interrupt the constitutional course of  
legislation, because "a majority of each  
house constitutes a quorum to do busi-  
ness." Even this prop in the structure  
of the government rests on the great prin-  
ciple which lies at the foundation of all  
popular governments, "that the major-  
ity must rule."

The Constitution itself declares that it  
was ordained and established by the peo-  
ple of the United States, in order, amongst  
other things, to form a more perfect U-  
nion, and secure the blessings of liberty to  
themselves and their posterity. And this  
declaration is at least virtually affirmed  
by the history of the formation and ratifi-  
cation of the instrument; and it is evi-  
dently apparent from the nature and design  
of this government, that it is essentially  
popular in most of its great outlines of  
character. It acts upon the people indi-  
vidually and directly, not upon the States  
or the people through the States. In the  
election of representatives to the Legis-  
lature of the Union, the people exercise  
an exclusive and uncontrollable right, so  
they do mainly in the election of the ex-  
ecutive branch of the government. But  
more than all, this government is sus-  
tained, preserved and defended alone by  
the people. Who pays all the taxes di-  
rect and indirect, for the support of this  
government? not the States but the peo-  
ple themselves. Who mans the Navy,  
and directs its terrible guns? who fills the  
ranks of the armies and fights the bat-  
tles of the Union? not the States but the  
people of the United States, called into  
action not by State authorities, but by the  
government of the Union, and "for the  
common defence."

It is certainly true that the Fed-  
eral Government is one of limited pow-  
ers, possessing only such as are con-  
ferred by the Constitution, and that  
powers so conferred, "or by the Con-  
stitution prohibited to the States, are re-  
served to the States, or the people."—  
But it does not therefore follow that the  
powers of this Government are not ample  
and sufficient for all the purposes for  
which it was established, nor that it is not

in the exercise of all its delega-  
tary powers; and one of these great pur-  
poses is to preserve the integrity and du-  
rability of the whole, by the perfect and  
separable union of all the parts.  
The existence and agency of the  
popular principles of this Govern-  
ment, though self evident, or capable of  
clearest demonstration, are denied,  
in an apprehension, real or pretended,  
that their influence would produce a con-  
stitution of the people into one great Na-  
tional Government—the destruction of  
State Rights, and the concentration of all  
political power in that National Govern-  
ment. And it would indeed be alarming  
consequences were likely to result  
from the acknowledgement of these  
principles; but not more so than a disso-  
lution of the Union, which the want of  
them might render almost inevitable: as  
four safety consists in this. That the  
error can be prevented by the wholesome  
exercise of Federal power, and the force  
never can happen without an entire  
change in the forms of both the General  
and State Governments. The division of  
people into State communities for the  
purpose of local and municipal govern-  
ment, and the reserved powers of the  
States adequate to those purposes, present  
barriers against consolidation which nev-  
er ought to be, and never can be broken  
down while the fundamental principles of  
the governments remain what they are.  
J. C. ISACKS.

## From the Georgia Journal.

**COL. TROUP'S LETTER.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1832.

DEAR SIR: What could have induced  
people to think of holding a General  
Convention of the States? Have they re-  
solved to enter the Lion's den from which  
no returning foot steps can ever be seen?  
Is the Constitution good enough for  
them, or is it so bad, that they would  
submit it to the hands of their enemies  
to fashion it as they will? The power to  
make amendments was given to answer  
such exigency as the present—it was  
given to make that instrument more per-  
fect, when by the workings of the Gov-  
ernment, experience having detected de-  
fects to be cured and evils to be remedied,  
the application of it could be made by  
general concurrence, and without hazard  
to the public peace—hence it was, that  
as soon as it was seen that a State might  
be constructed, to be sued by an individual,  
an amendment was proposed and carried,  
to correct the evil—so too, when it be-  
came apparent that the designation of  
the Electoral vote for President and  
Vice President was necessary to pre-  
serve the harmony of the States, the  
States concurred in an amendment ac-  
cordingly—and so too, when a young  
Prince was born of an American alliance  
with the Bonaparte family, the States con-  
curred in an amendment, excluding from  
office, any citizen who should accept a  
title of nobility or honor from any Emper-  
or, King, Prince, or Foreign Power—  
These several amendments were made in  
the true spirit of the Constitution—  
At this moment, public sentiment is fa-  
voring two proposed amendments, which  
I think would be an improvement of that  
instrument: one is to limit the President  
to a single term, the other to prohibit the  
appointment of members of Congress to  
office, during the period for which they  
shall have been elected.

Now by a sudden and very strange af-  
ter-thought as it seems to me, this pro-  
vision of the Constitution is to be made ap-  
plicable, in times of excitement, to great  
and extraordinary exigencies; so that  
whenever five or six States shall become  
dissatisfied with the Constitution they  
may command the rest to assemble in  
Convention to alter, new model, or amend  
it. As I do not read any thing like this  
in that instrument, and as our old Republi-  
can doctrine rejects every power, but  
that derived from its strict letter, oppos-  
ed to all construction, I cannot unite with  
our fellow-citizens in the call of a Gen-  
eral Convention. If the power is granted,  
it must be an efficient, not a nugatory  
power. The minority States must com-  
mand the majority States to assemble,  
and it must be the duty of the majority  
States to obey—they cannot by silence,  
or evasion, or direct negation, escape—  
if they evade, if they are silent it must  
be shown, how according to the letter of  
the Constitution, that silence or evasion,  
or negation is to be taken. Is a sov-  
ereign State compellable at the point of  
the bayonet to answer eye or no? And how  
is silence to be construed? It is easy to  
see how a majority, claiming a given  
power, may ask the minority to concur  
in making that power more explicitly a  
part of the Constitution; but it is difficult  
to understand how a minority, protesting  
against the exercise of a power, can  
constrain the majority either to make it  
a part of the Constitution, or to abandon  
it, unless it can be shown that the Con-  
stitution has so expressly provided, &c.

The Congress of the United States,  
supported by public sentiment, has for a  
long time, by abuses and usurpation, so  
disfigured and disgraced the Constitu-  
tion, that if all hope of its restoration were  
abandoned; it would be a matter of grave  
consideration, whether that instrument  
was not utterly destroyed, and had, in every  
legal and moral contemplation of the  
subject, ceased to be binding on the parties  
to it. It is inconceivable how, in the  
eye of justice, a compact between two  
or more parties could be so construed,  
as that the one party should be bound  
and the other free—the immutable law  
is, that all are bound or all are free.—

Nevertheless, a majority of Congress,  
whether considered as a mere agent to  
carry the powers expressly delegated into  
effect, or not, have assumed the right to  
interpret the Constitution at pleasure and  
have so interpreted it, that whatever is  
resolvable into common defence and gen-  
eral welfare, has been claimed as a fair  
and legitimate power to be exercised by  
the General Government, until at last,  
instead of a limited government for de-  
fined purposes, we have had one either  
actually engrossing, or claiming to en-  
gross all the powers belonging to any  
Government, and even some which ought  
not to belong to any. Now it is under  
such circumstances, my good Sir, that you  
propose to go into a Convention of the  
States, either general or special—if into  
a General Convention, then you must be  
prepared to receive at the hands of the  
majority, a consolidated government, one  
and indivisible, a denial to the State, (if  
permitted to exist at all) of even the  
shadow of sovereignty, and of course a  
formal reclamation of all those rights and  
privileges which in the exchange of eq-  
uivalents, you had expressly reserved  
as attaching essentially to your peculiar  
position and condition—If into a special  
Convention, then you must prepare for a  
prompt rejection of your amendatory pro-  
positions (if these look to a further secu-  
rity for your rights and interests) and  
eventually for the re-assertion and incor-  
poration into the Constitution, of the very  
powers so long and strenuously denied  
by you, and so long claimed and exer-  
cised by them. The indications of public  
sentiment at this moment are unerring;  
that an overwhelming majority favors a  
consolidated government; and it may be-  
lieve you in all wisdom to prepare not  
for an improvement of your condition, but  
for a Caesar and the purple. If, there-  
fore, it be true, that you are to come out  
of a Convention shorn and despoiled, it  
may be well to think of some other and  
better course, by which the perils of the  
day are to be turned aside. Can you  
think of any better, than the old Republi-  
can land marks, by which, so far, al-  
though we have not escaped from storms,  
we have not been shipwrecked? You want  
no better Constitution, if the government be  
administered according to its letter—no  
body asks more than justice; and justice  
is secure, as far as a written instrument  
can secure it. For all external relations,  
the government is stronger than the  
strongest in the world—its strength de-  
pends not less on the integrity of the  
States, than on that common consent and  
enlightened opinion on which all our in-  
stitutions are founded, and by which they  
must be held together; and what after  
all is the foundation of these but Justice,  
Justice, Justice—all that the right of re-  
presentation can give, it secures. With  
in the pale and letter of the Constitution  
the man of Massachusetts is, to be sure  
as much our representative in Congress  
as the man of Georgia—beyond that pale  
and letter, however, he is as much a  
stranger as the representative of Scotland  
or Ireland in the British Parliament; and  
this is all in this respect that we could  
ask. Are there no means then, by which  
Congress can be held to the letter of the  
Constitution? I answer, no constitutional  
measures but the ballot box, unless the  
power of amendment, in the sense I have  
interpreted it, be so considered. The  
right of petition, of remonstrance, of dis-  
cussion are only auxiliaries by which the  
one or the other may be supported. But  
if these fail if that power which decrees  
its own supremacy, perseveres to en-  
force it, must every thing yield to force?  
Force may vanquish every thing—rea-  
son, right, truth, justice; and it is because  
force may do so, that we have erected  
barriers to defend reason, right, truth, and  
justice. These barriers are the sov-  
ereign States of this Union, which what-  
ever the old federalists and monarchy men  
may say of them, were absolute sov-  
ereigns on the Declaration of Independence,  
and then the transition is easy to the care  
and regulation of agriculture—so is the  
transition sometimes from the grave to the  
ridiculous. Who of the Convention that  
framed the Constitution, would have be-  
lieved it possible that even in our time,  
Committees of Agriculture would have  
been organized, in both Houses of Con-  
gress, to instruct our people how to sow  
and reap, to weave and to spin, to milk  
and to churn. It is because they employ  
themselves with all those follies, abuses  
and usurpations, that the Congress which  
should in ordinary and peaceful times,  
dispatch its constitutional business in  
three short months, is occupied through  
five, six, and seven, and a portion, and a  
large portion too, of this time devoted to  
the manoeuvres of factions, who seem to  
have been congregated here for the sin-  
gle purpose of making Presidents, to  
make the leaders of these factions Presi-  
dents in turn. Are not these things, good  
Sir, enough to disturb the harmony of the  
States? If a single State fretted and tor-  
tured by such abominations shall, by  
any unwise and hasty movements, resolve  
to shake them off, is she to be bound neck  
and heels, and consigned to the cave of  
Trepheonius or the Cyclops? The al-  
most universal answer is, yes, yes! down  
with the rebel, down with the traitor  
State. But whose turn comes next? If  
the Federal Government is not stopped  
in its career of encroachment by some  
counteractive agent, what, reasoning from  
what has been done, to what may be done,  
will it not do? It gives countenance to  
colonization and other voluntary associa-  
tions, which keep in ferment large sec-  
tions of country, which by a single false  
movement would be excited to the most

that account cordial, and mayhap insepar-  
able friends; or that which admits the  
absolute supremacy of the Federal Gov-  
ernment, its right to whip a State into the  
Union, and to hold it there forever by  
brute force? I know it is said that this  
power in the States is inconsistent with  
the power confided to the Federal Gov-  
ernment. That for light and trivial causes,  
States may, and will have recourse  
to it, by which the Union will be con-  
stantly agitated, and finally dissolved—  
Let us see if this apprehension is well  
founded. A State has the undoubted  
right (undoubted even yet) to change its  
own government at pleasure, consulting  
only its interests and happiness, regulat-  
ing all its internal concerns, with its  
right of soil and jurisdiction so absolute  
that the Federal Government cannot  
claim to erect an arsenal or fort of dock  
yard within its limits, without its express  
consent. Here then is a community, by  
the power of self-government, made free  
and happy at home, wanting for the con-  
summation of that happiness, scarcely any  
thing but protection against powers stron-  
ger than itself. Will these be put to  
hazard for light and trivial causes. Reason  
says no—the public law says no. The  
public law forbids the presumption, that  
communities will act imprudently—it  
presumes them to be governed by a sound  
discretion—not that they are always so  
governed, but that their acts alone shall  
speak for them—experience justifies the  
public law. Fifty years of Union without  
convulsion, is no trifling evidence of in-  
telligence, of prudence, of subordination,  
of contentment. How many guarantees  
besides, are to be found against hasty and  
inconsiderate action, by which great bless-  
ings may be to be lost. An insulated State  
may, for a moment, rescue liberty; but  
liberty is not to be maintained without  
independence, and independence cannot  
long be maintained by an insulated State.  
A solitary State resting on its own limited  
resources, with great wants for internal  
and external objects, surrounded by  
other States (united for common defence,  
must be exposed to evils and annoyances,  
from which the wisest counsels cannot  
exempt her. Possessing sovereign rights  
herself, she must so exercise those rights,  
as not to interfere with the sovereign  
rights of others. The right of way and  
of free passage, the regulations of trade  
and commerce, so apt to conflict with  
those of others, framed in a different spir-  
it—these, and many of kindred character,  
would be sources of endless embarrass-  
ment and vexation. I would rather say  
upon the whole, that the States would not  
grudge for light and trivial causes—hat  
grave and weighty considerations alone  
could influence them—that only some  
grievous oppression or frightful tyranny,  
driving them to despair, could divide  
them from the Union. Are there not  
some reasons for this belief? We hear  
the cry of Union, Union, from all quar-  
ters, as if there were nothing left in this  
world worth preservation but Union—so  
that the friends of Liberty and Union  
may well doubt whether the people love  
liberty least or Union most. See what  
has been submitted to many years, with  
a degree of patience and forbearance,  
which might be construed into something  
not to be named. Unnecessary taxes, to  
make a splendid, of what was designed to  
be a simple and economical government—  
the taxes levied on the few—to the re-  
venue distributed for objects of internal  
improvement, where the axes were not  
levied—every scheme and device for the  
extravagant expenditure of public mo-  
neys—dormant claims on the Government  
revived, and pension systems established  
on principles so loose, as to offer the  
strongest temptations to fraud and pe-  
jury—as if there were no enough for the Fed-  
eral Government to regulate commerce,  
which it is authorized to do, it assumes  
the care and regulation of manufactures;  
and then the transition is easy to the care  
and regulation of agriculture—so is the  
transition sometimes from the grave to the  
ridiculous. Who of the Convention that  
framed the Constitution, would have be-  
lieved it possible that even in our time,  
Committees of Agriculture would have  
been organized, in both Houses of Con-  
gress, to instruct our people how to sow  
and reap, to weave and to spin, to milk  
and to churn. It is because they employ  
themselves with all those follies, abuses  
and usurpations, that the Congress which  
should in ordinary and peaceful times,  
dispatch its constitutional business in  
three short months, is occupied through  
five, six, and seven, and a portion, and a  
large portion too, of this time devoted to  
the manoeuvres of factions, who seem to  
have been congregated here for the sin-  
gle purpose of making Presidents, to  
make the leaders of these factions Presi-  
dents in turn. Are not these things, good  
Sir, enough to disturb the harmony of the  
States? If a single State fretted and tor-  
tured by such abominations shall, by  
any unwise and hasty movements, resolve  
to shake them off, is she to be bound neck  
and heels, and consigned to the cave of  
Trepheonius or the Cyclops? The al-  
most universal answer is, yes, yes! down  
with the rebel, down with the traitor  
State. But whose turn comes next? If  
the Federal Government is not stopped  
in its career of encroachment by some  
counteractive agent, what, reasoning from  
what has been done, to what may be done,  
will it not do? It gives countenance to  
colonization and other voluntary associa-  
tions, which keep in ferment large sec-  
tions of country, which by a single false  
movement would be excited to the most



poned the bill. A bill which might be regarded as the olive branch had been passed and sent to the Senate—he would put it to the justice and magnanimity of the House whether the olive branch should be followed by the sword of blood. There was no necessity for this bill. The other bill would be found to carry leading efficiency with it. If any thing could convert it into a curse it would be the present bill.

Mr. Blair of South Carolina, said his colleague had expressed an opinion that the tariff bill which had been sent to the Senate was the olive branch of peace—that might be his opinion as an individual.

It was not in the power of that or any other gentleman here to express the sentiments of the Convention of South Carolina which had solemnly declared, that unless the whole protective system be overthrown, the revenue laws should not be executed. The House had no right to presume that the Convention would recall this declaration in consequence of the passage of a bill which contained protection throughout all its provisions. Under the present laws of South Carolina, could the tariff law be executed unless the present bill was passed?—Gentlemen could judge whether the measure was not necessary for the protection of the friends of the Union in that State. For himself, he was indifferent on the subject; but it should be remembered, that unless some effectual measures were adopted, a large part of the population of South Carolina were exposed to confiscation and punishment for paying obedience to your laws.

Mr. Beardsly said, the tariff bill which had been sent to the Senate, was based upon the act of the 14th July, 1832. This law had been proscribed by the sovereignty of South Carolina.—Was any gentleman authorized in behalf of the sovereignty of that State, to assure the House that the 12,000 men which had been organized in resistance to the act of 1832, would be now disbanded, and the courts of justice opened to the impartial decision of cases arising under it? If any gentleman was so authorized, he desired it to be understood.

Mr. Clayton said, the gentlemen asked more than was reasonable. He had no hesitation in saying that the bill which had been sent to the Senate would give peace and quietness to the whole South. It had received almost the unanimous vote of the Representatives from that quarter. If the measure of conciliation was not received with the proper spirit, Congress could be immediately assembled, and the necessary measures adopted. He moved to lay the bill on the table—but withdrew the motion at the instance of

Mr. Burgess, who said it would not be suspected of him that he was a friend to the present administration. He was a friend to the laws of the land, and to ensure their execution, it was altogether essential that this bill should pass. If necessary, he would provide for obedience to the laws, that we should be informed whether South Carolina intends further to resist them? He was willing to admit that gentlemen, intimately connected with the recent course taken by that State—

The House resumed the consideration of the Revenue Collection Bill, and when this paper was put to press, were debating it, with the avowed determination to press it to a question before adjournment.—Nat. Intel.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT**  
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Chandler to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Portland and Falmouth, in the state of Maine, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present commission will expire.

Denny McCobb to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Waldoborough, in the state of Maine, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

John F. Scammon to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Saco, in the state of Maine, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Barnabas Palmer, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Kennebec, in the state of Maine, from the 11th of March 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Daniel Foster, to be Naval Officer for the District of Newburyport, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 11th of March 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Joshua Prentiss to be Surveyor for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Marblehead, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 3d of March 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Schuyler Sampson to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Plymouth, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

William H. Ellis to be Collector of the Customs for the District of New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Noah A. Phelps to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Middletown in the state of Connecticut, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

J. B. Baston to be Surveyor for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

George Brown to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Pawcatuck, in the state of Rhode Island, from the 13th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Charles Durfee to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Tiverton, in the state of Rhode Island, from the 11th of March 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

George W. Tucker to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Tuckerton, in the state of N. Jersey, from the 11th of March 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

James N. Barke to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, from the 11th of March 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Thomas Foster to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Presque Isle, in the state of Pennsylvania, from the 9th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

James Mosher to be Surveyor of the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

John Willis to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Oxford, in the state of Md. from the 9th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Nathaniel Holland to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Cherrystone, in the state of Virginia, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Joseph Prentiss to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Suffolk, in the state of Virginia, from the 10th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Robert Butler to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Smithfield, in the state of Virginia, from the 3d of March 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Richard Bradley to be Surveyor for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Miles Elliott Jr. to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Hertie, in the state of North Carolina, from the 14th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

George W. Owen to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Mobile, in the state of Alabama, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

P. R. R. Pray to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Pearl River and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Pearl River, in the state of Mississippi, from the 10th March, when his present Commission will expire.

Samuel Spotts to be Surveyor for the District of Mississippi and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Samuel Starkweather to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Cayahoga, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Thomas Scott to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Chillicothe, in the state of Ohio, from the 9th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Peyton S. Symmes to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Joseph Wood to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Marietta, in the state of Ohio, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Edward Humphreys to be Receiver of Public Money for the District of Lands subject to sale at Kaskaskia, in the state of Illinois, from the 5th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Joseph K. Keell to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Palestine, in the State of Illinois, from the 5th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

Guy W. Smith to be Receiver of Public Money for the District of Lands subject to sale at Palestine, in the state of Illinois, from the 5th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

William Christy to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, from the 7th of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

R. K. Call to be Receiver of Public Money for the District of Lands subject to sale at Tallahassee, in the Territory of Florida, from the 3d of March, 1833, when his present Commission will expire.

From the following it would seem that our foreign enemies concur with Mr. Calhoun in the opinion that our Union is ripe for dissolution. The English print, however, does not express surprise that the confederacy has held together forty years:

Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 13th ult., after noticing the political situation of the U. States, observes:

"Republics are not suited to large States; they are very well within the limits of small cities, or spread over a few acres of pasture lands and mountains, as in Switzerland and Italy; but it is not likely they can hold when at the distance of one or two thousand miles from a common centre. The Union of the United States of America has nothing very grand or engaging in itself. It must share the fate of all the large compositions of power; it must, sooner or later, decompose and resolve into simple parts. The want of impulse and attractive powers, in other words, the want of a gravitation to a common point, cannot be supplied from all the magazines of political reasoning in the world. The Times may uphold the logic of Gen. Jackson, and recommend him to draw the sword. Gen. J. may be as good a philosopher as he is a soldier, but he will never be able to hold together those whom a strong interest induces to break asunder."

**REPORTERS.**—MR. HAUGHTON, Editor of the Boston Atlas, who was formerly reporter for one of the Washington papers, in an article in his paper on the subject says:—

The best stenographer at Washington is Joseph Gates, the principal editor of the National Intelligencer. He possesses great manual dexterity, is familiar with the business of the House, and with all public affairs, and so well acquainted with every subject that he brought up that he never misunderstands the argument of the speaker. His accuracy is wonderful. We recollect to have heard Mr. P. P. Benson of Virginia, say once after reading a report of half an hour's speech taken down by Mr. Gates, that he believed Mr. Gates had not varied in even one word from the speech that he had delivered. Mr. Randolph, however, always put him to a severe trial, for his parentheticals run into each other like the colors of a rainbow, and it was no ordinary task to find the right line of demarcation.

Mr. Gates has now in his employ a reporter whose ability vies with his own.—It is Mr. Stansbury. He is not a stenographer, but he is possessed of so tenacious a memory that by the aid of two or three of the most important words of a sentence he can recall the whole immediately. He is a man of a very high order of talent and finished education. He has usually received from the Intelligencer the same compensation for his services that is allowed to a member of Congress, viz. 8 dollars per day.

**EASTON, MD.**  
TUESDAY MORNING, March 5, 1833.

**THE TARIFF.**—It cannot fail to afford pleasure to our readers to find, that, ere this, the tariff question has, in all probability, been so settled as to appease, if not to satisfy, the angry feelings of the South. To us, we confess it is a source of great pleasure. We have never questioned the constitutional power of Congress to impose discriminating duties, or in other words, to lay higher duties, on the importation of such articles as come in competition with articles grown or manufactured in this country, for the purpose of protecting incidentally, the domestic article, nor indeed have we ever doubted the sound policy of such duties; but when duties had grown up to 50, and in some instances to 250 per centum, and that, too, when the Treasury was full to overflowing, we considered it gross injustice upon the agricultural and planting states. The tariff, or the protection of domestic industry, especially in the growth and manufacture of articles of prime necessity, articles necessary for the safety and independence of the nation in time of war, may be justly considered as a prominent point in the policy of the early democracy of this country. Some individuals differed from their respective parties on this question, but the protection of domestic industry was one of the leading principles in the policy of Mr. Jefferson and his successors, and violently opposed by the Federalists or advocates of free trade. This protection, however, did not amount to a monopoly in favour of any particular description of labour, but was only intended to afford incidental aid to our domestic manufactures and products, until they might be able to compete with those of foreign nations. The heavy debts incurred during the war, required that the duties on all articles should be greatly increased. In this increase our manufacturers found rapid prosperity. The public debt, was to them, a public blessing, and the day of its final liquidation, one of anticipated evil.

In this state of feeling, our country was found, during the latter part of the administration of Mr. Monroe. The embargo, the war, and the heavy debt overhanging the country at the close of the war, had all conspired to promote the growth of our domestic manufactures, and such was the amount of capital invested in them, and such the public feeling and interest enlisted in their favour, that it became a matter of concern, amongst the friends of the manufacturers, to devise the means of continuing these high protecting duties. At this moment Mr. Clay starts his popular hobby, "the American System." By identifying the interests of the East in domestic manufactures, with those of the West, in internal improvements, he calculated on reconciling these hitherto hostile sections of the Union. The farmer, too, was pursued—led that his pork, beef, grain and vegetables, were to find a ready sale in a home market.—The planter alone was to suffer. Thus, the duties must be continued for the protection of domestic industry, and the surplus revenue expended on works of internal improvement, to adorn, beautify, and render easy of access, every section of our country.

This was truly a beautiful theory. To see the opening of rivers, the leveling of mountains, and flourishing manufacturing towns springing up over the whole face of our country, was, indeed, a vision on which the philanthropic statesman might dwell with delight. But to be himself the author of all this beauty and happiness, (and though last, not least) the ruler of this happy people, has no doubt afforded to Mr. Clay many delightful day dreams, many nocturnal illusions. Down to the very close of the last session of Congress, he hugged the chimera to his bosom. It was then a substance, and one on which the prosperity and happiness of the country depended: But it has now shrunk from his embrace; he has discovered that it was a phantom, a mere creature of the brain, an ignis fatuus, leading him to destruction.

The policy of the present administration, as we have understood it, has been in direct opposition to the American System of Mr. Clay. To pay off the public debt, & reduce the duties to the revenue standard as speedily as possible, have been its favorite measures; but in making this reduction, to continue, or extend, to domestic industry, the aid of incidental protection, by discriminating duties, has been no less the avowed wish of the President. Last year, the duties were reduced, but not commensurate with the wishes and recommendations of the administration. Mr. Clay then denounced the principle of a gradual reduction, as "a slow poison," and like a valiant defender of his positions, yielded not an inch, except at the point of the sword. The President still continuing his policy of reduction again urges the question upon Congress. Mr. Clay's mind in the mean time has undergone strange changes. Although last year, a gradual reduction was in his opinion "a slow poison," now it is the only safe remedy. Articles which then required a duty of 50 to 250 per centum, will be sufficiently protected by 30 per centum 9 years hence. High discriminating duties alone could save the country last year, now low ad valorem duties will be best.

Such has been the course of Mr. Clay. His prospects have varied during the past year, and with them his opinions. Those who were his worst enemies then, are now his best

friends. We cannot change our opinions with the same ease. Although always opposed to the American System, we have ever believed that the interests of the country required discriminating protecting duties, or in other words a "judicious tariff."

In our next we will endeavour to give our view of Mr. Clay's bill. It is not agreeable to our wishes, nor do we believe that it meets the views of any party or interest in the country; yet it has been received in part by all, as a compromise. The South are better satisfied with it, than any other portion of the country, because it looks like yielding the principle, yet we think we can show, that it falls short of the wishes of the present administration, even to them.

We understand that a law has passed the Legislature of Maryland, repealing the act known by the title of the *Thirty Dollars Law*.

A circular from the Navy Department, dated 23d ult. is published in the last Globe, convening a Board, for the examination of Midshipmen, at Baltimore, on the first Monday of May next. Persons entitled to an examination, by the regulations of the Department, are expected to attend, and report themselves to Commodore Jacob Jones, president of the Board.

The vote on the tariff bill introduced by Mr. Clay, is of such general interest, that we have thought a table of the votes, in the House of Representatives, arranged according to the States, would not be unacceptable. By this vote it will be seen who are the friends of compromise and of the Union.

It is a source of exultation to us, that although the friends of the present administration did not agree with Mr. Clay in the principles by which this compromise is effected, yet they have very generally yielded to a measure, which by all, is admitted to be of exceedingly doubtful character, to promote the peace and harmony of the Union.

**MAINE.**—Ayes—Anderson, Jas. Bates, McIntyre, Holland, Kavanagh, Jarvis.  
Nays—Evans.  
**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—Ayes—Broadhead, Harper, Hubbard, Weeks.  
Nays—Chandler.  
Absent—Hammons.  
**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Ayes—none.  
Nays—Hodges, Dearborn, J. C. Bates, Choate, Adams, Davis, Briggs, E. Everett, Grennell, Appleton, John Reed, Kendall, Nelson.  
**RHODE ISLAND.**—Ayes—none.  
Nays—Burgess, Pearce.  
**VERMONT.**—Ayes—none.  
Nays—Cahoon, Everett, Hall, Slade, Heaman Allen.  
**CONNECTICUT.**—Ayes—None.  
Nays—Barber, Ellsworth, Huntington, Ingalls, Storey, Young.  
**NEW YORK.**—Ayes—Bergen, Cambridge, Verplanck, C. F. White, Ward, Lansing, Root, Brock, Angell, Hoffman, Doubleday.  
Nays—Pendleton, Wilkins, J. O. Broadhead, J. King, Pierson, Beardsley, Taylor, Pitcher, Hogan, Dwyer, Wardwell, Collier, Ed. C. Reed, Barstow, Babcock, Dickson, Whittlesey, G. H. Wheeler, Bates, Cooke.  
Absent—Leah, (dead), Soule, Jewett, Tracy.  
**NEW JERSEY.**—Ayes, none.  
Nays—Southard, Lewis, Condict, Silas Condict, Hughes, Cooper, Randolph.  
**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Ayes, Horn, Smith, Gilmore, Coulter.  
Nays—Sutherland, Watmough, Heister, Joshua Evans, Potts, Mann, Bucher, Henry King, Muhlenburgh, Inrie, Ford, Stephens, Dewart, Adam King, Crawford, Robt. McCoy, Allison, Burd, McKean, Denny, Banks.  
Absent—A. Stewart.  
**DELAWARE.**—Nays—J. I. Milligan.  
**MARYLAND.**—Ayes—Spence, Kerr, Semmes, Sewell, Washington, Jenifer, Thomas, Warthington, Howard.  
Nays—None.  
**VIRGINIA.**—Ayes—Newton, Coke, Roane, China, Robt. Allen, Armstrong, Barbour, Patton, Archer, Alexander, Davenport, Bouldin, Gordon, Wm. McCoy, J. Johnson, Maxwell, Craig, Draper, Claiborne, Mason.  
Nays—C. F. Mercer.  
**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Ayes—W. B. Sheppard, Hawkins, Hall, Branch, Bringer, Speight, McKay, A. H. Sheppard, Kencher, Betune, Conner, Williams, Carson.  
Nays—None.  
**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Ayes—Mitchell, Blair, Nuckolls, Davis, McDuffie, Felder, Griffin, Barnwell, Drayton.  
Nays—None.  
**GEORGIA.**—Ayes—Foster, Lamar, Newman, W. Thompson, Wayne, Clayton.  
Nays—None.  
Absent—Wilds.  
**KENTUCKY.**—Ayes—Daniel, Marshall, C. Allan, Hawes, Letcher, Adair, Gaither, Tompkins, Wickliffe, Lecombe, R. M. Johnson, Lyon.  
Nays—None.  
**TENNESSEE.**—Ayes—Blair, Arnold, I sacks, Standifer, W. Hall, Bell, Polk, C. Johnson, Fitzgerald.  
**OHIO.**—Ayes—Findlay, Corwin, Creigh, Irvin, J. Thompson, E. Whittlesey, Stanberry.  
Nays—Crane, Russell, Vinton, Kennon, Leavitt, E. Cooke.  
Absent—Vance.  
**LOUISIANA.**—Ayes—Bullard, Thomas, E. D. White.  
**INDIANA.**—Ayes—Boon, Carr.  
Nays—McCarthy.  
**ILLINOIS.**—Ayes—Duncan.  
**MISSISSIPPI.**—Ayes—Plummer.  
**MISSOURI.**—Nays—Ashley.  
**ALABAMA.**—Ayes—Clay, Lewis, Mardis.

**LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.**  
IN SENATE.  
TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

The Joint Committee of both branches of the Legislature, who were instructed to bring in a bill to be entitled, "An act to lay off the State in Congressional districts," respectfully report:

That they have arranged the districts upon the plan as appears in statement A, which makes a part of this report, and have also prepared a bill accordingly, which is reported as a part of their proceedings.

District	Aggregate Pop.	Federal Pop.
Worcester county	13,275	15,859
Somerset	20,168	17,546
Dorchester	18,936	16,685
No. II.	—	50,900
Caroline	9,070	8,559
Talbot	12,947	11,979

Queen Anns	14,397	12,447
Kent	10,501	9,924
Cecil	15,432	14,750
No. III.	—	56,298
Harford	16,319	14,159
Baltimore county	—	88,835
No. IV.	—	52,974
Part of Balt. City	—	50,000
No. V.	120,376	say
Residue Balt. City	—	37,779
Anne Arundel including Annapolis	29,295	24,155
No. VI.	—	51,984
Montgomery	19,816	17,236
Frederick (1 & 5 6)	—	—
7 8 9 10th dist's	—	29,293
No. VII.	45,789	46,150
Frederick (2 & 3 11 & 12th districts)	—	14,518
Washington	25,269	24,105
Allegany	10,609	10,283
No. VIII.	—	49,706
Prince George	20,474	15,941
Calvert	8,900	7,341
Charles	17,769	13,718
St. Mary's	13,459	10,987
Total population	447,040	—
Representative population	404,848	—

**DIED**  
Yesterday morning, in this county, Mrs. Maria M. Harris, consort of Thomas Harris, Esq. in the 39th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and six children, besides a large circle of friends, to lament their loss. By this dispensation of Providence, the poor of her neighborhood have sustained a loss not soon to be repaired, and society at large one of its brightest ornaments.

The friends and acquaintance of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at her late residence near the Chapel.

*From the Cecil Republican*

Another pillar of the Revolution has crumbled to dust.—Died, on the 18th inst., at the residence of his son, on Bohemia Manor, General Hesteriah Ford, in the 82nd year of his age, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Before the declaration of Independence, Gen. Ford entered the Maryland line as a private, at the battle of Long Island, his commander, Capt. Vezey was killed at his side, he was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Monmouth in 1780, he was ordered to the South under Gates, was at the defeat of Tarleton at the Cowpens; in '81 was at the battle of Camden, at which Gates was totally defeated; in the route he was attached hand in hand by a stout athletic Englishman.—Others were advancing rapidly on them. In the scuffle, the enemy was thrown, who clinging to his hair held him. Having no weapon but his long Esopaton, he showed the handle and pinned him to the sand, and as the Englishman relaxed his hold, he extricated himself, and finding his weapon lost beyond recovery he fled without it. In the latter part of the war he was principally engaged in the paymaster's department, and left the army in '83 with the rank of Captain by brevet.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
T. H. DAWSON & SON  
I HAVE received their supply of GARDEN SEEDS, amongst which is an assortment raised and put up by the United Society of Shakers in Massachusetts, of choice quality and in high repute.  
March 5

**TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
GENTLEMEN:—Most respectfully, I present to you my grateful acknowledgments for the extensive patronage which I have received from you during the past ten years in which I have been engaged in type founding—and at the same time inform that I have relinquished the business in favor of Messrs. Lawrence Johnson, and George F. Smith, for whom I solicit a continuance of your favors. This I do with the more confidence, from a knowledge of their ability and disposition to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to entrust their establishment. One of the firm has been connected with the foundry upwards of twenty years, and his knowledge of the business in all its details assures those who may purchase of this foundry, that they will be accommodated to their satisfaction. In future, orders for sorts, or additions to founts, may be addressed to Johnson & Smith, or to the subscriber, and they will be promptly attended to. He begs leave to inform that he has on hand a considerable quantity of type, in founts of various kinds and weights, which can be obtained on application either to Johnson & Smith, or to your obliged friend,  
RICHARD RONALDSON,  
Philadelphia, Feb. 18th, 1833.

**TYPE FOUNDRY.**  
Having purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry; the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business; and for the convenience of their friends and patrons have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city.—It is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from point to 32 lines pica, including a great variety of ornamental letter. Their assortment of cuts, dashes, brass rule, and other ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing presses of every description, printing ink of the most approved quality, composing sticks, brass and common galleys, cases, imposing stones, cases, paper and press boards, standing presses, furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a printing office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts suitable for book binders, in great variety may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by their predecessor, Binay & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.

**JOHNSON & SMITH.**  
No. 6 George st.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington super royal press, and 3 standing presses, in good order, together with several founts of set hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.

Publishers of newspapers who insert their advertisements, and forward a newspaper containing it to J. & S., will be entitled to 25% payable in settlement of their accounts, when their bills amount to not less than \$10.  
March 5

**WANTED.**  
AN APPRENTICE to the Saddlery and Harness making business—a youth between the age of 14 and 16 would be preferred—he must be of good character, steady and industrious. Apply to  
WM W. HIGGINS.  
Feb 26

**REMOVAL.**  
B. J. & E. J. SANDERS.  
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No 46, South Frederick Street; (a few doors north of Pratt Street) where they will continue the GROCERY and COUNTRY PRODUCE BUSINESS, wholesale and retail. They invite dealers generally to call and give them a trial.  
Constantly on hand the best Family Flour, and other qualities. The highest price given for muskrat and other furs.  
Baltimore, 20th Feb 1833—Feb 26 6t

**JOHN J. HARROD,**  
PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.  
No 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore, Has constantly on hand,  
A GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY which he offers whole sale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances. Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant.  
The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, Join the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume.  
The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter and Sutchell—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.  
Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.  
The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo.  
Drs. Noisheim, Coyle and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.  
Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Creeds, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.  
The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Bindings.  
Mrs Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.  
The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.  
Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture Fragments.  
Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.  
Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.  
Paul of Quilby authored by the Rev. John Weste.  
Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts.  
Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge.  
150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c.  
The Academic Reader, a very popular School class Book.  
The two best volumes of the Methodist Testament, a popular weekly Religious paper—The third volume is now publishing—This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and other writers.

**JOHN J. HARROD,**  
Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper—which contains many new, important and highly interesting views of the Christian Church—by the Reverend James R. Williams.  
—ON HAND—  
Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.  
Day, Cash, Sals, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a great variety.  
Constant Blanks, in their variety.  
Bills of Exchange and Ladings assorted.  
Pens, Quills, R-zurs, red Ink and Taste.  
Pore Folios—Albums, extra and fine.  
English and American Lead Pencils, assorted.  
Wafers—Red, black and assorted colors.  
Also on hand,  
A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical BOOKS, in great variety.  
Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted.  
Super Royal and Medium Printing PAPER, assorted qualities.  
Ironmongers and Grocers Wrapping PAPEL.  
Blue and White and White Bonnet Board.  
Adizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, made to pattern.  
Feb 10 12w

**PETER W. WILLIS,**  
CLOCK AND WATCH  
MAKER,  
Denton, Maryland:—  
Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform.  
—CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS.—  
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country will be waited on at their residence. Charge reasonable.  
February 21, 1833.

**400 Acres of Land for Sale.**  
I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; the soil is fertile and the water in tolerable quantity, with a fine view of the bay. A full description is deemed unnecessary. Terms disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.  
PETER WEBB.  
Oct. 4 11

**For Annapolis and Easton.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Friday morning the 1st March, at seven o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, by Castle Haven, and return next day, leaving Easton at seven o'clock, for Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will make a trip once a week to the Eastern Shore, until further notice.  
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.  
LEWIS G. TAYLOR  
P. S. Monday at seven o'clock for Annapolis Feb 26

**JOHN MECONEKIN,**  
CABINET MAKER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has on hand some MAHOGANI SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.  
He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash.  
J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and despatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.  
Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.  
Feb 26 (G)

**TO PRINTERS—E. WHITE & WM. HAGER** respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as LITTELL FOUNDERS, that they have now formed a partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favour them with their orders. The introduction of machinery, in place of that tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority, in every particular, over that cast by the old process.  
The letter foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 line's Pica; the book and news type being in the most modern and light style.  
White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which can be trusted to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.  
Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice.  
Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.  
N. B. Newspaper proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.  
E. WHITE,  
WM. HAGER.  
New York, Jan. 3—Feb 9

**TO PRINTERS.**  
**BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.**  
The Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully inform the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be obtained at from other Foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz:  
Nonpareil, Nonpareil, Brevier, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, 4 Lines Pica, Great Primer, Double English, Double English, Double Great Primer, Seven Lines Pica, Five Lines Pica, Eight Lines Pica ornamented, Eight Lines Pica Antique, Eight Lines Pica Oak Lead, Eight Lines Pica ornamented, &c. &c.  
Together with Leads, Brass Rules, Dishes—Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c.  
Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Galley, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other establishment of a similar kind in the U. States.  
Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry.  
Mr. EDWARD STRAU, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.  
F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry.  
Feb 2

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Together with Leads, Brass Rules, Dishes—Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c.  
Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Galley, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other establishment of a similar kind in the U. States.  
Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry.  
Mr. EDWARD STRAU, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.  
F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry.  
Feb 2

**TO PRINTERS.**  
**BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.**  
The Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully inform the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be obtained at from other Foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz:  
Nonpareil, Nonpareil, Brevier, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, 4 Lines Pica, Great Primer, Double English, Double English, Double Great Primer, Seven Lines Pica, Five Lines Pica, Eight Lines Pica ornamented, Eight Lines Pica Antique, Eight Lines Pica Oak Lead, Eight Lines Pica ornamented, &c. &c.  
Together with Leads, Brass Rules, Dishes—Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c.  
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Feb 2

**MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.**  
DURING the session of the Legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge, ferry to Broad Creek in a stage, leaving Cambridge at 6 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. same evening. Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, arrive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day, leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'clock P. M.  
Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three dollars.  
N. B. Persons wishing to go direct to Baltimore, will find comfortable accommodations on board the Queenstown mail packet, which leaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival of the mail from Easton.  
Jan 5

**100 NEGROES WANTED.**  
I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will please give me a call, as I am determined at all times to give the highest cash price named, or any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.  
THOMAS M. JONES.  
Easton, February 2, 1833. 11

**Easton and Baltimore Packet.**  
THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his  
**PACKET SCHOONER**  
WRIGHTSON,  
Thomas P. Townsend, Master,  
being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th instant, leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour, and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season. Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point. Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.  
The public's obedient servant,  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle, with out fail, on or before the first of March.  
Those who have had my boat bags in possession since last fall, will please return them at once, as I wish to put them in order for public benefit. If they are not returned by the last of this month, they will be charged to those who have them, at the rate of 75 cents each. They are marked either E. And, or S. H. Benny.  
S. H. B.  
Easton, February 9, 1833.

**\$50 REWARD.**  
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Thursday 27th December, 1832, a negro boy named ENNALLS, but has since changed his name to HARRISON—about 18 years old, five feet four or five inches high, of a somewhat yellow complexion, and rather a rolling walk—his eyes lashed out very much. Ennalls went by water out of Choptank this year. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro so that I get him again.  
HENRIETTA RICHARDSON,  
Near New Market,  
Dorchester County, Md.  
Feb 26

**BOARDING.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.  
CALEB BROWN.  
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.  
Jan 22 G 11

**Coach, Gig, and Harness MAKING.**  
THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouch, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggee, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.  
They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their strict attention and perseverance to merit a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.  
They wish to take two apprentices of good moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch of Coach making, the other the branch of Coach smithing.  
The public's obt. servts.  
JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO.  
N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessity of collecting close to meet our demands.  
J. P. A. & Co.  
The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above six times.  
Feb 12 6w (G)

**REMOVAL.**  
MISS MARY BROWN.  
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her  
**MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE**  
to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.  
Easton, Oct. 30

**FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIR FACTORY.**  
No. 31 Pratt street,  
Between Charles and Hanover Streets,  
BALTIMORE.  
THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,  
all descriptions of  
FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,  
of the most approved and fashionable patterns.  
Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions.  
N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms.  
Aug 23 1 year

**BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,**  
AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.  
THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,  
Hic's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Grammar  
Euclid's Elements  
Keith on the Globes  
Grienshaw's England  
Melnyron on the Globes  
Tooke's Pantheon  
Paradise Lost  
Blair's Lectures  
Worcester's Geography and Atlas  
Wilson's do. do.  
Adams do. do.  
Academical Reader  
Huthinson's Xenophon  
Introduction to do.  
Horace Delphini  
Virgil  
Introduction to do.  
Sequel to do.  
English Grammars  
Spelling Books.  
Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.  
Also, Slates, Pencils Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c.  
EDWARD MULLIKIN.  
July 10

**General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.**  
COMPRISING A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the American Farmer, at No. 16, S. Calvert St. Baltimore, in connection with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in the vicinity.  
The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of the departments, and he solicits those who are interested in his plan to furnish him with their addresses, (free of expense to them) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store, peculiarly with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and labeled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository to which they are concentrated, or may be prepared in short notice, from all parts of our country (and no few countries) and is a vast variety of seeds, plants, trees, roots, sines, domestic animals, books, implements, and last, though not least, a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository to which they are concentrated, or may be prepared in short notice, from all parts of our country (and no few countries) and is a vast variety of seeds, plants, trees, roots, sines, domestic animals, books, implements, and last, though not least, a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository to which they are concentrated, or may be prepared in short notice, from all parts of our country (and no few countries) and is a vast variety 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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 40.

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

WHOLE NO. 248.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
**TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,**  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every **TUESDAY MORNING,** the re-  
sidue of the year—  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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

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

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

**TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,**  
SECOND SESSION.

**REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.**

**SPEECH OF THE HONORABLE FELIX GRUNDY, of Tennessee,**

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the bill "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," on the 20th of February, 1833.

Mr. President: In the shortest time possible, I will endeavor to discharge that duty which has been assigned to me by the Judiciary Committee, which is to close this debate on their part, and rescue, if I can, this bill, its authors, and that department of the government, by which this measure has been recommended, from that unmerited and unmeasured injustice, which has been inflicted upon them, in the course of this discussion.

I am no advocate for despotism, civil war, or blood; on the contrary, it is because I abhor and dread these things, and love the peace, tranquility, and safety of my country, that I support the bill upon your table.

I am an advocate for the empire of the laws. While they govern, I know that American liberty is safe; when they fail of their effect, or in their execution, then follow anarchy, civil strife and bloodshed, with despotism in their train.

Gentlemen who have argued against, and condemned the provisions of the bill, have evaded the true question involved in this discussion, but they shall not be permitted to escape from it. It is not whether the tariff laws are unjust and oppressive. If that were the subject in controversy, I would unite my voice with theirs in their denunciations against them; nor is the question whether civil war be not among the greatest calamities which can befall this, or any other nation. This, none of the friends of this bill would controvert.

The true question before the Senate is, shall the State of South Carolina be permitted to put down the revenue laws of the Union, prevent their execution within her limits, and no effort be made by this government to maintain the majesty of the laws, and to counteract the measures adopted by that State to defeat and evade them.

This is the true question, and to it, shall my argument be mainly directed.—I shall not attempt to deliver any metaphysical dissertation on the science of government, but will present a plain, practical view of the subject; and think I can safely promise to prove, that, unless this bill or something equivalent to it, shall pass, this whole government is unstrung, that all its vigor and energy are gone, and that a bare majority of the people of one State, out of the twenty four, will have succeeded in accomplishing a more daring enterprise, than was ever undertaken in ancient or modern times, under similar circumstances. Sir, there is a boldness in this undertaking which commands the admiration of those whose judgments condemn it. If it be the will of the Senate, that success shall attend the efforts of that State in rendering the laws ineffectual, be it so. I shall acquit myself of all responsibility for the consequences, by endeavoring to prevent it.—Whether this bill proposes extravagant legislation, or not, depends entirely upon the measures adopted, and pursued by that State, and which are intended to be counteracted. If their measures be strong, those adopted here to meet them, must be of the same character, or they will be unavailing.

Let us now see what South Carolina has done, that we may judge what is proper on our part. By her Ordinance it is declared, that the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 are null, void, and of no effect, and all promises, contracts, and obligations, entered into to secure the payment of duties, utterly void. This embraces bonds given before, as well as those given after the adoption of the Ordinance.—Bonds for duties heretofore given for the payment of moneys necessary to discharge the public debt, and other demands upon the government, are all included. This is a direct infraction of that provision of the Federal Constitution, which forbids any State to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts. The Ordinance also forbids the enforcement of the tariff laws, either by the State or Federal authorities within the limits of South Carolina. It further directs the Legislature to pass all laws necessary to carry this Ordinance into effect.

Had nothing more been done, no action on the part of this government would have been required. The Judiciary of the State, and of the U. States, would have been left at liberty to decide upon

the effect of the acts of Congress, and of this fundamental law of South Carolina, as her Senators chose to denominate the Ordinance. So soon as it was adopted, the Legislature of that State is in session, and the acts passed, of which I will now speak, and against the effects of which this bill is intended to provide.

The first is the Replevin Act. This is a law of force—its certain effect is to produce collision by arms, between the Federal and State authorities, unless the officers of the U. States shall wholly disregard their duty, and submit to the authorities of South Carolina. This act authorizes the owner or consignee, when the goods are in the hands of the Collector, and before the duties are paid or secured, to sue out the writ of replevin, "and the whole proceedings upon it, shall be, as in other cases of replevin, according to the laws and usages of the State," &c.

Whoever penned this act, was well skilled in all the learning of the ancient law upon this subject; in the execution of this writ, force can be employed; the officer can call on the posse comitatus; armed men can be called in to aid in its execution; doors may be broken open; fortresses and strong fortified places may be reduced and demolished to their very foundations. It is not pretended that the common laws and ancient statutes upon this subject have been changed by the State of South Carolina, or that they are not in force in that State. It is therefore material, to a right understanding of the true character of this proceeding by writ of replevin, that we ascertain, by writ, what kind of force can be employed in its execution. To show this, I will read an extract from the law of distress and replevin, by Lord Baron Gilbert, pages 78 and 79. It is as follows: "If the distress be drawn into a house, castle, or other strong hold, the sheriff or his bailiff, after demand made for the deliverance of the distress, may break open the house or castle to replevy them. This seems to be the common law; for, though a man's house is privileged by common law or himself, his family and his own goods, so that the sheriff cannot break it open to attach any of them, at the suit of a private person, yet a man's house could not privilege or protect the goods of another person, unjustly taken, so as to prevent the officer to make replevin, because the privilege and security of a man's house could protect his own goods. This practice, however, of driving distresses into strong holds, was so frequent in the Baron's wars, and the poorer sort suffered so much from the men of power, that the statute of West, 1 c 17, expressly gives this power to the Sheriff or his officer, to break the house, to make delivery of the cattle whether the replevin be by plaint or writ: this as is said, must be after demand made, and notice given to the lord to suffer them to be replevied and to deter the person distraining from refusing or neglecting to deliver the distress, the statute further directs that the castle or strong hold shall be razed and hrown down." Suppose a vessel arrives at Charleston with a cargo subject to duties, and the Collector in discharge of his duty, takes possession of the goods, to secure the duties; a writ of replevin issued out, and placed in the hands of the sheriff; he demands the goods of the Collector who refuses to surrender them, a single blast of the bugle can bring he thousand city guards who have been raised under another act passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, to carry the Ordinance into effect; the custom house is broken open, and the goods removed under this forcible proceeding, provided by the State of South Carolina; your Collector has no means of preventing this, and the property is wrested from him, although the laws of the U. States require him to retain the possession until the payment of the duties is secured.

According to the views of those who oppose the passage of the bill, all this is peaceful, although force be used by the officers of the State; but the moment the friends of the bill say this proceeding is wrong, and this force is thus improperly employed should be resisted in preservation of the laws, gentlemen exclaim, you are making war. If the State provides a measure of force to put down the laws, are we making war if we provide similar means to defend and sustain them? If no force be used against the execution of the laws of the U. States, none will or can be employed to enforce them under this bill. The force contemplated is strictly defensive, never to be used except to repel force actually engaged in opposition to the laws of the Union.—Should the Collector succeed in securing the goods and preventing the sheriff from getting possession of them, a capias in Witherman is directed to be issued, by which double the amount of the Collector's property is taken, and the same forcible means are to be employed in the execution of this writ; further, should the Marshal or Collector obtain possession of the goods in either case, under an order or process from the federal Courts, they are to be recaptured by the use and application of the like force, as is provided for the execution of the writ of replevin, and capias in Witherman.

In all these preliminary steps, force armed force, is authorized by the State of South Carolina. The object of which, is to secure the possession of the property in the State Officer, in order that the State Courts alone, may take cognizance of the matters in controversy. In this state of things, the parties are to go into the State Courts of South Carolina, to lit-

igate their rights. The very act of resorting to a Court of Justice, ordinarily conveys to the mind, the idea that a fair, impartial, and unprejudiced hearing, is to take place, that the cause is first to be heard, then decided; not decided and then heard; that the law and facts of the case are to be fully examined, a judgment formed, and then pronounced. But when one of these cases comes on for trial, the judge has been sworn specially to decide the great point in the cause, against one of the parties; every juror is sworn in like manner. These are revolutionary tribunals,—not courts of justice; and the very men who are complaining of injustice and oppression, are practicing them with a higher hand than has ever been witnessed in any country which boasted of free and republican institutions. Men who have been ornaments to the bench of justice in South Carolina, men who have distinguished themselves in this, and the other House of Congress, men who have conducted with skill and ability, our foreign diplomatic intercourse, are disfranchised by this tyrannical ordinance, and such men as Cheves, Smith, Huger, Middleton, and Pinckney, are disqualified to serve their State even as common jurors. Sir, call you this liberty, and the enjoyment of equal rights?—A case is decided against the officer of the United States, and he prays an appeal to the federal supreme court. This by the law of South Carolina is declared to be a contempt of the honorable court of that State, and your officer is fined, and imprisoned for asking for a constitutional and legal right; well he gets out of prison after the expiration of the time for which he has been sentenced, and applies to the Clerk of the State Court, for a copy of the record to enable him to sue out his writ of error; the law of South Carolina denounces fine and imprisonment, against the clerk if he shall furnish a copy of the record; according to this course of proceeding, the officer of the United States is not only deprived of all the means of correcting the errors which have been committed by the State courts, but is denied the privilege of knowing himself, and exposing to the view of his country the injustice and oppression, which has been practised upon him. I certainly did not speak too strongly when I said a few days since, that South Carolina had legislated the general government out of the State.

The question now fairly presents itself, shall nothing be done to reinstate the laws and give them effect in that State? Those who are willing that the whole revenue system shall cease, and cease in this way, may well object to the adoption of this, or any other efficient measure upon this subject. I trust, however, there are but few, who are willing to see this state of things, and therefore it is material that the remedy proposed by the Committee, to meet and counteract this new and unprecedented legislation of a State should be fairly examined and understood, for we, I mean the Judiciary Committee, will be satisfied with the smallest modicum of federal power, which shall secure a certain execution of the laws. The bill proposes neither to declare or make war upon South Carolina; its provisions are essentially pacific, intended and calculated to prevent, not to produce violence.—The President of the United States has laid the whole subject before Congress, and asks us to devise a remedy by which the evils threatened by that State may be avoided, and suggests the propriety of authorizing him to remove the custom houses to places of safety, in the event that it should be found that the laws would be obstructed by the employment of adverse force, which would render their execution impracticable. The committee were of opinion, that this recommendation of the President, was prudent, discreet, and well becoming; the Chief Magistrate of this nation, this surely is not making war, this is not exercising any harshness towards the citizens of South Carolina, it is getting out of the way, it is stepping aside until the fury of the times shall pass by. If the custom house remains in Charleston, Beaufort, or Georgetown, either the officers of the General Government cannot be protected, or violence will ensue. This is surrendering the whole of the main hand to the authorities of South Carolina, and transacting the business of the General Government, upon the islands or upon the ocean. Is this making war? So far from it, it is the most pacific course that could be presented; it is retreating from threatened violence, and this is done upon the recommendation of him who never retreated to secure his own personal safety.

Should the first section of the bill be adopted, no force can be used under it, unless the State officers shall attempt by force, to take the goods from the Collector at the place or which the custom house may be removed, and if such attempt shall be made at Castle Pinckney, to which place it is understood the President removed the custom house prior to the 1st February, under the authority of existing laws; or any other place to which the custom houses may be removed under the provision of the first section of this bill, is there a Senator here, who would say the goods should be surrendered without resistance? I should have hoped, and believed, that none such could be found, had I not heard this discussion. I know that some men are of opinion that this provision is yielding too much to the hostile appearances, and threats of South Carolina. This would be so, were she a foreign nation, but in a controversy with a

portion of the same political family, the stronger may well yield something to the weaker, there is true magnanimity in strength yielding to weakness, rather than proceed to violence; nor can this idea be carried too far, unless an absolute surrender of the rights of the stronger party, shall be required. In the case now existing, I am willing to concede to South Carolina as much bravery, and civility of spirit, as her proudest sons can claim; and still it is madness, to think of making war with the United States. Her physical strength does not amount numerically, to one twenty fourth part of that of the United States, and that strength comparatively small as it is, is nearly equally divided between parties at home, and in addition to this is rendered much weaker by the character and condition of a portion of the population. I have shown the only case in which force can be applied under the first section of the bill. Let us now examine by what cases it can be used under the fifth section of the bill, which is the only remaining one which contemplates the employment of military force. The provision is, that whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed by a circuit or district Judge, that the laws cannot be executed by reason of the employment of an armed or military force, or other means too powerful to be resisted by the civil powers of the United States.—The authority conferred by this section is confined strictly to repelling force by force, in the execution of the laws.—The idea of employing military force as contemplated by this bill, is not new.—The necessity of its occasional employment was felt by the framers of the Constitution; it was known to them that the stability and even existence of the government might depend upon it. Power was, therefore, given by the Constitution to Congress, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; nor has Congress permitted the power thus conferred by the Constitution, to remain dormant. It has frequently exercised it when circumstances have occurred which demanded it.—The act of 1795, which is the standing law of the country, authorizes the President to employ the military force of the country as simply as he can do it under the provisions of this bill. Still it was proper that he should consult the representatives of the people and of the States, when a case novel in its appearance, new and imposing in some of its characteristic features presented itself. It will be recollected that in 1807, the famous embargo law passed, which operated with peculiar severity upon the New England States; it gave universal discontent in that quarter; it was pronounced unconstitutional and void in town meetings and legislative assemblies, resistance to it was threatened, and it was anticipated that the eastern States or some of them at least, would interpose their authority to prevent its execution. To meet and counteract these meditated infractions of the embargo laws, Mr. Jefferson, then at the head of the Government, recommended, and the Congress passed an act, entitled an act to enforce and make more effectual, an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto. This act was approved on the 9th January, 1809—the eleventh section is as follows: "Section 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the U. States, or of the territories thereof, as may be judged necessary, in conformity with the provisions of this and other acts respecting the embargo, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody, any ship or vessel, or of taking into custody and guarding any specie, or articles of domestic growth, produce, or manufacture, and also for the purpose of preventing, and suppressing any armed or riotous assembly of persons, resisting the custom house officers, in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the laws laying an embargo, or otherwise violating, or assisting and abetting violations, of the same."

This act of Congress, of which I have read a part, passed in what the southern gentlemen are pleased to call the best days of the republic, and was passed too, by a unanimous southern vote in both houses of Congress, and was sanctioned by that great republican statesman, Mr. Jefferson, who has justly been styled the apostle of civil liberty. The Judiciary Committee have copied and inserted in their bill, these military provisions which I have read, and they are now denounced as clothing the executive with despotic powers. But in 1809, the predecessors of these same gentlemen considered them as perfectly consistent with democratic principles, and indispensable to save the republic from ruin. For my part, I can see no difference, except that the act of 1809, was designed to operate upon the eastern section of the Union, which then threatened to secede and set aside the embargo laws, and the bill upon your table, is intended to operate upon South Carolina, which now threatens to secede, and set aside the revenue laws of the country. The New England representation in Congress then opposed the enforcement of the embargo laws; South Carolina assisted to enforce them; Carolina now opposes the execution of the revenue laws, and I am happy to see that the Senators from New

England are aiding us to enforce their execution. At that period, no voice from the south was heard, denouncing the enforcement of the embargo law as tyrannical and despotic, but now, when the same measure is dealt out to them, which they dealt out to others under the same circumstances; they apply the epithets of Boston port bill, Botany Bay bill, war bill, and other appellations of a like kind. Gentlemen seem to forget that our citizens are a reading and intelligent people, and will not be misled by sounds; that they will look into this bill; and will examine and judge for themselves.

I will now proceed to another subject which is closely connected with the bill under consideration; I mean the Proclamation, lately issued by the President of the United States. To that instrument great injustice has been done in this debate. The President sets out with the remark, that the State of South Carolina has no right to annul the revenue laws; second, that no State has a constitutional right to secede from the Union. Is he wrong in either? Except the South Carolina Senators, not one of the gentlemen who have uttered such denunciations against it, have ventured to make an argument to prove that the President has erred in his conclusions, although they take great exception to the arguments and reasoning by which he arrives at them. If his friends concur in the object, and purpose of the proclamation, I do not think it should be matter of serious complaint, that he has argued precisely in the same way that they might have done. Time will not permit me to go into a critical examination of the doctrines contained, or advanced in that paper, but justice requires that I should make this remark, that if that instrument be construed as all fairness it should be, and the expressions used by the President in speaking, or writing, none of these ultra federal doctrines would be found in it of which gentlemen complain. The Proclamation however is before the public, and justice has been and will be done to it by that tribunal, whatever may be said of it in this body.

I will in a few words, present to the Senate my own views of the history and theory of the constitution of the United States. I consider it the work or production of the people of the States acting as separate and distinct communities, and not the production of either the State Governments, or of the whole people of the United States acting en masse, or as a nation. The latter idea, if adopted, and acted upon, would tend to consolidate the Government, prostrate the States, and make this a Government of unlimited powers.

The correctness of the idea that the Constitution shall be considered and treated as having been formed by the people in the different States acting separately, and distinctly, is proved by the following considerations:—In its formation, each State upon every article in it, and upon every question which arose in the convention, had one vote. The voice of Delaware was as strong as that of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York or Massachusetts; it was ratified by each State for itself, and the people of no State were bound by it, until they had ratified it for themselves. When amendments of the Constitution are proposed by Congress, they are to be adopted not by the number of the people who may be in favor of them, but by the number of States; so in calling a Convention to amend it, it depends on the number of States that concur in making the call, not on the number of people who demand it. When a new Convention shall meet, to amend the Constitution, that body will vote by States, without regard to the difference of population in the respective States. It is, however, a matter of much more importance, to settle what the Constitution is, than how or by whom it was formed, or is to be amended. It is admitted to be binding on all the States, and all the people, having been assented to, and ratified by all. My opinion is, that it is not a league, nor is it a mere compact according to the meaning which gentlemen have affixed to that term in their arguments; I consider it as a frame of Government, and that the Government thus constructed, is wholly independent of the State Governments.—The States were originally sovereign and independent in every respect.—The Articles of Confederation were only binding upon them as sovereign States; no means of coercion existed in the Old Congress, either against the States, or their citizens.

Congress had no power to enforce its enactments upon the States, nor could it operate directly upon the citizens of the States. A failure of the part of a State to comply with the requisitions made by Congress, had no remedy, except that which exists among sovereign States, a resort to force. It was discovered from every day's experience that this weak & inefficient confederacy, would not answer the great objects desired, and anxiously wished for, by every enlightened patriot. Hence the necessity of a change, and the call of the Convention of 1787. Did that wise body of men, brought together on account of the weakness and imbecility of their government, and to provide a remedy for them, make an instrument still weaker or more inefficient? This cannot be believed, unless we find it in the instrument itself. No, sir, they formed a government capable of self preservation and bestowed upon it powers sufficient to sustain and perform all its constitutional duties and functions without relying on the States. The evil which was felt under the confederation, was, that the State governments had to be consulted, and the movements of the general government depended upon the will and pleasure of the different States, who could at any time defeat the effect of the enactments of Congress, by refusing to comply with the requisitions of that body. The reliance on the States in practice had entirely failed, and one great object in the formation of the Constitution was to enable the general government to pass by the state governments, and act directly upon the citizens, and this single important circumstance changed that, which was before a league or mere compact, into a government, a substantial and efficient government. The Convention looking to the great interests of the country bestowed on the new government powers which they were forming, a power over such subjects as in its judgment were of general concern, and for the transaction or management, of which the States separately were incompetent. The true view of our political institutions is this.—The sovereignty is in the people, and they acting in separate communities, have created two governments. To those who may be appointed to administer this government, in its various departments, they have said, to you we confide the great and general subjects, in which, we as a united people are interested, war, and peace,—foreign intercourse, with all nations—coinage of

money—regulating its value—commerce, foreign and domestic—imposition of duties on imports, &c. On these subjects you are to operate and act out our sovereignty; nor are the State Governments to touch or interfere with these subjects. To the State Governments, the people have said, in like manner,—upon all other subjects not prohibited by the State Constitutions, you are to act as the sovereign power. Hence my conclusion is, that we owe a double allegiance, one to the General Government, and one to the State in which we respectively live. We owe obedience and allegiance to the General Government in all things committed to its charge by the Constitution, to the State Governments in all other things. No citizen will ever be embarrassed if the two Governments will confine themselves within their constitutional limits. But suppose they so act as to render obedience to both impracticable, what then? If the law, passed by the General Government, be constitutional, that law of the State which enjoins obedience to it, is an encroachment on the federal power, is itself an act of usurpation, and of course, not binding on the citizen.—Take the case which might arise out of the existing controversy; can a citizen of South Carolina, with impunity, resist the existing tariff laws? This will, in my judgment, depend entirely upon the constitutionality, or unconstitutionality of these laws. I admit that disobedience to an unconstitutional act is not criminal, nor is resistance to it treason, but if Congress possess the power under the constitution to pass these acts, the State of South Carolina has no power to release her citizens from their obedience to them; her officers, her proceedings, in judicial language, are coram non jure, and void, and can afford no protection to the citizens of that State for their disobedience and resistance to these acts of Congress. To my mind, it is strange that gentlemen should have imagined that a State had a right to interpose in any form or manner in a case of this kind, and that interposition being considered constitutional, and not revolutionary, the power of laying imposts is, by the Constitution, confided exclusively to Congress, and the States are forbidden to exercise it. I would, therefore, enquire of gentlemen in what part of that instrument they find this authority which they claim for the States? If they say that it is among the reserved rights of the States, my answer is, that a right wholly surrendered cannot be considered as reserved, and that when the State is forbidden to act upon any general subject, it could not have been intended that they should have the power of controlling those, to whom the subject was entrusted. If gentlemen will place their argument upon the natural and unalienable right of every people to resist oppression, come from what quarter it may, I am ready to admit, that that right exists and was at the very foundation of the American revolution. American liberty, and our republican institutions have their origin in it, and grew out of its exercise. In the latter case, the people resisting their government do it at their peril, and so it must in the case supposed as likely to occur, between the State having no constitutional authority to resist, cannot shield the citizen from the effects of his resistance to the laws, nor can the State absolve him from his allegiance to this Government. Although I cannot admit that the federal judiciary is the final arbiter between the General and State Governments upon a question of disputed power, yet I have never doubted that such questions when presented incidentally in the progress of a trial between parties properly before the court, might be decided by the court, and the decision would be binding upon the individuals concerned.

It therefore seems to me, that it is entirely competent for the federal judiciary, to try and punish any individual who resists the execution of these laws, provided the court shall be of opinion, that they are constitutional and obligatory upon the citizens. I have never felt the force of the arguments which have been employed to prove their unconstitutionality. The power to lay imposts is conferred on Congress without restriction or limitation. It may be, and has been in my judgment abused in this instance, but this by no means proves them unconstitutional. There is a manifest difference between the excessive action of Congress upon a subject, which by the constitution is subjected to its legislation, and its action upon a subject not placed under its control by the Constitution. In the first instance, the act is obligatory; in the latter, it is not binding, nor is it a usurpation of power, or an exercise of undelegated power,—in regard to the tariff laws, Congress has the right to exercise its discretion and judgment. It has done so, and has decided very improperly, as I believe. Still I can see no remedy except through the medium of congressional enactments upon this whole subject, which at present so much agitates the country; the conclusions at which my mind has arrived are—

1st. That Congress had the constitutional power to pass the tariff laws, but has exercised that power injudiciously and oppressively.

2d. That the State of S. Carolina possesses no constitutional right or power; to obstruct the execution of these laws.

3d. That the Federal Judiciary is competent to decide whether these laws are valid or not upon the trial of any individual who may disobey or resist them, and that the ordinance and laws of South Carolina, will afford the citizen thus tried no shield or protection whatever.

I was much gratified when I heard an illustration made to the debate on Foot's resolution, as it furnishes me an opportunity of correcting an error, which exists not here, but elsewhere, in relation to my sentiments as delivered on that occasion. It will be recollected that the discussion which attracted so much public attention, at that time arose between a Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) now in his seat, and a Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Hayne,) not now a member of this body. The former contended, as I then understood him, that in all questions of political power, between the Federal and State Governments, that the former was the ultimate judge of the extent of its own powers. In this opinion, I could not concur. If thought, and still think, that in controversies for power, between two parties, if one of them is to be the final arbiter, the other will, in time, be stripped of all its powers; and believing then, as I now do, that the States in Convention constituted the proper, ultimate, constitutional tribunal, I made an argument against the doctrine advocated by the Senator from Massachusetts. The Senator from South Carolina, insisted that the Legislature of a State possessed the power to annul an act of Congress, which it deemed unconstitutional. From him I also differed in sentiment, and entertaining the opinion that had been expressed by Mr. Jefferson, that a convention in the State was the proper body to act in a controversy with the Gen-

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tion against the western Indians, which was approved.

The amendment of the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill was taken up in committee and agreed to.

The Committee then rose and reported the bills to the House, and the amendments were concurred in.

The Neapolitan Treaty bill was read the third time and passed.

The House again went into Committee and took up the following bills:

The bill explaining the 18th section of the act of 14th July, 1832.

The bill making appropriations for the public buildings.

The bill to explain and amend the several acts imposing duties on hardware.

The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Adams, by adding to it the bill of the Senate relating to certain manufactures of copper, called Braziers' copper.

The bill for improving the navigation of certain rivers in the Territories of Florida and Michigan.

The light house bill.

All of which were reported to the House.

The first named act was amended so as to confine its provisions to merchandise entitled to drawback, when all the foregoing bills were ordered to be engrossed.

After disposing of a variety of Senate bills, Mr. Lyon, on leave, presented sundry resolutions of the State of Kentucky on the subject of Nullification, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Several engrossed bills were read the third time and passed; when:

Mr. Taylor being in the Chair in the absence of the Speaker,

Mr. Howard offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Honorable Andrew Stevenson, Speaker, for the firmness, dignity, skill, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair, during the twenty second Congress.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. White, of New York, and Polk, were appointed a Committee to wait on the President, on the part of the House, and inform him that the House were ready to adjourn.

Mr. C. P. White, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the Committee had informed the President that the House was ready to adjourn, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make to the House.

Mr. J. S. Barbour, at 5 o'clock, A. M. moved the House now adjourn; which was agreed to.

Mr. Speaker Stevenson then rose and addressed the House in the following words—

Gentlemen: I pray you to accept my grateful acknowledgments, for the renewed expression of confidence and approbation, in the discharge of the official duties of this high office.

I receive it in the same spirit of kindness, in which I flatter myself it has been offered, and shall cherish it with feelings of profound respect and the deepest gratitude. For the last six years, it has been your pleasure, that the arduous duties of this Chair, should be assigned to me.

This whole period of service, has as you well know Gentlemen, been distinguished by events, well calculated to render this station one of more than ordinary labor and responsibility.

I have zealously and faithfully endeavored to meet this responsibility, and I hope I shall not be deemed arrogant, when I say, that I feel a proud consciousness that the duties of this high trust, have been discharged by me, with a single eye to the character and dignity of this House, the interest of my country and my own honor.

That I have often erred, I most readily admit; but they have been errors of rule and principle, not of caprice or passion; and if there has been any apparent rigor or harshness in the Chair, you will do me justice to believe, that it was unintentional and indiscriminate.

If, Gentlemen, in moments of excitement and commotion, any thing unkind has occurred between myself and the individual members of the House, let me assure you it has long since passed from my memory, and been forgiven and forgotten.

I have no injuries to complain of, and no memory for them, if they existed, and I shall part with you all, this night, in the spirit of peace and good will.

Before we separate, Gentlemen, will you pardon me for a moment, in offering a single suggestion?

Our councils of late, have been greatly divided, and their harmony and peace disturbed.

Our country has been deeply and painfully excited, and the safety and security of the Union itself threatened.

May we not all now hope that the causes of excitement are hourly subsiding and passing off? That peace and harmony and brotherly affection, will soon shed their holy, calm and blessed influences around us, and that our beloved country will again become united, peaceful and happy?

In assuming this station, some years ago, I took the liberty of then expressing to the House a sentiment which I had long cherished, and which I now seize this fit occasion of repeating from this Chair. It is this: that our confederated republic can only safely exist, under the influence of wise, equal, and just laws; by the ties of common interests and brotherly affection; a spirit of mutual forbearance and moderation (collectively and individually,) and by cherishing a devotion to that Liberty and Union, secured to us by the blood of our common fathers. These are the stable foundations upon which our liberties and free institutions can alone rest; and God grant they may be eternal. This, Gentlemen, in all human probability, is the moment of separation, with many, very many of us, forever. Is there one individual present to whose bosom a final separation from those with whom he has been so long and intimately associated, will not cast a painful and bitter pang? If there be, I confess I envy not his feelings.

You will carry with you, Gentlemen, my cordial and best wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness, and I pray you to receive them with most affectionate, and possibly, last farewells.

The Speaker then adjourned the House sine die.

This address produced very strong feeling, and was received with a burst of applause—

As soon as the Speaker descended from the Chair, the members instantly rushed around him to shake hands, bid adieu, &c. It was a dignified and impressive scene, and the strong feeling evinced by the whole House and auditors present.

MYSTERIOUS—A gambler cloak and a white hat, both much stained with blood, were discovered yesterday morning in a lumber yard, corner of West and Clarkson streets. No clue to the owner could be discovered, and the articles were left for examination at the police office.—*N. Y. Standard.*

## EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 9, 1833.

Mr. CLAY'S BILL.—In our last, we promised to give our views more at large on Mr. Clay's bill; we shall now endeavour to redeem that promise, and to show, that, although we have expressed much gratification at the passage of this bill, as a measure of compromise, it contains many objectionable features; features too, which are likely to embarrass future legislation, and to produce difficulties which may terminate in serious consequences.

The first section of this bill goes to fix 20 per centum ad valorem, as the standard duty on articles imported into this country, and to cut down the excess, above that standard, as it exists by the tariff law of 1832, at the rate of one tenth part every two years, for 6 years, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1833; and on the 31st day of December 1841, one fifth of the then excess to be deducted, the residue on the 30th day of June following.

This being the most important section of the bill, we shall devote more attention to it than to the other parts.

It will be recollected that one of the great principles contended for by the South, has been, that all duties on imports should be ad valorem or at a given per centum on their value. This clause then, fixing this principle, seems to yield the constitutional question of the right of protection by discriminating duties, and is the feature which has reconciled the whole South to the measure; without it, the bill would have no charm for them.

We will admit, *argumenti gratia*, that it contains no concession of the principle of protection, (as it certainly cannot bind any future congress,) yet, have the Southern States not received it as such, at this moment of strong contention for this principle? Have they not a right to expect that the policy shall not be abandoned? Certainly they have. And are not the members of the present Congress under a kind of moral obligation to adhere to this policy? If not, then is it a lure, a mere trick of Legislation, a mockery of the Southern claims, which they will not be likely to endure in peace and harmony. It will not be South Carolina alone which will cry aloud, if it should be abandoned, but the whole South, and in a voice that must be attended to. The friends of Clay say that it contains no pledge; that if our domestic manufactures require it, the duty may be increased to any extent. Why then fix a standard duty, down to which all articles which are above must be reduced, and up to which, all below, may be raised? It contains a kind of moral pledge of the faith of the nation, as unconstitutional as unjust, or it means nothing, but to deceive.

The second section, pursuing the same principle, provides that a certain description of cloths now paying a duty of 5 per centum only, shall hereafter pay 50 per centum, subject to the same deductions as other articles above 20 per cent.

The third section provides that the existing duties as now modified shall remain and continue until the 30th day of June 1842, after which time the duties shall be paid in ready money on the ad valorem principle, valued in the home market.

This section Mr. Forsyth termed the agreeable absurdity. It contains nothing but pledges, which Congress was not empowered to make. Pledges that the existing revenue law should not be changed for near ten years to come, and, after that period, that it should only be changed in form and manner therein prescribed. The section is not only useless, but dangerous in its tendency. It pledges the faith of the nation, where Congress has no power to pledge it, and to the support of principles of exceedingly doubtful character.

The 4th & 5th sections provide, that certain articles, now paying a duty, shall be admitted, from and after the 31st day of December next, free of duty. These sections are intended in part to guard against a surplus revenue, and in part to aid domestic manufactures by the introduction of dye stuffs and other articles, or materials used in manufacturing establishments, duty free. The last clause of the 5th section again recognizes the pledge that discriminating duties after the 30th day of June 1842 shall be abolished, and that articles now admitted free, as well as those paying duties, shall all alike be placed at some rate of ad valorem duty not exceeding 20 per cent.

The 6th and last section provides for the prevention and detection of evasions or frauds, and that in the event of an excess or deficiency of revenue the same shall be corrected by increasing or diminishing the duty on articles paying less than 20 per cent ad valorem, but not to exceed that rate.

It will thus be seen, that throughout the whole bill, the marked and strong feature of it, is, that the principle of protection by the specific, discriminating duties, is to be abandoned; that the ad valorem principle, with cash duties, and home valuation, is to be substituted. What then is to be the result? One of two consequences must follow.—Either the protection of domestic industry must be wholly abandoned, or the general rate of duty must be so high, that it will be more oppressive, than were the high specific duties, or the American System. If an equal rate of duties on the ad valorem principle, on all imports, with the home valuation and cash duties, be adopted, so as to collect a revenue only equal to the wants of an economical administration, domestic manufactures cannot subsist. A few capitalists by the aid of machinery may get a few, but the honest and humble, labouring

mechanic cannot live. If on the other hand, a rate of duty of twenty per centum, be imposed on all imports, with the home valuation and cash duties, it is thought, by those best acquainted with the subject, that, while manufacturers will be barely able to live, the revenue collected, will be so excessive, that nothing short of Mr. Clay's colossal schemes of internal improvement, will be sufficient to exhaust it.

In giving our objections to this measure so much at large, and denouncing it as containing principles as unjust as they are violations of the spirit of the constitution, it may be thought strange that we should have expressed gratification at its passage. But we fear not the charge of inconsistency. We have ever maintained, that the Union of the States; next to liberty, is above all price; that we would endure the evils of the American System itself, rather than suffer disunion; that the interests of our domestic manufacturers had better be sacrificed, than that the Union should be endangered.—Such are still our opinions; since the friends of Mr. Clay would not meet us, in "cutting the tariff down to the bone," preserving nevertheless the specific, discriminating duties for the safety of domestic manufactures, and thus place our system of revenue on a basis of substantial justice to all, we are pleased to see the friends of the administration meeting them, even on grounds admitted by all to be of an uncertain and doubtful character. Satisfactory to the South, or enemies of the Tariff, only in promises, which cannot be performed; acceptable to such of the friends of the tariff only as think no pledges are given; and received by all, as leaving the whole ground open to dispute and future adjustment.

Having succeeded in the passage of this bill, Mr. Clay will most probably retire to the groves of Ashtland, there to wait in the calm of private life the issue of this new coalition.

At 12 o'clock, on Monday, the President and Vice President elect, attended by the Heads of Departments, and other public functionaries, and a large concourse of citizens, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives. The President took the Speaker's seat, with Mr. Van Buren on his left, and his private Secretary, Mr. Donelson, on his right. After a pause of a few minutes, the President arose and delivered his Inaugural Address, which was greeted with cheers and applause from the audience; after which Chief Justice Marshall advanced and administered the usual oath. The oath was also administered to Mr. Van Buren, as Vice President.

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS**  
By the President of the United States.

4th MARCH, 1833.

Fellow Citizens.

The will of the American people, expressed through their authorized delegates, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States, for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts so to administer the government, as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need, on this occasion, but allude to a few leading considerations, connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim; and so happy has been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this Government, there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their Representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, the subjects of my incessant solicitude. They are the preservation of the rights of the several States, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end, it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State governments or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the general government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation. Solely impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the States, or tend to consolidate all political power in the General Government, but of equal, and indeed of incalculable importance is the union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the General Government in the exercise of its just powers.

You have been wisely admonished to be cautious yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it

can in any event be abandoned, and indignant by frowning upon the first dawnings of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved—without a union they can never be maintained. Divided into twenty four, or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed, or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our law-givers and judges.

The loss of order and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our Republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of government. Great as the stake placed in our hands, great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my talents to maintain the just powers of the Constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our federal Union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate by my official acts the necessity of exercising, by the General Government, those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the Government; to strive to more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the Union. Convinced that it is our duty to encourage the "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster, with our brethren in all parts of the country, a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and by reconciling our feebly citizens to those partial sacrifices which they justly unavoidably make, for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Government and Union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer, that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the infancy of our Republic to the present day, that he will so oversee all my intentions and actions and inspire the hearts of my fellow-citizens, that we may be preserved from every kind of evil, and continue forever UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

Gen. WILLIAM C. BUTLER, of Fairfax county, we regret to learn, put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head, last week. He was the acting General of the three Counties of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William. The duty of filling the station will probably devolve upon the present Legislature.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Executive appointment of Mr. Black, as Senator in Congress from Mississippi, for the unexpired term of Mr. Ellis, terminating on the 4th March, was confirmed by the Legislature of that State unanimously.

There have been twenty two unsuccessful ballottings for a successor, to the same seat, after the 4th March. The candidates are Messrs. Black, Wilkins, and Poy.—*Halt. Amer.*

United States Mint.—The report of the director of this establishment for the year just closed, shows the coinage, during the year, of the sum of \$4,011,055—consisting of 167,487 half eagles—4,400 quarter do.—4,797,000 half dollars—320,000 quarter do.—\$22,500 dimes—965,000 half do.—and 2,552,000 cents—Of the gold coined, \$80,000 were from Mexico, South America and the West Indies, \$28,000 from Africa; \$678,000 from the gold region in our own country; and about \$12,000 from sources not ascertained. Of the gold produced in the United States \$34,000 came from Virginia; 458,000 from North Carolina; 45,000 from South Carolina; 140,000 from Georgia; and 1,000 from Tennessee. The quantity produced in South Carolina was more than doubled within the last year; in North Carolina nearly doubled; in Virginia increased 30 per cent. in Georgia diminished 20 per cent.

Fuel in New York.—From a statement published in the New York Daily Advertiser, it appears that the cost of fuel in that city for one year, is one million three hundred and sixty nine thousand, five and seven dollars and eighty cents, which calculating the population at two hundred and twenty thousand, is a fraction over six dollars to each individual. The statement only embraces the quantity of wood and American coal sold to citizens for consumption; and does not include the large quantity of Liverpool, Sidney, Pietou, and other foreign coal used by the citizens and for manufactures; nor does it include the pine wood used for steam boats.

Fire and loss of lives.—We learn from Waterbury, Conn. that the house of Israel Holmes, in that town, was consumed by fire yesterday morning about three o'clock, during a high wind. So rapid were the flames, that Mrs. H. her aunt and two children narrowly escaped with their lives. The two eldest children, (daughters) aged 5 and 7 years, perished; and also a neighbor in attempting to rescue them. Mr. Holmes is now in Philadelphia on business. *Jour. Com.*

South Carolina.—We are happy to learn that the late affray in Barawell was a mere quarrel between four individuals—and though there was a pretty rough fight with dirks, &c. no one killed. A general battle was expected by the persons present, but the interference of influential gentlemen prevented it.

VIRGINIA.

In the legislature of Virginia, on Tuesday last week, the following preamble and resolution was moved by Mr. Knox:

"Whereas a bill is now pending before the senate of the United States, which proposes to invest the president with the authority of employing at discretion the land and naval forces of the country, for the purpose of carrying into effect the revenue laws of the general government; and whereas, in the opinion of the general assembly of Virginia, there exists no necessity for clothing the president with such unlimited powers, Resolved, therefore, by the general assembly of Virginia, that John Tyler and William C. Rives, senators in the congress of the United States from the state of Virginia, be and they are hereby instructed to vote against the said bill, and to use their best exertions in order to defeat the passage of the same; and likewise request our representatives in congress to do likewise."

After some debate, and a refusal to defer the fate of the resolution, by laying it on the table, was indefinitely postponed (rejected) by a vote of 75 to 51.

(On the matter of this resolution, the will of Virginia has been "nullified"—one of her senators constitutionally voting against the other constitutional senator.)

Colonization.—In the house of delegates, on Saturday the committee of finance, to whom had been referred the various petitions for legislative aid to the colonization society—made a report conformable thereto. A motion was made by Mr. Brodax to lay the report on the table, which was, after much discussion, rejected.—Mr. Dade moved the indefinite postponement, which also, after considerable debate, was decided in the negative—ayes 57—noes 57. The house adjourned without disposing of the subject. On Monday, Mr. Ritchie moved to take up the report—several members desired that the vote on the taking up should be considered as a test vote. The question was then taken—the ayes and noes being called—and it was taken up—ayes 61—noes 59. It was then referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Gilmer, Brodax, Campbell, Marshall, Faulkner, Pendleton, Carter (of P. W.) McDowell, Cabell, McCamant and King.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

Case of Tobias Watkins.—The Chief Justice announced yesterday, that the Court being divided on the application for Habeas Corpus in the case of *parte Watkins*, the motion was, therefore, refused. The point or points upon which the difference of opinion occurred, were not intimated from the Bench, so that we do not know what further is to be done in the case. We learn, however, that it is probable that some further steps will be taken in the case by the Counsel of Dr. Watkins.—*Nat. Intel.*

The 'interesting letter' published on Friday on the authority of the Louisville Journal, (about Indian War) turns out to be a gross fabrication. That paper of the 21st ult. says—"We have full and satisfactory evidence that it is an imposition."—*Dall. Chronicle.*

By gentlemen from Washington (members of Congress) who arrived last evening, we are informed that Mr. CLAY'S Land Bill, which passed both houses of Congress, the President had failed to return, which was equivalent to a veto. He had signed, however, the Enforcing Bill and the Tariff Bill.—*Dall. Chronicle of Monday.*

Clerks and Registers Fees.—A discussion relative to the disposition of the bill, proposed by Mr. Merrick, took place on Friday, in which Mr. Merrick's motion to have it printed and distributed with the Journal, for the consideration of the people, was opposed by Mr. Wright, (of Q. Ans.) Mr. Pratt, Mr. Jenkins, and several other members. The question was decided ayes 31, noes 32.—*Ms. Republican.*

The State Bank.—The Senate yesterday returned an answer to the message of the house, in which they decline a joint committee upon the subject, as proposed by the house.—*ib.*

Georgia, Savannah, Feb. 13.—Yesterday was the birthday of colonial Georgia. On that day, 100 years ago, the British standard was planted on the bluff of this city, and the territory then occupied, declared an appendage of Great Britain. Its infancy was nurtured by Anglo Saxon care and protection, until kindness was converted into the oppressions of a tyrannical step mother, and then her authority being thrown off, Georgia has grown up a healthy, vigorous and prolific nation 100 years old, and still capable under the care and auspices of republican self government, of being as vigorous, healthy and prolific 100 years hence, as yesterday's anniversary found her. To enable her to attain that mature age, it is only necessary to keep her a member of the present and future confederacy of the United America—and above all beyond the mephitic exhalations of nullification.

The day was ushered in by "all the pomp and circumstance" of military parade, by our brilliant volunteer corps.

Case of Mr. Fillebrown.—The National Intelligencer of Feb. 23, says—"The Supreme Court delivered its opinion yesterday, in the case of the United States, vs. Thomas Fillebrown, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia in favor of the defendant.

The Medical Profession.—In the medical class of the University of Pennsylvania, for the session of 1832-3 there were 368 students—of these 120 were from Pennsylvania, 103 from Virginia, 30 North Carolina, 15 South Carolina, 14 Georgia, 19 New Jersey, New England 10, New York 10, Maryland 9, Alabama and District of Columbia 7 each, Louisiana and Delaware 5 each, Kentucky and Mississippi 4 each, Tennessee, Canada and West Indies 2 each.

The whole number of students was 823—collegiate 105, medical 368, academical 186, charity (English) schools 164.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey closed its session on Wednesday last, after passing 91 acts and 7 resolutions. Previous to the adjournment, the Legislature elected ELIAS P. SEELY, Esq. Governor and Chancellor of the state, in the place of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, elected United States Senator.

The vote stood, E. P. Seely, 30  
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On the same day, JOHN M. WHITE, Esq. was elected Attorney General of the state for five years.

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Mr. Crawford, in reply, opposes these views at much length, particularly with reference to the constitutional power of Congress to protect manufactures, *ex nomine*, which he denies. He repudiates, however, the whole doctrine of nullification, and rejects totally the forty bale theory of Mr. McDuffie, as it is called.

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## MILITIA OFFICERS.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale by way of auction, on TUESDAY, 19th March...

For Annapolis and Easton.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Friday morning for Annapolis and Easton, by Castle Haven, and return next day, leaving Easton at seven o'clock, for Castle Haven and Annapolis.

JOHN MECONEKIN, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice...

MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.

DURING the session of the Legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M.

100 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will please give me a call, as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

PACKET SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON,

Thomas P. Townsend, Master, being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th instant, leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday 27th December, 1832, a negro boy named ENNALLS, but has since changed his name to HARRISON, about 18 years old, five feet four or five inches high...

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern...

COACH, GIG, and Harness

THE subscriber has for sale, a first rate Barouche, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggee, which will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

MAKING.

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention.

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes.

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; and is well adapted for raising of sheep, and other purposes.

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.



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.

WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Saddlery and Harness making business—a youth between the age of 14 and 16 would be preferred—he must be of good character, steady and industrious. Apply to WM. W. HIGGINS.

REMOVAL.

B. J. & E. J. SANDERS, RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors north of Pratt Street) where they will continue the GROCERY and COUNTRY PRODUCE BUSINESS, wholesale and retail.

JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

No. 172, MARKET STREET, Baltimore, Has constantly on hand, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS and PAPER, which he offers whole sale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances.

ADVERTISERS ATTEND!

HURRA FOR SYLVESTER! On last Thursday, we had the pleasure of selling to one of our patrons, (a gentleman of Baltimore) the Capital Prize of 5,000 DOLLARS, in the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Class No. 6.

AGALN TRIUMPHANT!

In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5—Drawn one week since, we sold the Capital Prize of 3,399 DOLLARS, in the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3, drawn Feb. 26, we sold Combination 14 32 56 for \$1000.

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 4—to be drawn March 13th, 1833: 66 Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots, \$20,000, 10,000, 8,760, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, amounting to \$184,040—Tickets \$5.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 6—to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, March 30, 1833. \$20,000, Highest Prize. \$20,000, 6,000, 2,500, 1,370, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c.

JOHN J. HARROD.

Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper—which contains many new, important and highly interesting views of the Christian Church—by the Reverend James R. Williams.

LOT FOR SALE.

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

A List of Real Property IN THE TOWN OF EASTON, on which the Taxes have not been paid for the year 1832.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Property, 1832. Lists property owners like Freeborn Banning, Thomas Cooper, Thomas S. Hayward, etc.

Notice is hereby Given.

UNLESS the town charges due on the property aforesaid, be paid to Richard C. Lain, agent for the Collector of the Town taxes aforesaid, within twenty days from the date hereof, the said property will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay the above taxes, together with the legal costs due and to become due thereon, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY, 26th day of March, instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

Millinery and Mantua-making.

MRS. GIBBS, NEXT door to Mr. James Willis's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large supply of Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles, which she will dispose of on moderate terms.

ADVERTISERS ATTEND!

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REMOVAL. MISS MARY BROWN.

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

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE.

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

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE. THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship, all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL. THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others, Blair's Antient History Riddiman's Latin Tyler's History Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Rome Keith on the Globes Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnycaste's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geography and Atlas Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do. Greek Exercises Adams' do. do. Hutinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphin English Reader Introduction to do. Sequel to do. English Grammars Spelling Books Gough, Fike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c. A Iso, Sh. Pencils Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN.

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16, S. Calvert-st., Baltimore, in connection with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in the vicinity. The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of the departments, and he solicits those who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (free of expense) upon receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper, the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and labeled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short order, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, roots, vines, domestic animals, books, implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal nurseries and gardeners in the Union—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of those celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address I IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Baltimore, Md.

Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz: For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent. For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. By order, H. WILSON, Cashier.

EA VOL. TUESDAY (During and every Friday of the year) EDW. PUBLISHER Are THREE payable half No subscription rates are settled the publisher. ADVERTISERS inserted twenty five cent—larger a MA DURING from Cambridge stage, leaving on Tuesdays at Easton at 7 o'clock A. M. and on Saturdays at Annapolis by Returning, 7 o'clock A. M. arrive Easton noon (or in northern mail clock P. M. Passage from its four dollars. N. B. Passengers will be on board the leaves Queen of the mail from Easton, P. M. 100 W I W I NEGROES years of age, of both sexes, of any position, will be promptly found at Easton, P. M. RANAWAY day 31st named ENNALLS, but has since changed his name to HARRISON, about 18 years old, five feet four or five inches high, of a somewhat yellow complexion, and rather a rolling walk, —his eyes lashes curl very much. Ennalls went by water out of Choptank this year. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro so that I get him again. HENRIETTA RICHARDSON, Near New Market, Dorchester County, Md. feb 26

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

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

MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK

DURING the session of the Legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge Ferry to Broad Creek in a stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M.

100 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age.

\$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Thursday 27th December, 1832, a negro boy named ENNALLS, but has since changed his name to HARRISON.

HENRIETTA RICHARDSON, Near New Market, Dorchester County, Md.

Coach, Gig, and Harness



MAKING.

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches.

JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO. N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Ferrin Smith.

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

A HOUSE KEEPER.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, well acquainted with House Keeping, may find a good home and employment by leaving her name with proper recommendations, at this Office.

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical.

ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical of a new and interesting character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the Select Circulating Library may be received at the most distant post office in the Union.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in Great Britain, or in the United States.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of one volume each, at a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$25.00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number.

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

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

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

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

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

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, me directed, against Thomas Parrott, one of the suit of Charles L. Rhodes, use of Samuel H. Benny, and the other at the suit of Annandine Grosbeck, use of Samuel H. Benny, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 30th instant.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, by Thomas C. Nicol, Esq., one at the instance and for the use of John L. Kerr, Executor of Rachel L. Kerr, deceased, and the other at the instance and for the use of Robert H. Rhodes, administrator of James Cain, deceased, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next.

Millinery and Mantua-making.

MISS M. E. WATTS, (Lately from Baltimore.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has commenced the above business in all its variety, at the residence of Mrs. Parrott, on Dover Street, and next door to Dr. A. M. White.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG. ANNEPOLIS, March 6th, 1833.

Yesterday was the 4th of March, and an order was introduced in the House of Delegates requesting the Governor, at the hour of 12, to have the flag hoisted in honor of the inauguration of the President of the United States.

From the New York Gazette.

A few evenings since, a handsome young girl, a domestic in a respectable family in this city, was sent out on an errand. She had not proceeded far up Broadway, when she was accosted by one of those wretched, who, in the garb of gentlemen, make it a practice to insult females who appear without a protector in the streets.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

THE TARIFF.

SPEECH OF MR. CAMBRELENG, OF NEW YORK.

In the House of Representatives, January 28, 1833, in reply to Mr. WILDE, of Georgia, and on the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports.

It was my misfortune, Mr. Chairman, not to be present at the commencement of the speech of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Wilde.] But we had some account of it last night in the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Vinton], and I have heard much more from other sources.

The gentleman appears to have referred especially to New York, and to have appealed to her delegation—and particularly to the friends of the Vice President.

But, Mr. Chairman, an appeal was made to the friends of the Vice President, and I understand that it was intended at least, to promote his popularity in the South, it was necessary for them to support the bill under consideration.

There are some propositions, some appeals, that no language can render acceptable to those to whom they are addressed. No matter in what fascinating manner the gentleman from Georgia may have appealed to my colleagues.

But, Mr. Chairman, an appeal was made to the friends of the Vice President, and I understand that it was intended at least, to promote his popularity in the South, it was necessary for them to support the bill under consideration.

lative differences of opinion may exist, we may, in a patriotic spirit of mutual concession, continue forever united in measures to preserve the harmony, the constitution and the Union of our country.

The gentleman from Georgia and from Ohio [Mr. Vinton] must pardon me for deprecating the character and tendency of their remarks. The political allusions of the former to coalitions, past or prospective, and the pictures of the latter of rivers of blood and millions of our slaughtered countrymen, are poorly calculated to lead us to a calm, dispassionate and just decision of the measure under consideration.

It is with regret, Sir, that I differ with the Committee who reported this bill, and who deserve so much credit for the zeal and ability they have displayed in adjusting the details of a very difficult measure.

But, Sir, in assuming fifteen millions as the amount of revenue necessary for our federal expenditures, they have, I think, made an unfortunate admission. Because we are out of debt, we must not be prodigal. The States are not in the same condition—the debt of Pennsylvania is in a ratio to a federal debt of one hundred and eighty millions—and we should not forget that the largest portion of the burthens of the country are necessarily authorized by our town, city, county, and State Governments.

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it outstripping your estimate, in a very few years, and demanding a further reduction. Our permanent expenditures will reach fifteen millions soon enough without any suggestion or provision by the Committee.

We have another expedient, Sir, from an opposite quarter, designed to augment, permanently, our revenue duties to the extent of three millions, annually. We are not, Sir, disregarding special obligations, about to adopt a more parental and enlarged policy in regard to our public domain. We are not rejecting all unnatural jealousies, and rejoicing as we ought to do, to see our population spreading to the borders of Mexico, and to the extreme mountains of the West.

Best, Sir, these lands were conveyed to us expressly to discharge the claims up on the federal treasury, growing out of the revolutionary war. As yet, we have received but about forty millions, while we have expended about fifty millions upon our public lands.

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An act for the relief of the heirs of Jean Baptist Saucier. Of Eugene Borell. Of Daniel Johnson. Of Joseph Eaton, an assistant surgeon in the Army of the United States. Of Thomas Triplett. Of Russell Hotchkiss and others, owners of the Brig Stranger. Of Josiah P. Creesey and others. Of Gabriel Godfrey and Jean Baptiste Beaugrand. Of John Thomas and Peter Foster. Of the children of Chas. Combs and Marguerite Laviolette, his wife. Of Robert, Beckle and Headington. Of Kiddle Eaton. Of Jane Dauphin, administratrix of John Dauphin. Of James Brownlee. Of the legal representatives of the late Col. John Thornton, deceased. Of John Thomas. Of Daniel Goodwin, executor of Benjamin Goodwin, deceased. Of John Bruce, administrator of Philip Bush, deceased. Matthew Flournoy, and R. J. Ward, of the State of Mississippi. Of Archibald Gamble. Of the heirs of Nicholas Hart, deceased, and the heirs of John Grayson, deceased, and Jacob Bosworth. Of Archibald Watt. Of William B. Keene and John L. Martin and for other purposes. Of Peter McCormick. Of Crosby Arey. Of Major Abraham H. Massias. Of the legal representative of John Miller, deceased. Of George Mayfield. Of the heirs of John Wilson, deceased. Of Wm. A. Tennille, of Georgia. Of Josiah Baker. Of Alexander Donelson. Of Andrew Moore. Of Robert Kane. Of John S. Devlin. Of the legal representatives of John Peter Wagon, deceased. Of the heirs and representatives of John Campbell, late of the city of New York, deceased. Of Jared E. Groce, of the State of Alabama. Of William Osborn. Of Lieut. Harry Brown. Of William Stewart. Of Hugh Beard. Of Peter Barry, jr. Stephen Norton, and Hiram Woolverton. Of Thaddeus Phelps & Co. Of Archibald W. Hamilton. Of Sylvester Havens. Of certain invalid pensioners therein named. Of the widow of Joseph Knight. Of Wm. P. Zantinger. Of Joshua P. Frothingham and the heirs of Thomas Hopping, deceased. Of Glover Broughton, of Marblehead, late owner of the fishing schooner Union; and also for the relief of the crew of said vessel. Of Lieut. George D. Ramsay, of the Army of the U. S. of Abraham Adams. Of Sarah Carr, widow of Richard Carr, deceased. Of James Range, a soldier of the revolution. Of the heirs of Dr. Isaac Ledyard. Of the heirs of Col. John Ely, deceased.

**RESOLUTIONS.**  
A resolution in relation to the execution of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.  
A resolution to place thirty copies of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution at the disposal of the Secretary of State.  
A resolution for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore.  
Resolution authorizing the Delivery of certain papers in the Department of State to the Commissioners for settling claims under the treaty with France, of the 2d of February, 1833.  
Resolution providing for the continuation of Gates & Seaton's Compilation of State Papers.  
Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to correct certain mistakes.

**BIBLE CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND.**  
The following is a copy of a Circular about being addressed to the Reverend Clergy and Bible Societies of our State:  
BALTIMORE, March 2d, 1833.  
Reverend and Dear Sir:  
The Young Men's Bible Society of this city, in connection with other Societies, has recently commenced a second time to supply the destitute families in our state with the Bible. In the general supply of the state a few years since, there was often found a great want of system in our operations; in consequence of which the work was not so thoroughly accomplished in all cases as could have been desired. Having learned something from the past, we are of opinion, that with a little more attention and exertion, the errors of former experience may not only be avoided in the present undertaking, but a system devised which will insure a regular and permanent supply of the Sacred Scriptures hereafter to every destitute household in our State.  
In view of this contemplated re-supply, it has been thought by some of the friends of the cause here, that it would be extremely advantageous to establish such uniform plan of operations throughout the state as would secure the harmonious and efficient co-operation of ALL. For this purpose it has been suggested that A BIBLE CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND be held in the city of Baltimore on the first day of May next, to which every Christian congregation and Bible Society in the state, and that part of the District of Columbia lying north of the Potomac, shall be invited to send one or more lay delegates, without regard to age; as it is neither expected nor desired that the work should devolve exclusively upon the young men of Maryland. The Society we represent is but the organs of this call upon our brethren throughout the state, and we hope it will be heartily responded to by those of every age and condition in life. When infidelity dares boldly to show its hideous front, and stalk abroad among us in open day; or its more deceptive but not less dangerous shape, attempts to subvert those precious articles of our holy faith which are like the refuge of the sinner and the consolation of the saint; surely it behoves the Christians of America to take the alarm in time, and make and keep their land a land of Bibles.  
Many important suggestions are expected to claim the serious attention of the Convention, and its proceedings cannot fail, we think, to be regarded with no ordinary interest. It will prove a salutary example to the sister states of our confederacy, and by the Divine blessing must give a powerful impulse to the Bible cause throughout the Union. It is believed that it will be numerously and ably attended, affording gratifying evidence to our brethren abroad how much the Christians of Maryland love the truth and simplicity of the

Bible, and how deep is the anxiety they feel that others may possess the heavenly boon.—We feel assured that no Bible Society or congregation of Christians within its boundaries, can consent to remain unrepresented in a body assembled for the avowed and only object of consulting upon the great interests of man's salvation in the wide dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures. Let us then meet in the name of our common Lord and Saviour, and amid the cordial interchange of our friendly greetings, present to our country and the world a spectacle so solemn, so sublime, and so instructive, as that of an assemblage of Christians of every sect and denomination, sacrificing for a season their differences of opinion at the foot of the Cross—the circulation of the BIBLE, without note or comment, their holy bond of union!  
It is respectfully requested that this letter be submitted to the congregation under your pastoral charge, who are hereby invited to elect one or more lay delegates to the proposed convention as early as convenient. You will oblige us by immediately communicating the result to our Corresponding Secretary.  
In behalf of the "Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore," we have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,  
WM. F. LEMMON, President.  
Wm. Gwynn Jones, Corresponding Sec.  
All Editors throughout the state of Maryland and the District of Columbia, are respectfully requested to give the above one or more insertions in their respective papers.

**IN THE SENATE OF THE U. S.**  
SATURDAY, March 3.  
**EXPLANATION.**  
Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the Chair to the following effect:  
An incident occurred a few days ago which gave me very great pain, and I am quite sure that in that feeling the whole Senate participated. I allude to some of the observations made by the honorable Senator from Mississippi and the honorable Senator from Massachusetts near me, with reference to an important bill then pending. I was persuaded at the time those remarks were made, that they were the result of mutual misconception, and were not attributed solely to that real which each of those honorable Senators felt—in the position in which they stood towards each other—the one to carry, the other to defeat the measure, with respect to which my friend from Mississippi and myself unfortunately took different views.  
The concluding observations of the Senator from Mississippi, after having delivered a very able and argumentative speech, one which I need not say to him and the Senate, embodied all which could be brought to bear on his side of the question, and made me regret that we had lost the benefit of his ability. In concluding his remarks, it did appear to some members of the Senate, and to myself, and I have no doubt that it was so felt by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts that there was something personal, and peculiarly harsh in his language. Acting on that supposition the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, in the course of his observations, also used language which may have seemed to be unnecessarily harsh. But in the sense which I understood the remarks of the honorable Senator from Mississippi, the Senator from Massachusetts might have found some justification.  
I can perfectly, well conceive, however, that the Senator from Mississippi was influenced in his course by nothing beyond the ardour of the momentary excitement to which he had yielded himself. I know the respect which he bears to the Senator from Massachusetts, the personal and friendly intercourse which has always existed between them, and the respect which they bear to each other, and I am perfectly persuaded that the honorable Senator from Mississippi, in the remarks with which he concluded his speech, referred solely to the public course—the public measures—of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and the character of the particular measure under consideration, without intending to reflect on the personal character of the gentleman from Massachusetts.  
And I am sure, it was not the purpose of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts to give any personal bearing to observations which he felt called upon to make. Under these circumstances, I should feel, and I am sure the Senate would also feel, great pain, if these two gentlemen, who have been for so long a time on a footing of friendship, should be separated by any circumstance attributable to hostile feeling, or rather to the misunderstanding which has arisen. I am sure, that the Senate, as well as myself, would be glad that these two gentlemen should still pursue their friendly feelings to each other, and I hope such an explanation will be given as will produce a reconciliation between the two gentlemen, who have so frequently acted in concert together on important subjects, and who entertain towards each other the highest respect. And I do hope that, in some way or other, means will be found to remove this momentary interruption of these gentlemen, and that nothing will occur to disturb, among the members of the Senate, that harmony and peace, which I trust will prevail among all the members of this body.  
Mr. Poindexter rose and said, that the circumstance which the Hon. Senator from Kentucky had alluded to, as having passed between him and the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts, was to him a source of regret.—The measure under consideration at the time, was one to which he was strongly opposed, and against which he entered his solemn protest. The honorable Senator from Massachusetts had advocated that measure with his usual zeal and ability. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the course of the south in opposition to the American System, and charged upon citizens of that section of the Union in general, and more particularly on South Carolina, acts which amount to treason and rebellion, and a disposition to rupture our happy Union, and to burn the Constitution at the point of the bayonet. Coming, sir, from that quarter of the Union, I felt it to be my duty to vindicate it from those aspersions, and to throw back to the Hon. Senator, as far as I could, a Roland for his Oliver.  
Believing that the South was right in the position which she has assumed, I felt authorized to allude to the past history of the country, and to the political conduct of the honorable gentleman himself, in illustration of my argument. Perhaps, in the ardor of my feeling, I went too far, and, if so, I deeply regret it.—For it was far from my purpose to violate the decorum of debate which has ever characterized this body, or to express myself with harshness towards the honorable Senator from Massachusetts. He well knows the respect and kindness which I bear for him; and I assure him that I had no intention to reflect either upon his personal character, or the purity of his political motives. Having said this, I trust I have put myself "proctus in curia" on this subject. It was assuredly far from my intention to trespass on the feelings of the hon-

orable member from Massachusetts.  
Mr. Webster. It is not more a matter of regret to the honorable Senator from Mississippi than to myself, that any misunderstanding should have occurred between us. Since our acquaintance in this body, we have been on a footing of kindness and courtesy, and there is no gentleman in the Senate towards whom I have been less inclined to manifest any warmth, which might be attributed to want of decorum. I certainly thought that the last portion of the honorable Senator's remarks had a very strong personal bearing on myself; certainly thought they were intended to have that effect. I am very happy to hear the honorable gentleman disavow that he intended to give them such a bearing. I respond entirely to the declaration that there has been between us, always, kindness and a good understanding. There are incidents connected with our relative situations towards each other which would make it extremely unpleasant that anything should occur which could disturb the good understanding which ought to exist between honorable members. I therefore entirely disavow any intention to offer any personal disrespect towards him, in my answer to the remarks which he made towards me.  
Mr. Poindexter then rose and said: The disclaimer made by the gentleman from Massachusetts calls for further explanation from me. In reply to what I deemed a personal affront, towards myself, from the honorable Senator, I used expressions which, if such was not intended, might appear harsh, and a violation of the respect which ought to be preserved between members of this honorable body.  
Finding from the explanation which has been given by the honorable Senator, that his purpose was not to offend me any personal insult, or to wound my sensibility as an individual, I take this occasion voluntarily, and with great pleasure, to retract the offensive expressions, hastily used, under the impulse of the moment; and I tender my hand to the honorable Senator with perfect freedom and cordiality.  
Previously to the adjournment of the Senate on Saturday, 2d inst. the President protem made the following address:—  
Mr. White (President pro tem.) rose and addressed the Senate to the following effect:  
Before the Presiding Officer leaves the Chair, he is desirous of saying a few words.  
We met under circumstances calculated to induce us to believe that matters of high excitement would arise during our sojourn here. It was by the will of the majority of this body that I was placed in this Chair, to preside over your deliberations. I looked upon the high honor thus conferred to me but temporary; for could I then have foreseen that I was to act in this capacity till now, most certainly my distrust of my experience would have induced me to shrink from undertaking the task. The duties of the Chair are at all times arduous, but the more particularly so when topics of high interest and importance are under discussion. My experience, however, has convinced me that under these circumstances, the Presiding Officer may have a pleasant task to be guided by the rules of this body, instead of having a law for himself.  
I take pleasure in stating that during the whole course of the session, no act has been done by any one member, and no single expression has reached my ear, calculated to give pain to the presiding officer. If, in the discharge of the duties confided to me, I have had the misfortune to injure or to wound the feelings of any individual, I trust he will do me the justice to believe that it has happened without any intention on my part. I have endeavored to act impartially towards every member of this body; and I would have them bear in mind, that, if during the arduous duties I have to perform, and amidst all the excitements that have existed, any thing like order has been preserved, it must be attributed more to the kindness and courtesy of Senators towards the presiding officer, than to the capacity which he was able to bring to the course of human events, that we can all ever assemble in this Chamber, again. I shall, after putting the question, bid a farewell to all who are here present; and I feel regret that I cannot exchange good wishes with those who are absent; hoping that it may be our good fortune all to meet again.  
The President then put the question on adjournment, which was carried *unanimis dissentiente.*  
The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned *sine die.*

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT**  
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.  
Levett Harris of New Jersey, to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States to His Majesty the King of the French.  
Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, Wily Silman of Ohio, and John R. Livingston, Jr. of New York, to be Commissioners under the Treaty with Naples.  
Thomas Swann, Jr. of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, and George Breathitt of Kentucky, to be Clerk under the same Treaty.  
Joseph Villamil, late of Louisiana, to be Consul of the United States at the Port of Guayaquil.  
J. B. Ferrand, to be Consul of the United States at Panama in the Republic of New Grenada.  
Francis Thomassin, of South Carolina, to be Consul of the United States at Barcelona, in the Island of Cuba.  
Obad Folger, of N. York, to be Consul of the United States at Payta, in the Republic of Peru.  
Henry Capleton, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the place of John S. Dell, whose Commission has expired.  
John W. Livingston, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York, from the 19th day of February, 1833, when his commission expired.  
Jonas L. Sibley, of Massachusetts, to be Marshal of the United States, for the District of Massachusetts, from the 3d of March, 1833, when the commission of Samuel D. Harris expired.  
Barrington Anthony, of Rhode Island, to be Marshal of the United States, for the District of Rhode Island, from the 3d of January, 1833, when his commission expired.  
Andrew J. Donelson to be Secretary authorized under the act "prescribing the mode by which patents for public lands shall be signed and executed," approved March 2d, 1833.  
Thomas McCrate, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present commission will expire.  
Isaiah L. Green, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Barnstable, in the State

of Massachusetts, from the 3d of March 1833, when his late commission expired.

**EASTON, MD.**  
TUESDAY MORNING, March 12, 1833.

We have received the speeches of Mr. Rives, of Virginia, and Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate of the United States, on the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. On Saturday we intend to commence their publication. These we shall follow by Mr. Webster's, on the same subject; which will probably be all we shall publish on that subject.

**Fire.**—The floating Steam Saw Mill owned by P. Boyer & Co. of Baltimore, was on Saturday morning 2d instant burnt, at her moorings in Wyne river. The engineer and hands barely escaped by leaping from their beds through the cabin windows, and swimming ashore. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

**Fire.**—On Thursday night last, the dwelling house of Dr. Fisher, near Rock Hall, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with all its furniture—the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. It is supposed that the fire was communicated by the Doctor's negroes.

We give publicity to the following, that our readers may be apprized of the probability there is, that an attempt will be made, to divide the State into Congressional districts, so to deprive the people of a fair expression of their will. Coming, as it does, from a member of the Legislature, it demands the attention of the people.  
Chamber of the House of Delegates, Annapolis, Md. Feb. 19, 1833.  
To the Editor of the Snow-Hill Messenger:  
Sir—I have seen in your paper of the 11th instant, my name announced as a Candidate for Congress. The proceeding is ascribed to friends—and, as such, the motive is appreciated.—The announcing, however, is premature, as the district, according to the last apportionment has not as yet been prescribed by this Legislature. And, from transparent indications, a system of GERRYMANDERING is in contemplation by which our counties are to be connected with Cecil and others of the upper section of the E. S. for the purpose of producing a TWO HEADED MONSTER.—The congenial OFFSPRING of *UNRIGHTEOUS* connection would entail upon a course of cabal and canvassing by which the schemes of *vixy intriguers* might be consummated, whilst a *free expression of the public will* would be avoided and set at naught—it cannot, indeed, be doubted that the design to stifle the *VOICE OF THE PEOPLE*.  
Indignant as I am to the intelligent voters of Somerset, and deeply impressed with a sense of the inefficiency of any services, from poor abilities and limited industry, to require the enduring demonstrations of confidence reposed in me throughout a long continuation of years, I cannot but entertain a strong feeling of gratitude for the voluntary assurance of many liberal and enlightened electors in other parts of our present district—and, although my mind had not yielded to solicitations at once so honorable and so gratifying, I am constrained to admit that, as a public man, identified with a large portion of the legislation of the State, I am bound to obey the expressed wishes of friends who are believed to be emanating from worthy and patriotic considerations.—And, if they will it so—NO MORE!  
I am, sir, your obt. servt.  
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKE.

**Reception of Mr. Clay's Bill among the Nullifiers.**—The last Charleston Mercury, the leading organ of the Nullifiers, extols Mr. Clay to the skies since his coalition with Mr. Calhoun. His bill seems to have thrown them into ecstasies—he is hailed as the saviour of his country, the immediate instrument of Providence in rescuing the oppressed from the hands of the oppressor. The following is an extract from an article in the Mercury: "Who does not perceive in this the hand of the Almightly approving the cause of the oppressed?" "But less than the power of God could have induced Mr. Clay to consent to the abandonment of that system, of which he is the father?" "If the question is asked, ought this bill to satisfy the South? it should be answered, it ought to satisfy us." "The time may be considered too long, but then every thing is conceded for which we have contended."—*De Gas & Wach*

**From the Globe of the 6th.**  
Yesterday, the Diplomatic representatives of the different foreign governments, waited upon the President to offer their congratulations on his re-election, and to assure him of the friendly disposition of their own countries towards the United States. They were received and introduced to the President, by the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Heads of Departments, at one o'clock, and Mr. SEANIXIS, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, made the following address on their behalf:  
Mr. President: The Diplomatic Body accredited to the Government of this Republic, hastens to offer to your Excellency their respectful felicitations on your second inauguration as President of the United States. They feel assured that this new and flattering proof of the confidence of your fellow citizens cannot but greatly contribute to confirm those friendly relations which already exist between this Republic and the Governments represented at Washington—relations which your Excellency has so happily preserved and extended during the four years of your Presidency.  
I esteem it, Mr. President, at once a happiness and an honor to be, on an occasion so interesting, the interpreter of the sentiments which animate the Diplomatic Body towards you, personally, and to offer you, in their name, the sincere wishes which every one of them truly entertains for the increasing prosperity of the Republic, for the firmness of its union, and especially, Mr. President, for every thing that can contribute to your own personal glory and happiness.  
To this address the President made the following reply:  
It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to receive the organs of the eldest and highly respected member of the Diplomatic Body, near the Government of the United States, the expressions of the warm and friendly sentiments which you represent. The assurance of your country's friendly disposition towards me, which you present.  
It has been a principal object with me, to

cultivate that disposition by the sincerest desire to cherish kindly feelings, extend the advantages of commerce, promote the interchange of every discovery in arts and science in peace, and lessen by humane stipulations, the evils of war, when, unfortunately, that scourge of the human race becomes inevitable.  
Repeat these assurances, gentlemen, to the several governments you represent, as the invariable rule of my conduct towards them, and, for yourselves, accept the offer of the high respect and regard for you individually, with which your conduct during your residence here has inspired me.

**BUENOS AYRES.**  
We have received a file of the British Packet of Buenos Ayres down to the 22d of Dec.—Gen. Ju an Manuel de Rosas, who had been elected Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, by the House of Representatives, by a vote of 99 out of 96, having declined accepting, General Juan Manuel Balceora was, on the 12th of Dec., elected to that office by a vote of 33 out of 37. He declined accepting the office on the ground of his advanced age, but the House having refused to accept of his resignation, he accepted the office on the 15th, and on the 17th, he was regularly installed, the ceremonies attending which, are stated in the last number of the Packet. Gen. Rosas and Gen. Rodriguez are stated to be the only two Governors since the revolution of 1810, who have remained in office during the whole term of three years as prescribed by law. The new Governor appointed the following persons to office: Victoria Garcia de Zuniga, Minister of the Home Department; Enrique Martinez, to that of War and Marine; Manuel Vicente Maza, to that of Grace and Justice; holding at the same time, ad interim, that of Foreign Affairs; and Jose Maria Roxas, to that of Finance; Maza, Zunigo and Roxas all declined the acceptance of the offices, the 2d first assigning advanced age and indisposition, and the latter want of capacity as the grounds of it, but the excuses of the first and last were rejected as inadmissible, and that of Zunigo only admitted. The other two ministers accepted the stations without objection.  
The Packet of the 16th contains an account of an Indian guide named Lorenzo, who has committed various depredations in the territory of the oriental state, and such is the terror which he has inspired, that it is only necessary for him to mention his name to induce the inhabitants to comply with his most unreasonable demands.  
We add a few extracts.  
In the middle of last month a body of Indians invaded the north part of the province of Cordova, and in the first encounter the Corodoro troops were unable to repel the invaders. The post office courier from Chili with difficulty escaped falling in their power. A few militiamen from San Luis, combined with the dragoons of Cordova, obliged the Indians at last to retreat, with the loss of 70 dead, and a number wounded. The loss on the part of the Cordova and San Luis troops is stated to be about 50 killed and wounded.  
Major Mariano Moreno, under Secretary to the war and Marine Department; has been appointed Secretary of the Legation of this Republic to the U. States; and Dr. Ruano, attached to the same.  
A decree, dated 21st inst. was published in the Lucero of this morning, granting a pardon to all deserters who shall return to their posts within a specified time.  
It is reported that some symptoms of disturbance have appeared at Cordova, but that the Government was on the alert, and had arrested various individuals.

**FALKLAND ISLANDS.**  
It is stated on the authority of letters from Rio Janeiro, that H. B. M's ship *Chito*, was to sail from Rio Janeiro on 27th ult. for Montevideo, and the Falkland Islands, in order to take "sovereign possession" of those islands in the name of His Britannic Majesty. Another report avers that the object of the *Chito's* visit to the Falklands is merely to examine into their present condition, and report thereon.  
State Bank.—It will be seen by the proceedings of this bill as modified, and which contemplates, if the Stockholders approved, to make the Farmers' Bank of Maryland the main Bank, and including its branches, and probably some one or more of the existing Banks in Baltimore, that might be disposed to engage in the project, has had another close vote in the House of Delegates. On its passage, yeas 33, nays 35.—*ib.*

**BALTIMORE PRICES.**  
March 8th, 1833.  
GRAIN—  
WHEAT, red, sales at \$1.05 a 1.08  
" do superior machined 1.10  
COAR, white 56  
" yellow, 57  
RYS, 65  
OATS, 38 40  
CLOVERSEED, (wh'le store prices) 8.00 a 8.25

**MARRIED.**  
On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. Thomas B. Oliver, to Miss Mary Dulin, both of Queen Ann's county.  
By the Rev. Thomas Smith, Mr. George B. Usilton, to Miss Sarah E. Hatchison, all of Chestertown.  
By the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. James Fisher, to Miss Ann Rebecca Smith, all of Kent county.

**DIED.**  
Yesterday afternoon, Benjamin Hennessey, of this town—an honest man.  
Near Centerville, a few days since, Samuel Hammond.  
At Church Hill, on Wednesday last, Mr. Wm. Sparks, tavern keeper.  
Also, on same day, Mrs. Sparks, wife of Mr. Wm. Sparks.  
Died at Lucky-hit farm, Frederick County (Va.) on Tuesday the 26th ult. RICHARD KIRK MEADE, in the 50th year of his age. On the morning of his usual health. At 12 o'clock he repaired to the meeting house, at the White Post, and with a fervor of zeal peculiar to himself, was prepared to take an active part in the proceedings of a temperance society, which he had himself been greatly instrumental in forming a few months previous, and to the success of which he seemed determined to devote the energies of his mind and body. The society being organized, the President read some very beautiful and appropriate extracts from the addresses of Judge Cranch and others, selected for the occasion by our departed friend; he held in his hand a paper containing many valuable resolutions, which himself had drawn up, and which he intended to offer with suitable remarks, but appalling to relate when his brother, Bishop Meade, inquired for his resolutions, he turned upon him a countenance and features shockingly marred by paralysis. Medical aid was immediately obtained and he was carried home. A partial paralysis was then succeeded by apoplexy, and a few minutes before 5 o'clock, he expired.

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE**  
more city and county on the 23d day of February 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself ANN MARIA JOHNSON; says she belongs to Jonathan Forrester, living near Mr. Nathan Tudrow's mill in Harford county. Said colored woman is about 16 years of age; 5 feet 3 inches high; had on when committed, a blue calico frock, yellow shawl and green striped handkerchief on her head, yarn stockings and old pair of shoes.  
The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward with property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.  
Balt. City & County Jail.  
march 5—12

**Agricultural Notice.**  
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Edw. N. Hambleton, Esq. on THURSDAY next, the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.  
By order  
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.  
mar 9

**Easton and Baltimore Packet.**  
THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his  
**PACKET SCHOONER**  
  
**WRIGHTSON,**  
GEORGE W. PARROT, Master.  
being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 19th instant, leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour, and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season.  
Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point.  
Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.  
The public's obedient servant,  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
N. B. The death of Capt. Thos. P. Townsend, who was so advantageously known as packet master for the last two years, has made it necessary to appoint another for this schooner. The selection I have made, it is hoped will give perfect satisfaction to the numerous patrons of this line: In the ability and integrity of Mr. Parrott, I have the most unlimited confidence; and I think it will only be necessary for my friends to continue their liberal support, to enable Captain Parrott to prove this confidence is not misplaced.  
Easton, march 9th, 1833. S. H. B.

**TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
GENTLEMEN:—Most respectfully, I present to you my grateful acknowledgments for the extensive patronage which I have received from you during the past ten years in which I have been engaged in type founding—and at the same time inform that I have relinquished the business in favor of Messrs. Lawrence Johnson, and George F. Smith, for whom I solicit a continuance of your favors. This I do with the more confidence, from a knowledge of their ability and disposition to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to encourage their establishment. One of the firms has been connected with the foundry upwards of twenty years, and his knowledge of the business in all its details assures those who may purchase of this foundry, that they will be accommodated to their satisfaction. In future, orders for sorts, or additions to founts, may be addressed to Johnson & Smith, or to the subscriber, and they will be promptly attended to: He begs leave to inform that he has on hand a considerable quantity of type, in founts of various kinds and weights, which can be obtained on application either to Johnson & Smith, or to your obliged friend,  
RICHARD RONALDSON.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 19th, 1833.

**TYPE FOUNDRY.**  
Having purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry; the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business; and for the convenience of their friends and patrons have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city.—As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from point to 24 lines pica, including a great variety of ornamental letter. Their assortment of cuts, dashes, brass rule, and other ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to printers as soon as they can be prepared.  
Printing presses of every description, printing ink of the most approved qualities, composing sticks, brass and common galleys, chases, imposing stones, cases, paper and pressboards, standing presses, furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a printing office, will be kept constantly on hand.  
Small founts suitable for book binders, in great variety may be had when called for.  
Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Bitty & Ronaldson, and Richard Roladson.  
JOHNSON & SMITH,  
No. 6 George st.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1833.  
N. B. A good Washington super royal press, and 3 standing presses, in good order, together with several founts of 24 and 28 line type, will be sold low.  
Stereotyping in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.  
Publishers of newspapers who insert their advertisements, and forward a newspaper containing it to J. & S., will be entitled to 33 payable in settlements of their accounts, when their bills amount to not less than \$10.  
march 8

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH



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 of all kinds which will be warranted to perform.

WANTED, AN APPRENTICE to the Saddlery and Harness making business—a youth between the age of 14 and 16 would be preferred—must be of good character, steady and industrious. Apply to WM. W. HIGGINS.

REMOVAL, B. J. & E. J. SANDERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors north of Pratt Street) where they will continue the GROCERY and COUNTRY PRODUCE BUSINESS, wholesale and retail.

JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

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

ADVENTURERS ATTEND!

On last Thursday, we had the pleasure of selling to one of our patrons, (a gentleman of Baltimore) the Capital Prize of \$5,000 DOLLARS.

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5—Drawn one week since, we sold the Capital Prize of \$5,390 DOLLARS.

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 4—to be drawn March 16th, 1853; 66 Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Billots, \$30,000, 10,000, 4,760, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, amounting to \$184,040—Tickets \$5.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 5—to be drawn March 16, 1853. Tickets \$10. Lowest prize \$12.

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 7, to be drawn March 20. Tickets 5 dollars, lowest prize 6 dollars.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 6—to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, March 30, 1853. \$20,000, Highest Prize.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Harford county, on the 7th day of February last, a dark mulatto boy, who is called himself George.

LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at a low price, a LOT OF LAND, containing 91 acres, about one mile from the town of Easton.

MILLINERY and Mantua-making.

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

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

MRS. GIBBS, grateful for past favors, invites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS.

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches.

A List of Real Property IN THE TOWN OF EASTON, on which the Taxes have not been paid for the year 1852.

Table with columns: Names of Persons, Names of Property, 1852. Lists names like Freeborn Banning's Lot on Washington street and Thomas Cooper's Lot on Harrison & South Streets.

Notice is hereby Given, THAT unless the town charges due on the property aforesaid, be paid to Richard C. Lain, agent for the Collector of the Town taxes aforesaid, within twenty days from the date thereof, the said property will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay the above taxes, together with the legal costs due and to become due thereon, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY 26th day of March, instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

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CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale by way of auction on TUESDAY, 19th March next, at the front door of the Court house, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of that day, a tract of land called Farm, of which William Scott, died seized, and which was sold and conveyed to him, by a deed of bargain and sale from Samuel Sinclair and Mary his wife, of Chester county in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and one, being part of a tract of land called "Mill Land," situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of thirty acres (and more or less). By the terms of the decree, cash to the amount of one-fourth of the purchase money, will be required on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, will be given on the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by good bonds or bills obligatory, with such security as the Trustee shall approve.

Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid and not before, the Trustee is authorized by a good and sufficient deed, to be sealed, executed and acknowledged according to law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the land or property to him, her or them, so sold as aforesaid, free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or any of them or any person or persons, claiming by, for, under, them or any of them.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Trustee. feb 25

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities. CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCISSAINS, &c. &c.

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

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c. All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Linseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c. &c. feb 25

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, will meet at the late dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

JAMES PARROTT, WM. H. GROOM, SAM'L T. KENNARD, SAM'L ROBERTS. Feb. 9th, 1853—feb 12

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

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Hydrate of Potash, Water, Chloride of Mercur, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, P. perrine, Oil Cubeba, Sphoidized Copiva, Oil of Cantharid, Do. narcotized, Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosiamum, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.

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

A Saddle, Bridle and Martingale

WERE lost on the 27th of January, between Easton and Perry Hall. A suitable reward will be given for their return to Mrs. ROGERS, at Perry Hall.

NOTICE

AT the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough bred horse) "MARYLAND ECLIPSE" will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centerville. Competent Judges have pronounced him, inferior to few, if any horse in this country. He has fine size and great beauty, particularly his eye, his stock, size and performance will be hereafter given a full length. Jan 22

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 2 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will attend to give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUNK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to his subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Asquith at with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front. JAMES F. FURVIS & CO. Baltimore. may 29

GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. DAWSON has received his supply of GARDEN SEEDS, amongst which are an assortment of Shakers in Massachusetts, of choice quality and in high repute. March 5

For Annapolis and Easton.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Friday morning the 1st March, at seven o'clock, from the lower end of the wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, by Castle Haven, and return next day, leaving Easton at seven o'clock, for Castle Haven and Annapolis.

She will make a trip once a week to the Eastern Shore, until further notice. N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners. LEML. & TAYLOR. P. S. Monday at seven o'clock for Annapolis feb 26

JOHN MCGONERIN, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers of his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and despatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.

Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business. (G) feb 26

TO PRINTERS.—E. WHITE & WM. HAGER

respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as LETTFER FOUNDERS, that they have now formed a partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favour them with their orders. The introduction of machinery, in place of that tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority, in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The letter foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 24 lines Pica; the book and news type being in the most modern and light style.

White, Hager & Co are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers prices.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice.—Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE, WM. HAGER. New York, Jan. 8—feb 9

TO PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY. The Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully inform the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be obtained at from other Foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz. Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, English, Great Primer, Double English, Double Great Primer, Canon, Five Lines Pica, Seven Lines Pica, Nonpareil, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Pica, Six Lines Pica ornamented, Eight Lines Pica Antique, Eight Lines Pica Fluted, Eight Lines Pica Oak Leaf, Eight Lines Pica ornamented, &c. &c.

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

Old Types will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry. Mr. EDWARD STRAIN, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.

F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry. feb 9

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and disseminate the others. JOB PRINTING. Neatly executed at this Office. feb 15

Dr. SCUDDER'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes. THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant *salve mecum* to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation; the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afflicted, from the helpless infant to the aged patient. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water—and the cures effected by it, have been set forth as Wonderful beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER, Oculist and Inserter of Artificial Human Eyes, City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton. &c. dec 22

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued ON SATURDAY, (at noon) IN EACH WEEK CALLED THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER. UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS HARRISON DAVENPORT, ESQ. DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITICAL LITERATURE, &c. &c.

LONG established custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication shall be ushered to the world by a PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedience to this custom, we now present ourselves to the reading public, and ask of them such patronage, as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As it is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the objects we have chiefly in view, believing it to be the most judicious mode of exciting expectations, lest any failure upon our part, should render us unwelcome to the public, which we do not intend to attempt, until we have secured in our own mind, or of the public, the assurance that we shall have succeeded in our aim or not.

"The Guardian" will have been established under the immediate auspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, with a view to the advancement of that great cause so essential to the permanency of our republic, and to domestic peace and individual prosperity. The PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its salutary principles. In order to attain this end, it is our wish to make "THE GUARDIAN" the medium of circulation for every description of information relative to this interesting topic, and for this purpose to allot a large portion of each number to communications on the subject, coming from any quarter whose good wishes to the cause may give rise to them; notices of all meetings held by the friends of the cause, and the proceedings of societies throughout the country, and such other articles as may be collected, showing the advancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully aware that a paper devoted to one subject, however excellent, must become tiresome, and diminish in circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition to the above, which, by the variety of its sound sense exhibited in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingled with the serious, the useful with the pleasant will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitiated by the gross self-abandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and foreign, so far as a weekly publication can be, such reports of passing events, at home and abroad will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of fashions and amusements as may be harmless, and acceptable to the scholar or man of leisure.

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

Having thus far hinted at what the editor intends to do, it may be proper for him to say what he will not do. He will not admit any articles whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION, or PARTISAN POLITICS. He will not admit, knowingly, any thing of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the breach, on the side of moderation, nor will he permit himself to be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what not, but will, so long as he is accountable for the contents of "THE GUARDIAN" accept of no dictation, according to his own pleasure.

"THE GUARDIAN" & TEMPERANCE, IN THE LANCET, will be published every Saturday, on paper of the best quality, in large sized sheets, and with the best type, in folio form, and in order to bring it within the reach of the pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

All persons ordering and forwarding the subscription of ten subscribers or more, will be entitled to a copy gratis.—Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Dyer, Esq. who is authorized to receive the same.

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

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

STEVENSON ARCHER, President State Temperance Society. N. BRICE, President Balt. Temperance Society

Subscription lists will be left at the Store of Messrs. Gresham & Son, Howard street, near Market street, and at Little's, Calvert street, near J. G. N. Toy, Market.

Papers will be affected to the cause will give their favour by publishing the above, and may be assured of a return, should occasion offer. feb 15

FANCY AND WINDSOR

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

THOMAS H. SEVELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship, all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

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

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. aug 28 1 year

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

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

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others, Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Grammar Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grisham's England McIntyre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Nonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geography Testament Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do. Greek Exercises Academeical Reader Hutinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphin English Reader Fligel Introduction to do. Sallust Sequel to do. Caesar English Grammars Graza Minora Gough, Pike, Jess and Smart's Cicero Best's Arithmetic Clarke's Homer Arithmetic &c. &c. Viri Roma A Law, Statutes, Pencil Viri Roma Paper, Blank Books, Muir's Syntax Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN. July 10

REMOVAL.

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

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

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

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

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

The subscriber, proprietor of the above establishment, respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, and desires particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (free of expense to them) on receipt of which he will forward to them a copy of a new and complete American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store especially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash, or on credit, (more) with first rate seeds, prepared and labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than to apply for the same to his repository in America, where they may be purchased on short notice, from all parts of the country (and not a stem from remote parts of the earth) a vast supply, many of which are very rare and valuable seeds, plants, trees, roots, vines, domestic animals, books, implements, and last, though not least, a general fund of timely and important information on almost every subject, pertaining to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal nurseries in gardens in the Union—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of choice celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the Pratt Street. Address IRVINE HUTCHCOCK, Baltimore, Md. feb 11

Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1852.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz: For deposits payable thirty days after date, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent. For deposits payable thirty days after date, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. By order, U. WILSON, Cashier. feb 11

EAS

VOL. V.—

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, at the Office of the American Farmer, No. 16, S. Colver St. Baltimore, Md.

Are THREE DOLLARS payable half yearly. No subscription rates are settled, with the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted THREE TIMES twenty five cents for the first insertion—larger advertisement.

CONGRATULATIONS. In Senate, Feb. 10, 1853, Mr. President: I have the honor to inform you, that I have just received from the Hon. Mr. Blair, a copy of your speech in support of the Constitution of the United States, and in opposition to the proposed amendments, which I have the honor to read to me, and which I have the honor to commend to the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Blair, I do not wish to say, that I do not think your speech, with a deep sense of its merits, and in view of the important questions which it involves, is one of the most able and powerful productions of the present age. I do not think, that you have done justice to the Constitution of the United States, in your speech, and I do not think, that you have done justice to the amendments, in your speech.

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John Lee in

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.--NO. 42

EASTON, MD.--SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 250

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECH OF MR. RIVES, OF VIRGINIA.

In Senate, Feb. 14, 1833--on the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. President: Stranger as I am in this body, and now almost a stranger in my own country, though in spirit and affection never separated from it, I feel that I owe an apology to the Senate for obstructing myself at all upon its attention.

Sir, the questions now to be settled are of the deepest import to the destinies of this country. They touch not the construction of this or that clause of the Constitution only.

I am impelled to this expression, Mr. President, by another consideration. It is my misfortune to differ from my worthy & honorable colleagues, as well as from other honorable Senators coming from the same quarter of the Union as myself, in several of the views I have taken of this subject.

But, Sir, what is entitled to far more consideration, the State which I have the honor in part to represent has repeatedly and strongly protested against this system; and it is but yesterday that her Legislature earnestly renewed her appeal to the councils of the nation so to modify the system as to remove the just causes of complaint which had arisen against it.

In this state of things, we are called upon to say if the Government of the United States shall acquiesce in this open defiance and violation of the laws of the Union, without taking any step whatever for their enforcement?

1832. Directors of the Government of the United States shall acquiesce in this open defiance and violation of the laws of the Union, without taking any step whatever for their enforcement?

ry act of South Carolina, to her own advantage, and to the detriment of the other States. Sir, as a representative of Virginia, I am not willing that Virginia should be compelled to pay taxes while South Carolina, by her own illegal and unauthorized action, is suffered to go quit of them.

Bad as these consequences, or any of them, may be, there is yet another view of the subject, of still higher importance. The example would inflict a mortal wound on the Constitution.

For one, therefore, I feel myself constrained, by the highest considerations of duty, to give my assent to such measures as may be necessary and proper to provide for the execution of the laws, while they remain unrepelled.

How, Sir, has this extraordinary position been attempted to be sustained? One would have supposed that a power so radically affecting the whole operation of our system, as an absolute State veto on the laws of the Union would have been, in some form or other, expressed in the Constitution.

I understand the honorable Senator, then, after stating that the problem is to ascertain where the paramount power of the system is, and that that power must be where the sovereignty is, he proceeds by saying that the constitution of the U. States, is a compact between the several States--that these States only are sovereign--that the government of the U. States is not sovereign, because, according to the principles of modern political science, sovereignty is not the attribute of any government--that it resides in the people--that the only people, known to the true theory of our institutions, is the people of the several States distinctly--that if the people of any one State in the Union, therefore, shall, in its sovereign capacity, interpose between its citizens and the government of the U. States, the act of a sovereign being always binding on its citizens, the citizens of that State can no longer owe obedience to the government of the U. States, or be probably subject to its action,--but that if the act of the State, so absolving its citizens from obedience to the United States, be a violation of the compact with the other States, it is the State only as a political community that is responsible. I hope, Sir, I have stated the reasoning of the Senator fairly, as I have wished and intended to do.

Now, Sir, in regard to the first proposition laid down by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) it gives me pleasure to say that I am entirely of accord with him. Here we draw our principles from the same pure fountain--the republican doctrines of '98 and '99 as asserted, at that time, by the Legislature of my own State. If there be any thing in politics or history resting on grounds of incontrovertible evidence and conclusive demonstration, it is that the Constitution of the United States was adopted by the people of the U. States, not as an aggregate mass of individuals, but as separate and independent communities.

This, Sir, is the foundation stone of our federal system, and every attempt to displace it has resulted in acknowledged failure, and has only served to establish it the more firmly.

But, Sir, are the other propositions of the honorable Senator [Mr. Calhoun] equally true? Is it true, that there is no other sovereignty, known to our political

system, than that which resides in the people of each State distinctly? And here, Sir, as the chief source of difficulty in all discussions of this sort is in the vague use of terms, let us fix what we mean by sovereignty. The elementary idea of sovereignty is that of supreme uncontrolled power; and when applied to political organizations, I agree with the honorable Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Calhoun] that it cannot, with propriety, be predicated of government, which is a delegated & limited trust, but that it resides exclusively in the body of the community, which creates and establishes the government. I readily grant, then, that the government of the U. States possesses no sovereignty. The honorable Senator [Mr. Calhoun] seems to have supposed that this being admitted, it would necessarily follow that the only sovereignty known to our political system, is in the people of each State distinctly, there being, as he contends, no other people, according to its true theory, than the people of the several States separately considered. But, Sir, this argument obviously overlooks the peculiar nature of our complex organization, which embraces two distinct species of communities--the separate communities, called the States, formed by the individuals who compose those States respectively, and the general community, called the United States, formed by the association of all the States into a political Union.

There is one body politic or community as clearly resulting from the association of States, in the one case, as there is such body politic or community resulting from the association of individuals in the other. In the body of the community, the sovereignty of each system resides--that of the federal system in the community called the United States; that of the State systems in the body of the community called the State. You will remark, Mr. President, that I here speak of the U. States, as contradistinguished from the government of the United States; and I contend that the term U. States, as used in our political nomenclature, designates one body politic, one integral community, (although a community composed of States,) in which sovereignty resides, as to certain purposes, as truly as it resides in the States, or several communities composed of individuals, for the purposes of their organization.

I should not think it necessary, Mr. President, to dwell on an idea, which, to my mind, is so obvious, if I did not know that the suggestion of any unity in our federal organization had recently given rise to much dissatisfaction, and if we did not live in times when the best settled principles have been boldly called in question. It may not be amiss, therefore, to bring a few proofs to the support of what I have ventured to assert--that the United States do form, to certain purposes, one community--one integral political body. We are all agreed that the United States form a confederate republic. Now, Sir, what is the definition of a confederate republic by that writer, who, among the political philosophers of modern times, seems to have best understood its characteristics, and to have most justly appreciated its advantages? Montesquieu says, "a confederate republic is a convention by which several smaller States agree to become members of a larger one, which they intend to form--It is a kind of assemblage of societies, that constitute a new one," &c. The writers of the Federalist, in the 9th No., referring to what Montesquieu says on this subject, add: "The definition of a confederate republic seems simply to be 'an assemblage of societies,' or an association of two or more States into one State."

But, Sir, let us appeal to a distinguished authority which is often invoked by the politicians of South Carolina, and for which I challenge a portion of their respect, on the present occasion. Mr. Jefferson, Sir, in a letter to Mr. Edmund Randolph, which will be found in the 3d vol. of his published correspondence, written on the 18th August, 1799, in the very crisis of that great struggle for constitutional principles which terminated in the "civil revolution" of 1801, and when he must be supposed to have weighed well all the bearings of his words, uses the following language: "Before the revolution, there existed no such nation as the U. States; they then, first associated as a nation, but for special purposes only. They had all their laws to make, as Virginia had on her first establishment as a nation. But they did not, as Virginia had done, proceed to adopt a whole system of laws jointly made to their hand. As their association as a nation was only for special purposes," &c.

It would be easy to show, if the time of the Senate were not too precious to be consumed in unnecessary discussion, that the recognition here made of the United States as forming one nation, for certain purposes, is of particular weight, from the nature of the question which Mr. Jefferson was then discussing, and which would have rendered his course of argument much shorter and simpler, if he could have denied altogether the existence of any national individuality in the U. States.

But, Sir, without insisting on the particular weight of Mr. Jefferson's authority, in this view of it, I would ask if the same language has not been habitually used by all our great men who were contemporary with the formation of the constitution, and with the vital questions of construction to which the first ten years of its operations gave rise? We all

remember, Mr. President, that General Washington, in that noble monument of patriotism and wisdom, his farewell address, speaks of the "unity of government, which constitutes us one people," and of the States as bound together by "an indissoluble community of interest as one nation." Mr. Madison, than whom certainly no higher authority can be appealed to, in regard to that constitution which is the workmanship of his own hands, thus writes in his letter to the Editor of the North American Review: "The constitution of the U. States, being a compact among the states in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States individually, as the constitution of a State may be at its individual will."

Why add to this list of distinguished authorities farther than to cite the authority of the honorable Senator from South Carolina himself. In his letter to Gov. Hamilton, published during the last summer, I find the following passage: "The General Government is the joint organ of all the States confederated into one general community." And again: "In the execution of the delegated powers, the Union is no longer regarded in reference to its parts, but as forming one great community, to be governed by a common will," &c.

If, then, the United States do form one community, governed by a common will, sovereignty may and does exist in the body of that community, for the special purposes of the Union, just as effectually and unquestionably as sovereignty exists in the people of an individual State, for State purposes. My answer, then, and I flatter myself a conclusive one, to the argument of the honorable Senator, is that the sovereignty of our federal system is neither in the government of the United States, nor in the people of the individual States separately considered, but in that "great community" or body politic, called the United States, resulting from the association of all the States, for special purposes. Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Randolph from which I read the extract cited a few moments ago, says, very properly, that "the whole body of the nation" or community, is the sovereign power for itself."

There is a practical criterion, of very easy application in our American institutions, for determining where sovereignty resides. Sovereignty resides where the power of amending the Constitution or fundamental law resides. In a single State, this power resides in the people of the State, and of course the sovereignty resides in the people also. In the Union this power resides in the federal community composed of all the States, and according to an express provision in the Constitution, requires for its exercise the concurrence of three fourths of the States. According to this plain, practical test, then, the actual sovereignty of the Union is in three fourths of the States.

Here, again, I am happy to fortify myself by an authority, which, if not that of the honorable Senator himself, as it is generally understood to be, must, at least, command his very highest respect. I allude to the Report and Exposition adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina in December, 1823. From that document, I beg leave to read to the Senate the following extract: "Our system, then, consists of two distinct and independent sovereignties. The general powers conferred on the General Government are subject to its sole and exclusive control, and the States cannot, without violating the Constitution, interpose their authority to check, or in any manner counteract, its movements, so long as they are confined to its proper sphere; so also the peculiar and local powers reserved to the States, are subject to their exclusive control, nor can the General Government interpose with them, without, on its part, also violating the Constitution. In order to have a full and clear conception of our institutions, it will be proper to remark that there is, in our system, a striking distinction between the government and the sovereign power. Whatever may be the true doctrine in regard to the sovereignty of the States individually, it is unquestionably clear, that while the government of the Union is vested in its legislative, executive and political departments, the actual sovereign power resides in the several States, who created it, in their separate and distinct political character. But by an express provision of the Constitution, it may be amended or changed by three fourths of the States; and each State, by assenting to the Constitution with this provision, has surrendered its original rights as a sovereign, which made its individual consent necessary to any change in its political condition, and has placed this important power in the hands of three fourths of the States, in which the sovereignty of the Union under the Constitution does now actually reside."

Here, then, Mr. President, we have a distinct acknowledgment in accordance with the principles I have laid down, that the sovereignty of the federal system is not in the people of any one of the States, acting separately, as the honorable senator now contends, but in three fourths of the States acting concurrently. The honorable Senator has told us that the paramount power of controlling the General Government must reside, where the sovereignty of the system resides. The problem stated by him was to ascertain where that power does reside, and is here conclusively solved by his own State, in a solemn exposition drawn up by himself. The plain lesson is, that the paramount or sovereign power is not in the people of any one State, but in three fourths of all the States.

This important document, also, in acknowledging that there "are two distinct and independent sovereignties" in our complex organization, I recognize the correctness of another of the positions I have laid down; that there is sovereignty in the United States, in regard to the purposes of the Union, as well as sovereignty in the several States, for State purposes. It has become fashionable, of late, to deny that there is any sovereignty in the United States, (I speak of course, of the United States as a political community, and not of the government of the United States) and to claim for the States separately, an absolute, com-

plete, and unqualified sovereignty to all intents and purposes whatever. Sir, this is a novelty unknown to the founders of the Constitution, and has sprung up in the hot bed of excited local politics. At the period of the adoption of the Constitution, it was distinctly made known and universally understood, that to the extent to which sovereignty was vested in the Union, that of the States severally, was relinquished and diminished. What is said, Sir, by the Convention which framed the Constitution, in communicating their work to Congress, to be submitted to the people? The following unequivocal language is held in the letter addressed by the Convention to Congress, on that occasion, and signed by General Washington, as President of the Convention: "It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government, of these States to secure all the rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individual States entering into a society must give up a share of the liberty to preserve the rest" &c. Let not any attempt be made to lessen the weight of this declaration by representing it as the expression of the individual sentiment of General Washington by whom the letter was signed. The draft of the letter was carefully prepared, under the orders of the Convention, by the same committee, which was charged with giving the final shape, to the Constitution itself, and both were sanctioned and adopted by the Convention at the same time. It was then the solemn explanation of their own act by the Convention themselves, made known to the people, and understood by them, when the States ratified and adopted the Constitution.

But, Sir, let us trace this matter a little further. Among the contemporary publications, explaining and recommending the new Constitution, the Essays of the Federalist, as well as the distinguished ability with which they were written, as for the high character of the authors, two of whom were members of the Convention which framed the Constitution, were universally read, and profoundly considered. In the letter of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Gerry, an extract of which was read the other day, by the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Dallas) it is said with great force and propriety, that the Constitution should always be understood "in the sense in which it was advocated by its friends, and adopted by the States." Now, Sir, let us see in what light it was presented to the people, in reference to this question of State sovereignty, by its distinguished advocates and exponents, the writers of the Federalist. Nothing would have been better calculated to procure its ready adoption by the States, than to have told them that it left their sovereignty entirely unimpaired. But Sir, its honest and enlightened advocates, the writers of the Federalist, attempted no such imposition on the good sense of the people. They told them distinctly, that "sovereignty in the Union, and complete independence in the members are things repugnant and irreconcilable."--Fed. No. 15.

In the 46th No. of that publication, where Mr. Madison is noticing the objection that the new Constitution would curtail the States of some important attributes of their sovereignty, instead of leaving the charge, as it might have been polio to do in order to appease the jealousy of state pride, he boldly admits and justifies the fact. He tells the people of America that if it be demonstrated that the Union is necessary to secure their happiness, necessary to secure them against foreign wars, against war and contention among the States, against violent and oppressive factions, against overgrown military establishments, and against all the other nameless ills that would be the inevitable consequence of separation, it is idle to object to a Constitution, without which that Union cannot be maintained, that it would curtail the States of a portion of their sovereignty. On the contrary, he adds, that so far as the sacrifice of a portion of State sovereignty shall be necessary to the objects of the Union, this shall be indispensable to the happiness of the people, the voice of every good citizen must be, let the sacrifice be made. Sir, the sacrifice was freely made, to the extent required by the great objects of the Union; but all that portion of sovereignty not necessary to be vested in the Union for those high purposes, still remains unimpaired in the respective States.

In pursuance of this leading truth, the language habitually used in the Federalist to characterize the sovereignty of the States, is the "residual sovereignty of the States," or "the portion of sovereignty remaining in the States" after that which is surrendered to the Union. In rapidly glancing over this celebrated collection, I find the expression "residual sovereignty of the States," as distinguished from a complete and undiminished sovereignty, used in three several numbers (No. 39, 41, 62;) all written by Mr. Madison, whose guidance, I confess, I always follow, with peculiar confidence; for no man, from the relation in which he stands to the constitution, can be supposed to be more thoroughly imbued with its true philosophy. It is a remarkable circumstance, as evincing the unvarying fidelity of Mr. Madison's mind to this fundamental principle of partial surrender of sovereignty by the States, that at the distance of more than ten years from the publication of the Federalist, in his celebrated Report of the Virginia Legislature of '99, he again uses the same form of expression--"the residual sovereignty of the States."

Sir, that Report, in recognizing, as it does in express terms, "the sovereignty of the United States," as well as in attributing to the several States a residual sovereignty only, shows that the idea of an absolute and undiminished sovereignty still remaining in the States, was as little entertained by the fathers of the political church, from which the Senator from South Carolina professes to derive his tenets, as by the founders and original advocates of this position. In fact, the authority has grown very much into vogue. I may be permitted to refer to the address of the Legislature of Virginia, to the people of the State, which accompanied the famous resolutions of '98. In that address, generally supposed to be the production of John Taylor of Caroline, as thoroughgoing a champion of state rights as the Senator from South Carolina could desire, we find the following declaration:--"It was then admitted that the State sovereignties were only diminished by powers specifically enumerated, or necessary to carry the specified powers into effect," this acknowledging of course that, to that extent, the State sovereignties had been diminished.

Sir, I claim myself to be a humble but devoted disciple of this good old school of '98 and '99, and I might speak, if it were proper to do so, of some little opposition I have met in the people of my own State, to the joy of being instructed in its doctrines by the great men who were its teachers and founders

I cherish their doctrine, Sir, as I do their fame, with reverence, and I will adhere to them with my latest breath. But as I believe in, and value those doctrines, I utterly reject the spurious interpolations which have been attempted upon them by modern scholiasts and commentators. The republicans of '98 and '99, Mr. President, never contended that the States retained, under the Constitution an absolute and undiminished sovereignty; that they still possessed what they had given up--that the whole was not diminished by the subtraction of a part. But they contended that all the sovereignty, which had not been voluntarily surrendered to the Union, was invariably reserved to the States; that the States are sovereign within their several spheres; and the Union is in the sphere marked out to it, and that the harmony of the whole system is only to be preserved by each power revolving in its proper orbit. It was reserved for modern times to assert that "sovereignty is a power which is not shared, but is a power which is shared," "shoots its rays from its sphere" to arrest the movements, and to nullify the acts of the federal authority.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina, while admitting, in one part of his remarks, that the people of the States had delegated a portion of their sovereignty to be exercised through the General Government, said, that to delegate, however, was not to part with that, as between principal and agent, the delegated power might, at any time, be resumed, and that, consequently, the people of the several States might, at their pleasure, resume the powers they had granted to the General Government. Sir, while I do not deny the truth of the general proposition, that, as between principal and agent, the principal may at any time resume the powers he has granted, I do utterly deny the application of it, which has been made by the gentleman from South Carolina. In the first place, this is not merely a question between the people of South Carolina and the common agent of the States, the General Government, but it is a question deeply involving the rights and interests of third parties, to wit: the other States. But, if it were purely a question between South Carolina and the General Government, South Carolina alone could not resume the powers which had been granted to the latter. She is but one out of twenty-four principals, who jointly granted these powers, and she can no more, so far as constitutional right is concerned, by her single act, resume the powers thus jointly granted, than an individual citizen of a State can resume the powers jointly granted by himself and the rest of the society to their State government. Gentlemen seem to confound the relation in which the people of a State stand to the government of the United States with that in which they stand to their own State government. The people of South Carolina may at any time, resume or modify the powers they have granted to their State government, because, in relation to that, they form the entire delegating body; but, in relation to the government of the United States, they are but one twenty-fourth part of the delegating body, three fourths of which are, by the express terms of the compact, required to concur in any alteration in the government.

(Mr. Calhoun here said that he had been misapprehended by the Senator from Virginia; that he had not said that the people of a State might resume the powers which had been granted to the General Government, but that they had a right to judge of the extent of those powers and whether they had been exceeded.) Mr. Rives continued. It was more probable that the honorable Senator, amid the diversities of new doctrines which had been broached, had forgotten all that he had said. The Senator from South Carolina certainly did contend that the people of a State might resume the powers which they had granted to the General Government, and in this, I am sustained not only by my own recollection, but by the printed report of his remarks, which seems to have been very carefully prepared, and I presume, under his own eye.

(Mr. Calhoun again explained. He had contended that if a State should resume the powers granted to the General Government, such resumption would only be a breach of compact for which the State, as a community, would be responsible, and not its citizens individually.) Mr. Rives replied. If, Mr. President, it be admitted that an attempt, on the part of a State, to resume the powers granted by it and the other States to the General Government would be a breach of compact, then it necessarily follows that no State has a right, under the Constitution, to make such resumption. In other words, no State can have a constitutional right to break the Constitution. In regard to the effect of such an unconstitutional act of a State, in reference to the obligations of its citizens to the Union, I shall presently show that it cannot in any manner, disturb the regular action of the General Government on individuals.

But, before I do so, permit me to remark here again upon that confounding of things entirely distinct in their natures, of which we have had so many examples in the course of this discussion. I could not but observe, the other day, that the honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Bibb) in developing the principles of the Senator from South Carolina, had appealed to the Declaration of Independence, in support of the right of the people of a State to resume the powers granted to the General Government. Now Sir, does not the source from which the honorable Senator derived this right, fix its true character as being revolutionary, and not constitutional. What, Sir, was the Declaration of Independence? Was it not a declaration of natural not of conventional rights--of revolutionary, not of constitutional remedies, remedies not founded on or consistent with the continuance of the Constitution, but springing into existence from such a fundamental violation of its guarantees as to amount to a virtual dissolution of government? Sir, I should be the last man to deny or to impair that sacred right of resistance to oppression which is consecrated by the Declaration of Independence--the right of every people, whenever their government shall prove destructive of those great ends for which all government was instituted, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security." But, Sir, this is not the ground on which South Carolina stands. She does not seek to throw off, or to annul the government, but she obligates it to participate in all its benefits, but not to share its burthens. And all those obligations are to be reconciled by the tallowing to position of State sovereignty.

Now, Sir, let us see how this is to be done. The argument of the gentleman from South Carolina, is this, that as the citizens were not





Easton and Baltimore Packet.  
THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

**PACKET SCHOONER**

**WRIGHTSON,**  
GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th inst.; leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour; and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season. Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's grocery at Easton Point. Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.

The public's obedient servant,  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
N. B. The death of Capt. Thos. P. Townsend, who was so advantageously known as packet master for the last two years, has made it necessary to appoint another for this schooner. The selection I have made, it is hoped will give perfect satisfaction to the numerous patrons of this line. In the ability and integrity of Mr. Parrott, I have the most unlimited confidence; and I think it will only be necessary for my friends to continue their liberal support, to enable Capt. Parrott to prove this confidence is not misplaced.  
Easton, March 9th, 1833. S. H. B.

**TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**GENTLEMEN.**—Most respectfully, I present to you my grateful acknowledgments for the extensive patronage which I have received from you during the past ten years in which I have been engaged in type founding;—and at the same time inform that I have relinquished the business in favor of Messrs. Lawrence Johnson, and George F. Smith, for whom I solicit a continuance of your favors. This I do with the more confidence, from a knowledge of their ability and disposition to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to encourage their establishment. One of the firm has been connected with the foundry upwards of twenty years, and his knowledge of the business in all its details assures those who may purchase of their satisfaction. In future, orders for sorts, or additions to fonts, may be addressed to Johnson & Smith, or to the subscriber, and they will be promptly attended to. He begs leave to inform that he has on hand a considerable quantity of type, in founds of various kinds and weights, which can be obtained on application either to Johnson & Smith, or to your obliged friend,  
RICHARD RONALDSON.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 18th, 1833.

**TYPE FOUNDRY.**

Having purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry; the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business; and for the convenience of their friends and patrons have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several fonts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours notice, and are prepared to make fonts of all weights and sizes, from pearl to 22 lines pica, including a great variety of ornamental letter. Their assortment of cuts, dashes, brass rule, and other ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to printers as soon as they can be prepared. Printing presses of every description, printing ink of the most approved qualities, composing sticks, brass and common galleys, chase, imposing stones, cases, paper and press boards, standing presses, furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a printing office, will be kept constantly on hand. Small fonts suitable for book binders, in great variety may be had when called for. Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to; and particularly in supplying sorts for all fonts furnished by their predecessor, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.  
JOHNSON & SMITH,  
No. 6 George st.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1833.  
N. B. A good Washington super royal press, and 3 standing presses, in good order— together with several fonts of 2nd hand type, will be sold low.  
Stereotyping in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.  
Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement, and forward a newspaper containing it to J. & S., will be entitled to \$3, payable in settlements of their accounts, when their bills amount to not less than \$10.  
March 5

**100 NEGROES WANTED.**

WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will please give me a call, as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.  
THOMAS M. JONES.  
Easton, February 2, 1833.

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE**

city and county on the 23d day of February 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway. A colored woman who calls herself ANN MARIA JOHNSON, says she belongs to Jonathan Forrester, living near Mr. Nathan Tudrow's mill in Harford county. Said colored woman is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; had on when committed, a blue calico frock, yellow shawl and green striped h. - - - - -  
The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward prope property; pay charges, and take her away, or otherwise she will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
March 5—12

**400 Acres of Land for Sale.**

I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber, the soil well adapted to the raising of tobacco, &c. - - - - -  
Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.  
PETER WEBB.  
Oct. 4

**PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.**



Denton, Maryland.  
Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally.—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: of which will be warranted to perform.  
"CHAINS, KEYS AND SEALS."  
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.  
February 21, 1832.

**WANTED.**

AN APPRENTICE to the Saddlery and Harness making business—a youth between the age of 14 and 16 would be preferred—he must be of good character, steady and industrious. Apply to  
WM. W. HIGGINS.  
Feb 26

**REMOVAL.**

B. J. & E. J. SANDERS,  
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors north of Pratt Street) where they will continue the GROCERY and COUNTRY PRODUCE BUSINESS, wholesale and retail. They invite dealers generally to call and give them a trial.  
Constantly on hand the best Family Flour, and other qualities. The highest price given for muskrat and other furs.  
Baltimore, 20th Feb. 1833—Feb 26 6t

**JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.**

No. 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore; Has constantly on hand,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS and STATIONERY which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances. Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant. The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume. The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saunier, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter and Trenchard—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition. The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Mosheim, Coyle and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes. Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Creeds, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity. The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Bindings. Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart. The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline. Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture Promises. Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition. Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs. Fowl of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley. Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts. Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge. 150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c. The Acaedemical Reader, a very popular School class Book. The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant, a popular weekly Religious paper. The third volume is now publishing.—This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and other writers.

**JOHN J. HARROD,**

Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper, which contains many new, important and highly interesting views of the Christian Church—by the Reverend James R. Williams.  
—ON HAND—  
Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.  
Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a great variety.  
Custom Blanks, in their variety.  
Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted.  
Penknives, Razors, red Tape and Taster. Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine.  
English and American Lead Pencils, assorted.  
Wafers—Red, black and assorted colors. Also on hand,  
A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical BOOKS, in great variety.  
Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted.  
Super Royal and Medium Printing PAPER, assorted qualities.  
Ironmongers and Grocers Wrapping PAPER.  
Blue and White and White Bonnet Boards. All sizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, made to pattern.  
Feb 10 13w

**TO PRINTERS.**

**BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.**  
The Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully inform the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be obtained at from other Foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz.  
Nonpareil, Nonpareil, Antique.  
Minion, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, English, Great Primer, Double Pica, Double English, Double Great Primer, Canon, Five Lines Pica, Seven Lines Pica, Eight Lines Pica, Eight Lines Pica Oak Leaf, Eight Lines Pica ornamented, &c. &c.  
Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes—Flowers, Caps—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills. Card Borders, &c. &c. Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Gallies, Inks, Varraults, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other establishment of a similar kind in the U. S. Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry. Mr. EDWARD STARR, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.  
F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry.

**A CARD.**

WOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.  
N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.  
oct 9

**JOB PRINTING**

Neatly executed at this Office.  
PETER WEBB.  
Oct. 4

**For Annapolis and Easton.**

The Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Friday morning the 1st March, at seven o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, by Castle Haven, and return next day, leaving Easton at seven o'clock, for Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will make a trip once a week to the Eastern Shore, until further notice.  
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.  
LEML. G. TAYLOR.  
P. S. Monday at seven o'clock for Annapolis Feb 26

**JOHN RECONBERN, CABINET MAKER.**

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUX, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.  
He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash.  
J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.  
Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business. (G)  
Feb 26

**TO PRINTERS.—E. WHITE & WM. HAGER**

respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as LETTER FOUNDERS, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favour them with their orders. The introduction of machinery, in place of that tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.  
The letter foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica; the book and news type being in the most modern and light style.  
White, Hager & Co are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.  
Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice.—Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.  
N. B. Newspaper proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles, as they may select from our specimens.  
E. WHITE, WM. HAGER.  
New York, Jan. 3—Feb 9

**TO PRINTERS.**

**BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.**  
The Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully inform the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be obtained at from other Foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz.  
Nonpareil, Nonpareil, Antique.  
Minion, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, English, Great Primer, Double Pica, Double English, Double Great Primer, Canon, Five Lines Pica, Seven Lines Pica, Eight Lines Pica, Eight Lines Pica Oak Leaf, Eight Lines Pica ornamented, &c. &c.  
Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes—Flowers, Caps—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills. Card Borders, &c. &c. Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Gallies, Inks, Varraults, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other establishment of a similar kind in the U. S. Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry. Mr. EDWARD STARR, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner, for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.  
F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry.

**NOTICE**

AT the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough bred horse)  
"MARYLAND ECLIPSE," will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centreville. Com hum, inferior to few, if any horses in this country. He has fine size and great beauty, particularly however of his stock, size and performance will be hereafter given at full length.  
Jan 22

**350 NEGROES WANTED.**

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into market.  
All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSH, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Ainsworth st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.  
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.  
May 29

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

T. H. DAWSON & SON  
I HAVE received their supply of GARDEN SEEDS, amongst which is an assortment raised and put up by the United Society of Shakers in Massachusetts, of choice quality and in high repute.  
March 5

**CHANCERY SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale by way of auction, on TUESDAY, 19th March next, at the front door of the Court house, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of that day, all that Mill Seat or Farm of which William Scott, died seized, and which was sold and conveyed to him, by a deed of bargain and sale from Samuel Sinclair and Mary his wife, of Chester county in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and one, being part of a tract of land called "Mill Land," situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of thirty acres of land more or less. By the terms of the purchase money, will be required on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, will be given on the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by bonds or bills obligatory, with such security as the Trustee shall approve. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid and not before, the Trustee is authorised by a good and sufficient deed, to be sealed, executed and acknowledged according to law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the land or property to him, her or them, so sold as aforesaid, free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or any of them or any person or persons, claiming by, from, or under them or any of them.  
PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, Trustee.  
Feb 23

**MORE NEW GOODS.**

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,** CONSISTING IN PART OF  
CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours.  
CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities.  
CASSIMETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.  
Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestic; Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.—Also  
A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.  
All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Linens, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c. &c.  
dec 8 11

**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.  
JAMES PARROTT, WM. H. GROOME, SAM'L T. KENNARD, SAM'L ROBERTS.  
Feb. 9th, 1833—Feb 12

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

A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
**MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.**  
AMONG WHICH ARE:  
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Hydrochlorate of Potash, Black Oxide of Mercury, Phosphorus, Prussic Acid, Quinine, Cinchonine, Stramonium, Chloride Tooth Wash, Do. Jalap, Do. Colocyinth Compound, Cients, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.  
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.  
Easton, Dec 18

**A Saddle, Bridle and Martingale**

WERE lost on the 27th of January, between Easton and Perry Hall. A suitable reward will be given for their return to  
Mrs. ROGERS, at Perry Hall.  
Feb 26 3w

**NOTICE**

AT the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough bred horse)  
"MARYLAND ECLIPSE," will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centreville. Com hum, inferior to few, if any horses in this country. He has fine size and great beauty, particularly however of his stock, size and performance will be hereafter given at full length.  
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All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSH, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Ainsworth st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.  
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.  
May 29

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T. H. DAWSON & SON  
I HAVE received their supply of GARDEN SEEDS, amongst which is an assortment raised and put up by the United Society of Shakers in Massachusetts, of choice quality and in high repute.  
March 5

**Millinery and Mantua-making.**

**MRS. GIBBS,**  
NEXT door to Mr. James Wilson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large supply of  
**Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles,** which she will dispose of on moderate terms.  
MRS. GIBBS, grateful for past favours, invites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to please the public.  
Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fashions.  
Jan 5 w

**A List of Real Property**

IN THE TOWN OF EASTON, on which the Taxes have not been paid for the year 1832. It is out of our power to give any further indulgence: the property stands as follows:

Names of Persons.	Names of Property.	1832.	\$ cts.
Freeborn Banning's heirs.	Lot on Washington street	60	
Thomas Cooper's heirs	Lot on Harrison & South Streets	10	
Thomas S. Hayward	Lot on Goldsborough st.	20	
Col. Edward Lloyd	Lot on Washington street	400	
Margaret D. Nicholson	Lot on Harrison street	220	
Mary Nicholson	Lot on Harrison st.	77	
Joseph Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	40	
William Sewell's heirs	Lot on Washington street	30	
Andrew Skinner	Lot on Bay street	30	
Mary Seth	Lot on Goldsborough st.	120	

**Notice is hereby Given,**

THAT unless the town charges due on the property aforesaid, be paid to Richard C. Lain, agent for the Collector of the Town Taxes aforesaid, within twenty days from the date hereof, the said property will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay the above taxes, together with the legal costs due and to become due thereon, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY 26th day of March, instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.  
Attendance given by  
RICHARD C. LAIN, Agent for Collector of the Town Tax.  
Easton, March 2

**ADVENTURERS ATTEND!**

**HURRA FOR SYLVESTER!**  
On last Thursday, we had the pleasure of selling to one of our patrons, (a gentleman of Baltimore) the Capital Prize of  
5,000 DOLLARS,  
In the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Class No. 6.  
**AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!**  
In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5—Drawn one week since, we sold the Capital Prize of  
3,389 DOLLARS,  
To a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.  
Also, in the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3, drawn Feb. 6th, we sold Combination 14 63 56 \$1000  
" 14 31 62 \$1000  
Making 4 Grand Capital Prizes sold in the course of two weeks.

**NEW YORK LOTTERY.**

Class No. 5—to be drawn April 9d, 1833.—Sixty six number Lottery, 10 drawn ballots. SPENDID CAPITALS \$40,000, 10,000, 5,100, 3,000, 2 of 1,000, &c. Tickets \$10, Lowest prize \$12.  
**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.**  
Class No. 5, to be drawn March 16. \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$2,500, \$1,000, &c. \$100 Prizes of \$1,000—\$124. Whole Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion.  
**NEW YORK LOTTERY.**  
Extra Class, No. 7, to be drawn March 20. Tickets 5 dollars, lowest prize 6 dollars 20,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,375, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c.  
A package of 22 whole tickets by certificate, \$53.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.**

Class No. 6—to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, March 30, 1833. \$20,000, 5,000, 2,500, 1,375, 10 of 1,000 100, of 500, &c.  
Tickets 25, shares in proportion.  
Orders from any part of the U. States will receive the same attention as on personal application. When \$10 and upwards are remitted, postage need not be paid.  
SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (at New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Nashville, and New Orleans); thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers.  
For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to  
S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore, Md.  
mar 2

**A RUNAWAY.**

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Harford county, on the 7th day of February inst. a dark mulatto boy, who called himself George when committed, but now says his name is Jim, and that he belongs to Governor George Howard of Anne Arundel county. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 20 years of age; has a large scar on the under side of his left wrist, occasioned by a burn; a large scar on his right thumb occasioned by a cut from a knife; also a small scar over his left eye; had on when committed a drab roundabout and drab pantaloons, light vest, a pair of J. J. shoes, old fur hat. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and taking him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.  
JOSHUA GUYTON, Sheriff H. co. Feb. 14th, 1833—2p  
The editors of the Republican, Baltimore, Globe, Washington, and Whig, Easton, are requested to publish the above lawd and send bill to J. G.

**A HOUSE KEEPER.**

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, well acquainted with House Keeping, may find good home and employment by leaving her name, with proper recommendations, at this Office.  
Easton, March 3, 1833.

**MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.**

DURING the session of the Legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M., on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. same evening. Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, arrive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'clock P. M.  
Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three dollars.  
N. B. Persons wishing to go direct to Baltimore, will find comfortable accommodations on board the Queenstown mail packet, which leaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival of the mail from Easton.  
Jan 5

**FANCY AND WINDSOR**



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

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship, all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.  
Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions.  
N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms.  
aug 28 1 year

**Coach, Gig, and Harness**



**MAKING.**

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first-rate Barouche, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggee, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.  
They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their strict attention and perseverance to merit a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.  
They wish to take two apprentices of good moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch of Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach smithing.  
The public's ob't. serv'ts.  
JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO.  
N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessity of collecting close to meet our demands.  
The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above six times.  
Feb 12 6w (G)

**BOARDING.**

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.  
CALEB BROWN.  
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.  
Jan 22 6 w

**REMOVAL.**

**MISS MARY BROWN.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her  
**MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE**  
to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.  
Easton, Oct. 30

**\$50 REWARD.**

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on Thursday 27th December, 1832, a negro boy named ENNALLS, but has since changed his name to HARRISON,—about 18 years old, five feet four or five inches high, of somewhat yellow complexion, and rather a rolling walk,—his eye lashes curl very much. Ennalls went by water out of Choptank this year. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro so that I get him again.  
HENNIETTA RICHARDSON, Near New Market, Dorchester County, Md.  
Feb 26

John Catnach & Co.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 43

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 251.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

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

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

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

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

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

July 10

For Annapolis and Easton.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Friday morning the 1st March, at seven o'clock, from the lower end of the wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, by Castle Haven, and return next day, leaving Easton at seven o'clock, for Castle Haven and Annapolis.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

PACKET SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON, GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 18th instant, leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

SHANNONDALE.

This full blood horse, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Talbot county the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday, 26th of March, instant, on which day he will be in Easton.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY ON THE 22nd DAY OF FEBRUARY 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself ANN MARIA JOHNSON; says she belongs to Jonathan Forrester, living near Mr. Nathan Tudrow's mill in Harford county. Said colored woman is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, had on when committed, a blue calico frock, yellow shawl, and green striped handkerchief on her head, and green stockings and old pair of shoes.

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

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

March 5—19

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publication. Take the Weekly Novels for example; the Chroniques of the Cannonier occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biographies, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of intruding the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and miscellaneous readership.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20 00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.

Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the publisher at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

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

Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of 50 Numbers.

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

Philadelphia, October, 1832.

Subscriptions received at this Office. d-c 11

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

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

General's Township of land About 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one-fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, satisfactorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale.

The Township of land adjoins the city of Tallahassee, and, in reference to its locality, health, fullness of climate, fertility and adoption of soil to the culture of sugar, and cotton, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS, Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832.

not 27—d-c 11

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

In Senate, Friday, February, 15, 1833

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN, of S. CAROLINA,

On the bill further to provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports.

Mr. Calhoun rose and addressed the Senate.

He knew not which, he said, was most objectionable, the provision of the bill, or the temper in which its adoption had been urged. If the extraordinary powers which the bill proposed to clothe the Executive, to the utter prostration of the Constitution, and the rights of the States, be calculated to impress our minds with alarm, at the rapid progress of despotism in our country, the zeal with which every circumstance, calculated to misrepresent or exaggerate the conduct of Carolina in the controversy, was seized on, with a view to excite hostility against her, but too plainly indicated the deep decay of that brotherly feeling which once existed between these States, and to which we are indebted for our beautiful Federal system.

Among them one of the most prominent was the false statement, that the object of South Carolina was to exempt herself from her share of the public burthens, while she participated in the advantages of the Government. If the charge were true—if the State were capable of being assailed by such low and unworthy motives, mother as he considered her, he would not stand up on this floor to vindicate her conduct. Among her faults, and faults he would not deny she had, no one had ever yet charged her with that low and most sordid of vices—avarice. Her conduct on all occasions had been marked with the very opposite quality.

The Federal Government has by an express provision of the Constitution, the right to lay duties on imports. The State has never denied, or resisted this right; nor even thought of so doing. The Government has, however, not been contented with exercising this power as she had a right to do, but had gone a step beyond it, by laying imposed for revenue, but for protection. This, the State considered as an unconstitutional exercise of power—highly injurious and oppressive to her and the other staple States, and had accordingly met it with the most determined resistance. He did not intend to enter, at this time, into the argument, as to the unconstitutionality of the protective system. It was not necessary. It is sufficient that the power is nowhere granted; and that from the journals of the Convention which formed the Constitution, it would seem that it had been refused. In support of the journals, he might cite the statement of Luther Martin, which had been already referred to, to show that the Convention, so far from conferring the power on the Federal Government, had left to the State the right to impose duties on imports, with the express view of enabling the several States to protect their own manufactures.

Notwithstanding this, Congress had assumed without any warrant from the Constitution, the right of exercising this most important power, and had exercised it as to impose a ruinous burden on the labor and capital of the State, by which her resources were exhausted—the enjoyments of her citizens curtailed—the means of education contracted—and all her interests essentially and injuriously affected. We have been sneeringly told, that she was a small State; that her population did not much exceed half a million of souls; and that more than one half were not of the European race.—The facts were so. He knew she never could be a great State; and that the only distinction to which she could aspire must be based on the moral and intellectual acquirements of her sons. To the development of these, much of her attention had been directed; but this restrictive system, which had so unjustly

exacted the proceeds of her labor, to be bestowed on other sections, had so impoverished the resources of the State, that if not speedily arrested, it would dry up the means of education, and with it deprive her of the only source through which she could aspire to distinction.

There was another misstatement as to the nature of the controversy so frequently made in debate, and so well calculated to mislead, that he felt bound to notice it. It has been said, that South Carolina claims the right to annul the Constitution and laws of the United States; and to rebut this supposed claim, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Rives,) has severely quoted the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof as the supreme laws of the land; as if the State claimed the right to act contrary to this provision of the Constitution. Nothing can be more erroneous: her object is not to resist laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, but those made without its authority and which encroach on her several powers. She claims not even the right of judging of the delegated powers; but of those that are reserved, and to resist, the former when they encroach upon the latter.—He would pause to illustrate this important point.

All must admit that there are delegated and reserved powers; and that the powers reserved are reserved to the States respectively. The powers then of the Government are divided between the General and the State Government; and the point immediately under consideration is, whether a State has any right to judge as to the extent of its reserved powers, and to defend them against the encroachments of the General Government. Without going deeply into this point, at this stage of the argument, or looking into the nature and origin of the Government, there was a simple view of the subject which he considered as conclusive. The very idea of a divided power, implied the right, on the part of the States, for which he contended. The expression was metaphorical when applied to power. Every one readily understands that the division of matter consists in the separation of the parts. But, in this case, it was not applicable to power.—What then is meant by a division of power? He could not conceive of a division, without giving an equal right to each to judge of the extent of the power allotted to each. Such right he held to be essential to the existence of a division; and that to give to either party the conclusive right of judging, not only the share allotted to it, but of that allotted to the other, was to annul the division, and would confer the whole power on the party vested with such right. But it is contended that the Constitution has conferred on the Supreme Court the right of judgment between the States and the General Government. Those who make this objection, overlooked, he conceived, an important provision of the Constitution. By turning to the 10th amended article of the Constitution, it will be seen that the reservation of power to the States is not only against the powers delegated to Congress, but against the United States themselves, and extends, of course, as well to the judiciary, as to the other departments of the Government.

The article provides that all powers, not delegated to the United States, or prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. This prescribes the inquiry, what powers are delegated to the United States? They may be classed under four divisions: First, those that are delegated by the States to each other, by virtue of which the Constitution may be altered or amended by three-fourths of the States, when, without which, it would have required the unanimous vote of all. Next, the powers conferred on Congress: then those on the President; and, finally, those on the Judicial Department; all of which are particularly enumerated in the respective departments which organize the respective departments. The reservation of powers to the States is, as he has said, against the whole, and is as full against the judicial, as it is against the executive and legislative departments of the Government. It could not be claimed for the one, without claiming it for the whole, and without, in fact, annulling this important provision of the Constitution. Against this, as it appeared to him, conclusive view of the subject, it has been urged that this power is expressly conferred on the Supreme Court, by that portion of the Constitution which provides that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority. He believed the assertion to be utterly destitute of any foundation.

It obviously was the intention of the Constitution simply to make the judicial power commensurate with the law-making and treaty-making powers; and to vest it with the right of applying the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties, to the cases which might arise under them; and not to make it the judge of the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties themselves. In fact, the power of applying the laws to the facts of the case, and deciding upon such application, constitutes in truth the judicial power. The distinction between such power, and that of judging of the laws, would be perfectly apparent when we advert to what is the acknowledged power of the Court in reference to treaties or compacts between

sovereigns. It was perfectly established, that the Courts have no right to judge of the violation of treaties; and that in reference to them, their power is limited to the right of judging, simply of the violation of rights under them; and that the right of judging of infractions belongs exclusively to the parties themselves, and not to the Courts; of which we have an example in the French treaty, which was declared by Congress null and void, in consequence of its violation by the Government of France. Without such declaration, had a French citizen sued a citizen of this country under the treaty, the Court could have taken no cognizance of its infraction; nor after such a declaration, would it have heard any argument or proof going to show that the treaty had not been violated.

The declaration of itself was conclusive on the Court. But it would be asked how the court obtained the powers to pronounce a law or treaty unconstitutional, when they come in conflict with that instrument? He did not deny that it possesses the right, but he could by no means concede that it was derived from the Constitution. It had its origin in the necessity of the case. Where there were two or more rules established, one from a higher, the other from a lower authority, which might come into conflict, in applying them to a particular case, the judge could not avoid pronouncing in favor of the superior against the inferior. It was from this necessity, and this alone, that the power which is now set up to overrule the rights of the States, against an express provision of the Constitution, was derived. It had no other origin. That he had traced it to its true source, would be manifest from the fact, that it was a power which, so far from being conferred exclusively on the Supreme Court, as was insisted, belonged to every court—inferior and superior—State and General—and even to foreign courts.

But the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) relies on the Journals of the Convention to prove that it was the intention of that body to confer on the Supreme Court the right of deciding in the last resort between a State and the General Government. He would not follow him through the journals, as he did not deem that to be necessary to refute his argument. It was sufficient for his purpose to state, that Mr. Rutledge reported a resolution providing expressly that the United States and the States might be parties before the Supreme Court. If this proposition had been adopted, he would ask the Senator whether this very controversy between the United States and South Carolina might not have been brought before the Court? He would also ask him, whether it could be brought before the court as the Constitution now stands? If he answers the former in the affirmative, and the latter in the negative, as he must, then it is clear, his elaborate arguments to the contrary notwithstanding, that the report of Mr. Rutledge was not in substance adopted as he contended; and that the Journals, so far from supporting, are in direct opposition to the position which he attempts to maintain. He might push the argument much further against the power of the court, but he did not deem it necessary, at least in this stage of the discussion. The views which had already been presented by him, he believed, were correct, and he did not see how they could be resisted, the conclusion was inevitable, that the reserved powers were reserved equally against every department, and as strongly against the judiciary as against the other departments; and of course were left under the exclusive will of the States.

There still remained another misrepresentation of the conduct of the State, which has been made with the view of exciting odium. He alluded to the charge that South Carolina supported the Tariff of 1816, and was therefore responsible for the protective system. To determine the truth of this charge it becomes necessary to ascertain the real character of that law—whether it was a tariff for revenue or for protection; which presents the inquiry of what was the condition of the country at that period? The late war with Great Britain had just terminated, which, with the restrictive system that preceded it, had diverted a large amount of capital and industry from commerce to manufactures, particularly to the cotton and woolen branches. There was a debt at the same time of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars hanging over the country; and the heavy duties were still in existence. Under these circumstances the question was presented, to what point the duties ought to be reduced. That question involved another—at what time the debt ought to be paid; which was a question of policy involving in its consideration all the circumstances connected with the then condition of the country. Among the most prominent arguments in favor of an early discharge of the debt, was that the high duties which it would require to effect, would have at the same time the effect of sustaining the infant manufactures, which had been forced up under the circumstances to which he had adverted. This view of the subject had a decided influence in determining in favor of an early payment of the debt. The sinking fund was accordingly raised from seven to ten millions of dollars, with the provision to apply the surplus which might remain in the Treasury, as a contingent appropriation to that fund; and the duties were gradually to meet this increased expenditure.

It was thus that the policy and justice of protecting the large amount of capital and industry, which had been diverted by the measures of the Government, into new channels, as he had stated, was combined with the fiscal action of the Government, and which, while it secured a prompt payment of the debt, prevented the immense losses to the manufacturers, which would have followed a sudden and great reduction. Still, revenue was the main object, and protection but the incidental. The bill to reduce the duties was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and not of Manufactures, and it proposed a heavy reduction on the then existing rates of duties. But what of itself, without other evidence was decisive as to the character of the bill, is the fact that it fixed a much higher rate of duties on the unprotected than on the protected article. He would enumerate a few leading articles only: woolen and cotton above the value of 25 cents the square yard, though they were the leading objects of protection, were subject to a permanent duty of only 20 per cent. Iron, another leading article among the protected, had a protection of not more than 9 per cent, as fixed by the act, and of but 15 as reported in the bill. These rates were all below the average duties as fixed in the act, including the protected, the unprotected, and even the free articles. Mr. C. said he had entered into some calculation in order to ascertain the average rate of duties in the act. There was some uncertainty in the data, but he felt assured that it was not less than 30 per cent. ad valorem; showing an excess of the average duties above that imposed on the protected articles enumerated, of more than 10 per cent., and thus clearly establishing the character of the measure, that it was for revenue and not protection.

Looking back, even at this distant period, with all our experience, he perceived but two errors in the act; the one in reference to iron, and the other the minimum duties on coarse cottons. As to the former, he conceived that the bill, as reported, proposed a duty relatively too low, which was still further reduced in its passage through Congress. The duty, at first, was fixed at seventy-five cents the hundred weight; but in the last stage of its passage, it was reduced by a sort of caprice, occasioned by an unfortunate motion, to forty-five cents. This injustice was severely felt in Pennsylvania, the State, above all others, most productive of iron; and was the principal cause of that great re-action, which has since thrown her so decidedly on the side of the protective policy. The other error was that as to coarse cottons, on which the duty was as much too high, as that on iron was too low. It introduced, besides, the obnoxious minimum principle, which has since been so mischievously extended; and, to that extent he was constrained, in candor, to acknowledge, as he wished to disguise nothing, the protective principle was recognized by the act of 1816. How this was overlooked, at the time, it is not in his power to say. It escaped his observation, which he can account for only on the ground that the principle was then new, and that his attention was engaged by another important subject; the question of the currency, then so urgent, and with which, as chairman of the committee, he was particularly charged.

With these exceptions, he again repeated, he saw nothing in the bill to condemn. Yet it was on the ground that the members from the State had voted for that bill that the attempt is now made to hold up Carolina as responsible for the whole system of protection which has since followed, though she has realized its progress in every stage. Was there ever greater injustice? And how was it to be accounted for, but as forming a part of that systematic misapprehension and calumny, which has been directed for so many years, without interruption, against that gallant and generous State. And why has she thus been assailed? Merely because she abstained from taking any part in the Presidential canvass; believing that it had degenerated into a mere system of imposition on the people; controlled almost exclusively, by those whose object it was to obtain the patronage of the Government; and that, without regard to principle or policy. Standing apart from what she considered a contest, in which the public had no interest, she has been assailed by both parties, with a fury altogether unparalleled; but which, pursuing the course which she believed liberty and duty required, she has met with a firmness equal to the force of the assault. In the midst of this attack, he had not escaped.

With a view of inflicting a wound on the State through him, he had been held up as the author of the protective system; and one of its most strenuous advocates. It was with pain that he alluded to himself, on so deep and grave a subject as that now under discussion and which, he sincerely believed, involved the liberty of the country. He now regretted, that under the sense of injustice, which the remarks of a Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wilkins,) excited for the moment, he had hastily given his pledge to defend himself against the charge which had been made in reference to his course in 1816; not that there would be any difficulty in repelling the charge, but because he felt a deep reluctance in turning the discussion, in any degree, from a subject of so much magnitude to one of so little importance.

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President may, under its authority, incur any expenditure, and pledge the national faith to meet it.—He may create a new national debt, at the very moment of the termination of the former—a debt of millions to be paid out of the proceeds of the labor of that section of the country whose dearest Constitutional rights this bill prostrates! Thus exhibiting the extraordinary spectacle, that the very section of the country which is urging this measure, are at the same time incurring a new debt, to be paid by those whose rights are violated; while those who violate them are to receive the benefits, in the shape of bounties and expenditures.

And for what purpose is the unlimited control of the purse and of the sword thus placed at the disposition of the Executive? To make war against one of the free and sovereign members of this confederation; which the bill proposes to deal with, not as a State, but as a collection of banditti or outlaws. Thus exhibiting the impious spectacle of this Government, the creature of the States, making war against the power to which it owes its existence.

The bill violates the Constitution, plainly and palpably, in many of its provisions, by authorizing the President, at his pleasure, to place the different parts of this Union on an unequal footing, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no preference should be given to one port over another. It also violates the Constitution, by authorizing him, at his direction, to impose cash duties on one port, while credit is allowed in others; by enabling the President to regulate commerce, a power vested in Congress alone; and by drawing within the jurisdiction of the United States' courts, powers never intended to be conferred on them. As great as these objections were, they became insignificant in the provisions of a bill which, by a single blow, by treating the States as a mere lawless mass of individuals—prostrates all the barriers of the Constitution. He would pass over the minor considerations, and proceed directly to the great point. This bill proceeds on the ground that the entire sovereignty of this country belongs to the American people, as forming one great community; and regards the States as mere fractions or units, and not as an integral part of the Union; having no more right to resist the encroachments of the Government than a citizen has to resist the authority of a State; and treating such resistances as the lawless acts of so many individuals, without possessing sovereignty or political rights. It has been said that the bill declares war against South Carolina.—No. It decrees a massacre of her citizens! War has some thing noble about it, and with all its horrors, brings into action the highest qualities, intellectual and moral. It was, perhaps, in the order of Providence, that it should be permitted for that very purpose. But this bill declares no war, except, indeed, it be that which savages wage—a war, not against the community, but the citizens of whom that community is composed. But he regarded it as worse than savage warfare—as an attempt to take away life under the color of law, with out the trial by jury or any other safeguard which the Constitution has thrown around the life of the citizen! It authorizes the President or even his deputies, when they may suppose the law to be violated, without the intervention of a court or jury, to kill without mercy or discrimination.

It was said by the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy,) to be a measure of peace! Yes, such peace as the wolf gives to the lamb, the kite to the dove! Such peace as Russia gives to Poland; or death to its victims! A peace by extinguishing the political existence of the State, by giving her into an abandonment of the exercise of every power which constitutes her a sovereign community. It is to South Carolina a question of self-preservation, and I proclaim to you, that should this bill pass, and an attempt be made to enforce it, it will be resisted, at every hazard—even that of death it self.

Death is not the greatest calamity; there are other still more terrible to the free and brave; and among them may be placed the loss of liberty and of honor. There are thousands of her brave sons who, if need be, are prepared cheerfully to lay down their lives in defence of the State, and the great principles of constitutional liberty for which she is contending. God forbid that this should become necessary. It never can be, unless this Government is resolved to bring the question to extremity, when her gallant sons will stand prepared to perform the last duty; to die nobly.

I go (said Mr. Calhoun) on the ground that this Constitution was made by the States; that it is a federal union of the States, in which the several States still retain their sovereignty. If these views be correct, he had not characterized the bill too strongly, which presents the question, whether they be or not. He would not enter into the discussion of that question now. He would rest it, for the present, on what he had said on the introduction of the resolutions now on the table, under a hope that another opportunity would be afforded for more ample discussion. He would for the present confine his remarks to the objections which had been raised to the views which he had presented, when he introduced them.—The authority of Luther Martin had been adduced by the Senator from Delaware, to prove that the citizens of a State, acting under the authority of a State, were liable to be punished as traitors by this Government. As eminent as Mr. Martin was, as a lawyer, and as high as his authority might be considered, on a legal point, he could not accept it, in determining the point at issue. The attitude which he occupied, if taken into view, would lessen, if not destroy, the weight of his authority. He had been violently opposed, in Convention, to the Constitution, and the very letter from which the Senator has quoted, was intended to dissuade Maryland from its adoption.

With this view, it was to be expected that every consideration calculated to effect that object should be urged; that real objections should be exaggerated, and that those having no foundation except mere plausible deductions, should be presented. It is to this spirit that he attributed the opinion of Mr. Martin, in reference to the point under consideration. But if his authority is good on one point, it must be admitted to be equally so on another. If his opinion be sufficient to prove that a citizen of the State may be punished as a traitor when acting under allegiance to the State, it is also sufficient to show, that no authority was intended to be given in the Constitution for the protection of manufacturers by the General Government, and that the provision in the Constitution permitting a State to lay an impost duty, with the consent of Congress, was intended to reserve the right of protection to the States themselves, and that each State should protect its own industry. Assuming his opinion to be of equal authority on both points, how embarrassing would be the attitude in which it would place the Senator from Delaware, and those with whom he is acting,—that of using the sword and the bayonet to enforce the execution of an unconstitutional act of Congress. He must express his surprise that the slightest authority in favor of power should be received as the most conclu-

sive evidence, while that which is at least equally strong in favor of right and liberty, is wholly overlooked or rejected.

Notwithstanding all that has been said, he must say, that neither the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) nor any other who had spoken on the same side, had directly and fairly met the great questions at issue. Is this a Federal Union? Is the sovereignty in the several States, or in the American people in the aggregate? The very language which we are compelled to use, when speaking of our political institutions, affords proof conclusive as to its real character. The terms union, federal, united, all imply a combination of sovereignties, a confederation of States. They are never applied to an association of individuals. Who ever heard of the United State of New York, of Massachusetts, or of Virginia? Who ever heard the term Federal, or Union, applied to the aggregation of individuals into our community? Nor is the other point less clear—that the sovereignty is in the several States, and that our system is a union of twenty-four sovereign powers, under a constitutional compact, and not of a divided sovereignty between the States severally and the United States. In spite of all that had been said, he maintained that sovereignty is, in its nature, indivisible. It is the supreme power in a State, and we might just as well speak of half a square, or half of a triangle, as of half a sovereignty. It is a gross error to confound the exercise of sovereign power with sovereignty itself, or the delegation of such powers with a surrender of them. A sovereign may delegate his powers to be exercised by as many agents as he may think proper, under such conditions and with such limitations as he may impose; but surrender any portion of his sovereignty to another is to annihilate the whole.

The Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) calls this metaphysical reasoning, which, he says, he cannot comprehend. If by metaphysics he means that scholastic refinement which makes distinctions without difference, no one can hold it in more utter contempt than he. (Mr. C.) but if, on the contrary, he means the power of analysis and combination—that power which reduces the most complex ideas into its elements, which traces causes to their first principle, and by the power of generalization and combination, unites the whole in one harmonious system; then, so far from deserving contempt, it is the highest attribute of the human mind. It is the power which raises man above the brute—which distinguishes his faculties from mere sagacity, which he holds in common with inferior animals. It is the power which has raised the astronomer from being a mere gazer at the stars, to the high intellectual eminence of a Newton or Laplace; an astronomy itself from a mere observation of insulated facts into that noble science which displays to our admiration the system of the universe. And shall this high power of the mind, which has effected such wonders, when directed to the law, which controls the material world, be forever prohibited under a senseless cry of metaphysics, from being applied to the high purpose of political science and legislation. He held them to be subject to laws as fixed as matter itself, and to be fit a subject for the application of the highest intellectual power. Denunciation may indeed fall upon the philosophical enquirer into these first principles, as it did upon Galileo and Bacon, when they first unfolded the great discoveries, which have immortalized their names; but the time will come when truth will prevail in spite of prejudice and denunciation; and when politics and legislation will be considered as much a science as astronomy and chemistry.

In connexion with this part of the subject, he understood the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) to say that sovereignty was divided, and that a portion remained with the States, severally, and that the residue was vested in the Union. By Union, he supposed that the Senator meant the United States. If such be his meaning—if he intended to affirm, that the sovereignty was in the twenty-four States, in whatever light he might view them, their opinions would not disagree; but, according to his (Mr. C.) conception, the whole sovereignty was in the several States, while the exercise of sovereign powers was divided—a part being exercised under a compact, through this General Government, and the residue through the separate State Governments. But if the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) meant to assert, that the twenty-four States formed but one community, with a single sovereign power, as to the objects of the Union, it would be but the revival of the old question, of whether the Union was a union between States, as distinct communities, or a mere aggregate of the American people, as a mass of individuals, and in this light his opinions would lead directly to consolidation.

But to return to the bill. It is said that the bill ought to pass, because the law must be enforced. The law must be enforced. The Imperial Edict must be executed. It is under such sophistry, couched in general terms, without looking to the limitations which must ever exist in the practical exercise of power, that the most cruel and despotic acts ever have been covered. It was such sophistry as this, that cast Daniel into the lion's den, and the three innocents into the fiery furnace.—Under the same sophistry the bloody edicts of Nero and Caligula were executed. The law must be enforced.—Yes, the "lex tibi must be executed." This was the very argument which impelled Lord North and his administration in that mad career which forever separated us from the British crown. Under a similar sophistry, "that religion must be protected," how many massacres have been perpetrated? and how many martyrs have been led to the stake? What, acting on this vague abstraction are you prepared to enforce a law, without considering whether it be just or unjust, constitutional or unconstitutional? Will you collect money when it is acknowledged that it is not wanted?—He who earns the money—who digs it from the earth with the sweat of his brow, has a just title to it against the universe. No one has a right to touch it without his consent, except his Government, and it only to the extent of its legitimate wants; to take more is robbery, and you propose by this bill to enforce robbery by murder. By this result you must come, by this miserable sophistry; this vague abstraction, of enforcing the law without a regard to the fact whether the law be just or unjust, constitutional or unconstitutional.

In the same spirit we are told, that the Union must be preserved without regard to the means. And how is it proposed to preserve the Union? By force! Does any man, in his senses, believe that this beautiful structure—this harmonious aggregate of States, produced by the joint consent of all, can be preserved by force? Its very introduction would be certain destruction of this Federal Union. No; you cannot keep the States united in their constitutional and federal bonds by force. Force may, indeed, hold the parts together; but such union would be the bond between master and slave; a union or exaction on one side, and of unqualified obedience on the other. That obedience which we are told by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilson) is the Union! Yes, exaction on the side of the matter; for this very bill is intended to

collect what can be no longer called taxes—the voluntary contribution of a free people; but tribute, tribute to be collected under the mouths of the cannon! Your custom house is already transferred to a garrison, and that garrison, with its batteries turned, not against the enemy of your country, but on subjects, (I will not say citizens,) on whom you propose to levy contributions. Has reason fled from our borders? Have we ceased to reflect? It is madness to suppose that the Union can be preserved by force. I tell you, plainly, that the bill, should it pass, cannot be enforced. It will prove only a blot upon your statute book, a reproach to the year, and a disgrace to the American Senate. I repeat that it will not be executed; it will rouse the dormant spirit of the people, and open their eyes to the approach of despotism. The country has sunk into avarice and political corruption, from which nothing could arouse it, but some measure, on the part of the Government, of folly and madness, such as that now under consideration.

Disguise it as you may, the controversy is one between power and liberty, and he would tell the gentlemen who are opposed to him, that as strong as might be the love of power on their side, the love of liberty is still stronger on ours. History furnishes many instances of similar struggles, where the love of liberty has prevailed against power, under every disadvantage, and among them few more striking than that of our revolution; where, as strong as were the colonies, yet under the impulse of liberty and the blessing of God, they gloriously triumphed in the contest. There were, indeed, many and striking analogies between that and the present controversy; they both originated substantially in the same cause, with this difference, that in the present case, the power of taxation is converted into that of regulating industry; in that the power of regulating industry, by the regulation of commerce, was attempted to be converted into the power of taxation. Were he to trace the analogy further, we would find that the perversion of the taxing power, in one case, has given precisely the same control to the northern section over the industry of the southern section of the Union, which the power to regulate commerce gave to Great Britain over the industry of the colonies; and that the very articles in which the colonies were permitted to have a free trade, and those in which the mother country had a monopoly, are almost identically the same as those under which the Southern States are permitted to have a free trade by the act of 1832, and which the Northern States have, by the same act, secured a monopoly; the only difference is in the means; in the former, the colonies were permitted to have a free trade, with all countries south of Cape Finistere, a cape in the northern part of Spain, while north of that the trade of the colonies was prohibited, except through the mother country, by means of her commercial regulations. If we compare the products of the country north and south of Cape Finistere, we will find them almost identical with the list of protected and unprotected articles contained in the act of last year. Nor does the analogy terminate here. The very arguments resorted to at the commencement of the American revolution, and the measures adopted, and the motives assigned to bring out that contest, (to enforce the law,) are almost identically the same.

But (said Mr. Calhoun) to return from this digression to the construction of the bill. Whatever opinion may exist upon other points, there is one in which he would suppose there could be none—that this bill rests on principles which, if carried out, will ride over State sovereignties, and that it will be idle for any of its advocates hereafter to talk of State rights. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) says that he is the advocate of State rights; but he must permit me to tell him that, although he may differ in premises from the other gentlemen with whom he acts on this occasion, yet in supporting this bill he obliterates every vestige of distinction between him and them; saying only that, professing the principles of '98, his example will be more pernicious than that of the most open and bitter opponents of the rights of the States. He would also add, what he was compelled to say, that he must consider him, (Mr. Rives) as less consistent than our old opponents, whose conclusions were fairly drawn from their premises, whilst his premises ought to have led him to opposite conclusions. The gentleman has told us that the new-fangled doctrine, as he chose to call them, had brought State rights into dispute. He must tell him, in reply, that what he called new-fangled, are but the doctrines of '98; and that it is he, (Mr. Rives,) and others with him, who, professing these doctrines, had degraded them by explaining away their meaning and efficacy. He (Mr. R.) had disclaimed, in behalf of Virginia, the authorship of Virginia. Mr. C. would not dispute that point. If nullification chose to throw away one of her brightest ornaments, she must not hereafter complain that it had become the property of another. But while as a Representative of Carolina, he has no right to complain of the disavowal of the Senator from Virginia, he must believe that he (Mr. R.) had done his native State great injustice, by declaring on this floor, that when she gravely resolved, in '98, that "in cases of deliberate and dangerous infractions of the Constitution, the States as parties to the compact, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose to arrest the progress of the evil, and to maintain within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them," meant no more than to ordain the right to protest and renounce. To suppose that in putting forth so solemn a declaration, which she afterwards sustained by so able and elaborate an argument, she meant no more than to assert what no one had ever denied, would be to suppose that the State had been guilty of the most egregious trifling, that ever was exhibited on so solemn an occasion.

Mr. C. said that, in reviewing the ground over which he had passed, it would be apparent that the question in controversy involved that most deeply important of all political questions, whether ours was a federal or a consolidated Government. A question, on the decision of which depends, as he solemnly believed, the liberty of the people, their happiness, and the place which we are destined to hold in the moral and intellectual scale of nations. Never was there a controversy in which more important consequences were involved; not excepting that between Persia and Greece; decided by the battles of Marathon, Plataea, and Salamis; which gave ascendancy to the genius of Europe over that of Asia; and which, in its consequences, has continued to affect the destiny of so large a portion of the world, even to this day. There is, said Mr. C., of ten close analogies between events apparently very remote, which are strikingly illustrated in this case. In the great contest between Greece and Persia, between European and Asiatic polity and civilization, the very question between the federal and consolidated form of Government was involved. The Asiatic Governments, from the remotest times, with some exceptions on the eastern shore of the

Mediterranean, have been based on the principle of consolidation, which considers the whole community as but a unit, and consolidates its power in a central point.

The opposite principle has prevailed in Europe—Greece, throughout all her States, was based on a federal system. All were united in one common, but loose bond, and the Governments of the several States partook, for the most part, of a complex organization, which distributed political power among different members of the community. The same principles prevailed in ancient Italy; and it was (we turn to the Tostonic race, our great ancestors, the race which occupies the first place in power, civilization, and science, and which possess the largest and the fairest part of Europe) we will find that their Governments were based on the federal organization, as has been clearly illustrated by a recent and able writer on the British Constitution, (Mr. Palgrave) from whose writings he introduced the following extract:

"In this manner the first establishment of the Teutonic States was effected. They were assemblies of septs, clans, and tribes, they were confederated hosts and armies, led by princes, magistrates, and chieftains; each of whom was originally independent, and each of whom lost a portion of his pristine independence, in proportion as he and his co-peers became united under the supremacy of a sovereign, who was superintended upon the State, first, as a military commander, and afterwards as a king. Yet, notwithstanding this political consolidation, each member of the State continued to retain a considerable portion of the rights of sovereignty. Every ancient Teutonic monarchy must be considered as a federation; it is not an unit, of which the smaller bodies politic therein contained are the fraction, but they are the integers, and the State is the multiple result from them. Dukedoms and counties, burghs and baronies, towns and townships, and shires, form the kingdom; all, in a certain degree, strangers to each other, and separate in jurisdiction, though all obedient to the supreme executive authority. Their general description though not always strictly applicable in terms, is always so substantially and in effect, and hence it becomes necessary to discard the language which has been very generally employed in treating on the English constitution. It has been supposed that the kingdom was reduced into a regular and gradual subordination of Government, and that the various legal districts of which it is composed, arose from the divisions and subdivisions of the country. But this hypothesis, which tends greatly to perplex our history, cannot be supported by fact; and instead of viewing the constitution as a whole, and then proceeding to its parts, we must examine it synthetically, and assume that the supreme authority of the State was created by the concentration of the powers originally belonging to the members and corporations of which it is composed." [Here Mr. C. gave way for a motion to adjourn.]

[To be concluded.]

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 19, 1833.

### FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The packet ship Philadelphia at New York, brings London papers to the 19th January. Accounts from Naples, to the 23d ult. state that the two previous days the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius had been most violent. Continental explosions were plainly heard at Naples. Parliament was to meet 29th January, and would immediately proceed to the election of a speaker.

The property destroyed during the recent dreadful fire at Liverpool is now estimated at a quarter of a million. The insurance on that does not exceed 140,000.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Irish papers contain the promised address of Mr. O'Connell to the people of Ireland. Its burthen is the repeal of the Union; its ostensible object is to dissuade the people from illegal associations and from the commission of the barbarous outrages which now disgrace the national character of the country.

London Money Market, Jan. 19, 12 o'clock.—The accounts of the opening of the Scheldt by the Dutch to vessels of all flags, excepting English, French and Belgian, added to a rumor which is spoken of, that all restrictions will shortly be removed, have given a considerable impulse to the money market this morning.

The project of a Treaty between Holland, France and England, drawn up and submitted by the Envoy of the two latter governments, for the settlement of the differences growing out of the Belgian question, appears in the London Courier of the 19th Jan.

The King of Holland has opened the navigation of the Scheldt to all vessels except those bearing the British, French and Belgian flags.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—There is a report prevalent in city that the French fleet, about to sail from Brest is destined for the Levant to watch the operations of the Russian fleet in that quarter.

There are accounts from Constantinople to the effect, that the Jews were daily expected of a decisive battle between the forces of the Grand Vizier and those of Ibrahim Pacha. It was reported that the former had caused the enemy to evacuate Koniah, and retreat upon the defiles of Mount Taurus; but whether the Egyptian made this retrograde movement because he felt overmatched by the forces brought against him, or whether it was a stratagem to draw the Turks in their first desperate effort into a trap, and to render the Daliah or irregular cavalry, which is the principal strength of their army, useless will soon be seen. We suspect the latter.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Joseph W. Reckless to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Perth Amboy in the State of New Jersey, vice James Parker, resigned.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Jesse H. Willes to be Collector of the Customs for the District of St. Marks and Inspector for the Territory of Florida, from the 20th of February, 1833, when his commission expires.

Pennsylvania Senator.—On Tuesday last another attempt was made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to elect a Senator. The votes were for Samuel McKean 46, Richard Rush 39, John Sergeant 17, H. A. Muhlenberg 16, W. C. Livingston 17, and G. M. Dallas 3.—The Convention then adjourned till the 2nd of April next. It will be seen that the votes given to the two Jackson candidates are a majority, but it is not probable that an election will be effected by this Legislature.

Union Convention.—The Union men of South Carolina have called their Convention at Charleston on the 18th inst.—The nullifiers having met a few days previous at Columbia. Such has been the excitement, that the least movement of one party is watched with the greatest interest by the other.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of Monday.

### TRIAL OF THE REV. E. K. AVERY.

Newport, R. I. Tuesday, March 5. The Court opened this morning at 9 o'clock, but the State Attorney not having arrived, it adjourned until 3 P. M. at which hour the steam boat which brings you "this will leave." The numerous witnesses are all in attendance, but there is very little probability that the grand jury will conclude their examination before the end of the week. The town is full of strangers, many of them from long distances; and notwithstanding every known fact of the case, has been so long and so thoroughly discussed in this neighborhood, the local excitement seems to increase rather than to abate. Avery is said to express perfect confidence in his acquittal, though few persons here, except his most infatuated partisans (of such he actually has) give him credit for sincerity. He is shown the utmost indulgence, and permitted to have unrestricted intercourse with every one whom he wishes to see. His visitors—with a blush he said read—are principally females, who pray with him, and emulate each other in administering to his spiritual consolation. It has been judiciously remarked, that the interest of Methodism in the abstract has suffered, and will suffer, much more severely from the premature and unseemly devotedness of a large number of its professors to this man's dubious cause, than it could possibly have done from the strongest proofs of his individual guilt. The latter would exhibit the frailty of but one member of that numerous community, whilst the former displays the scarcely less revolting frailty of many. Avery's unfortunate wife, however, who is said to be a most amiable and worthy woman, is truly an object of the deepest sympathy. She has lately given birth to another child, and in more than the usual portion of woman's destined "sorrow" has she brought forth.

Newport, R. I. Friday, March 8.

At half-past ten o'clock this morning the grand jury entered the court-room, and an indictment against the Rev. Ephraim K. Avery, for the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell. The court ordered that the accused be forthwith arraigned and shortly afterwards he was brought in by the Sheriff and accommodated with a chair beside Mr. Randolph, his counsel. The prisoner is a man of very respectable appearance, about five feet eleven inches in height, and thirty six or seven years of age. He is considered handsome; his forehead is high and unfurrowed, of good breadth at its lower division, but upwards much contracted; his eyebrows are regular, and, though nearly united above the nose, are not heavy; the nose itself is slightly aquiline and delicately refined; but his lips are rather too thick to symmetrize well with the upper features. From his wearing spectacles of a purple hue the character and expression of his eyes were concealed from persons sitting opposite to him; but to us, more favourably seated for observing them, they appeared singularly inexpressive both of feeling and of thought. His head and features altogether though smaller than they are generally found in the physiognomical class to which they distinctly belong, presented nothing remarkable, except in one strongly developed philosophical peculiarity behind the ear—which may nevertheless, have been equally conspicuous on the cranium of Howard the philanthropist.

The indictment contained three counts: 1st. Choking and strangling; 2d. Strangling and hanging; 3d. Beating and choking the late embraced the bruises and abrasions of his skin discovered about the back and abdomen of the unfortunate young woman. The clerk of the court read the indictment with a degree of feeling which almost amounted to embarrassment; and there was not, perhaps, more than one countenance among the audience which was not blanched by its shocking and repulsive details. But the prisoner attentively listened to every horrid particular with a self-possession so consummate and imperturbable that it appeared to us little less than a moral phenomenon, in a man situated as he was, whether he be innocent or guilty of the dreadful crime with which he stood accused.

The hand which he held up during the whole time occupied in reading the indictment, trembled not, nor was the curve of a finger or a line of his face discomposed; even his eyes exhibited nothing but calm attention to the language of his accusation. At length, however, large drops of perspiration appeared on his upper lip; but this was all; they were occasionally and slowly wiped off, with a hand as untroubled as the other. To the usual question of guilt or innocence, he replied, "not guilty sir," with a slight degree of emphasis.

Some discussion ensued between the counsel and the Attorney General respecting the appointment of a time for his trial, the present position for Newport terminating to-morrow, and the two sessions for Bristol and Providence counties following in immediate succession. The court had made no appointment when we left the town, but it is generally expected the trial will take place at a special session, immediately after the Providence session shall have closed.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estates of Thomas Perrin Smith, Henry Goldsborough, and William Clark, deceased, as well as all others in any way due, are ones more earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Those who neglect this notice, may expect to be proceeded against according to law in a very short time, as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having business with me will please to call at my office in the front part of my dwelling.

JNO. STEVENS.  
March 19 Sw

### A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARPS ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.

THEODORE DENNY, agent, for Jos. W. Reynolds  
Easton, March 18

### LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at a low price, a LOT OF LAND, containing 94 acres, about one mile from the town of Easton. Apply to the editor of the Whig.  
Feb 12 W

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Benjamin Roe, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby invited to exhibit their claims to Gouldsbury Price, Agent for Edward C. Harper.  
Centerville, Feb. 16—march 19 3\*

## THE CELEBRATED HORSE

RED ROVER.

IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows, to wit: Six Dollars the spring's chance, Twelve Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents cash to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parried with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.

RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges. Red Rover it is believed possesses more of the Medley blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, will appear. Red Rover is now in Easton, and will remain here until the 20th inst, at which time he will commence his season. For stands, time of standing, pedigree, certificates, progeny, &c. see hand bills and Turf Register.

J. M. FAULKNER.  
(G)  
March 19

## CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., one at the instance and for the use of John L. Kerr, Executor of Rachel L. Kerr, deceased, and the other at the instance and for the use of Robert H. Rhodes, administrator of James Cain deceased, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on THURSDAY, the 2d day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M., all the right and title of Andrew Cheezum, of, in, and to, a PART OF A TRACT OF LAND, called Pitts Range, containing 35 acres, more or less, situated, lying and being in Talbot county, near the Hole in the wall, between the said Andrew Cheezum now resides, together with all and singular the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; taken to satisfy the above said writs of F. Facias, together with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

WM. BARNETT, Constable.  
march 9 Sw

## Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, against Thomas Parrott, one at the suit of Charles L. Rhodes, use of Samuel H. Henry, and the other at the suit of Annias Gossage, use of Samuel H. Henry, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 30th instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. one House and Lot on the Point Road, where Scipio Dansbury now lives, a small lot of ground adjoining the aforesaid lot, purchased by said Parrott, of John Bennett, Esq., all his interest of, in, and to, a lot of ground at Easton Point, on which John Goldsborough, Esq.'s house stands, also a Carriage House at Easton Point; all taken as the lands and tenements of Thomas Parrott, and will be sold for cash to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by JOSEPH GRAHAM, Constable.  
march 9

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, against Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, of the suit of William Baker, will be sold on THURSDAY, the 9th day of April next, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the right, title, equity, claim and estate, both in law and equity of Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, of, in, and to, a farm or plantation, lying and being situate in the Chapel district, Talbot county, on which William Peckham now resides, and known as part of Collin Selby, and part of other tracts, containing three hundred and twenty five acres of land, more or less—Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, and will be sold to pay a satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shf.  
mar 16

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 2d of April, 1833, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the following property, belonging to Gerard T. Hopkins & Moore, of Baltimore, viz:

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on Cabinet street, in the town of Easton; formerly the property of John Tomlinson.

ALSO, ONE HOUSE AND LOT on Port street in the town of Easton, formerly the property of Joseph Chain.

The terms of sale are: one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, at the time of a sale, one third in three months, and the remainder in six months from the day of sale, with interest on the two last payments, to be secured by bonds or notes with security to be approved by the subscriber. On the payment of the whole purchase money, good and sufficient deeds will be executed to the purchaser or purchasers. Attendance by ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

N. B. Persons having claims against the subscriber will please present them at an early day, as I expect to leave the Eastern shore, and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left in the hands of an agent for collection.

ISAAC ATKINSON, Talbot county, March 16th, 1833.

**MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.**

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

**FANCY AND WINDSOR**



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

**THOMAS H. SEWELL,** begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship, all descriptions of **FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,** of the most approved and fashionable patterns. Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions. N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. aug 28 1 year

**Coach, Gig, and Harness**



**MAKING.**

**THE** subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouche, two new gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Bugge, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash. They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their strict attention and perseverance to merit a continuance of the patronage of a generous public. They wish to take two apprentices of good moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch of Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach making.

**JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO.**  
N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessity of collecting close to meet our demands. J. P. A. & Co.  
The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above six times. G W (G)

**BOARDING.**

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

**CALB BROWN**  
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort. jan 22 G W

**REMOVAL.**

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

**MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE**

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

**\$50 REWARD.**

**RANAWAY** from the Subscriber on Thursday 27th December, 1833, a negro boy named ENNALLS, but has since changed his name to HARRISON,—about 18 years old, five feet four or five inches high, of somewhat yellow complexion, and rather a rolling walk,—his eye lashes curl very much. Ennall went by water out of Choptank this year. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro so that I get him again. HENRIETTA RICHARDSON, Near New Market, Dorchester County, Md.

**Millinery and Mantua-making.**

**MRS. GIBBS,**  
NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large supply of **Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles,** which she will dispose of on moderate terms. **MRS. GIBBS,** great for past favours, invites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of **FASHIONS and GOODS.** Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of **MANTUA and MILLINERY,** to please the public. Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fashions. Jan 5 W

**A List of Real Property**

**INTHE TOWN OF EASTON,** on which the Taxes have not been paid for the year 1832: It is out of our power to give any further indulgence: the property stands as follows:

Names of Persons.	Names of Property.	1832.	1833.
Freeborn Banning's heirs	Lot on Washington street	60	
Thomas Cooper's heirs	Lot on Harrison & South Streets	10	
Thomas S. Hayward	Lot on Goldsborough st.	20	
Col. Edward Lloyd	Lot on Washington street	4.00	
Margaret D. Nicholson	Lot on Harrison street	2.20	
Mary Nicholson	Lot on Harrison st.	77	
Joseph Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	40	
William Sewell's heirs	Lot on Washington street	30	
Andrew Skinner	Lot on Bay street	30	
Mary Seth	Lot on Goldsborough st.	1.20	

**Notice is hereby Given,**

THAT unless the town charges due on the property aforesaid, be paid to Richard C. Lain, agent for the Collector of the Town taxes aforesaid, within twenty days from the date hereof, the said property will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay the above taxes, together with the legal costs due and to become due thereon, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on **TUESDAY 26th day of March,** instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. Attendance given by **RICHARD C. LAIN,** Agent for Collector of the Town Tax. Easton, March 2

**ADVENTURERS ATTEND!**

**HURRA FOR SYLVESTER!**  
On last Thursday, we had the pleasure of selling to one of our patrons, (a gentleman of Baltimore) the Capital Prize of **5,000 DOLLARS,** in the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Class No. 6. **AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!** In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5—Drawn one week since, we sold the Capital Prize of **3,389 DOLLARS,** to a Gentleman in Pennsylvania. Also, in the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3, drawn Feb. 6th, we sold Combination 14 62 56 \$1000 14 31 62 \$1000 Making 4 Grand Capital Prizes sold in the course of two weeks.

**NEW YORK LOTTERY.**

Class No. 5—to be drawn April 30, 1833.—Sixty six number Lottery, 10 drawn ballots. **SPENDID CAPITALS** \$40,000, 10,000, 5,100, 3,000, 2 of 1,000, &c. Tickets \$10, Lowest prize \$12.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.**

Class No. 5, to be drawn March 16, 1833. \$20,000. \$10,000. \$100 Prizes of \$1,000. A Package of 22 whole tickets by certificate \$124. Whole Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion.

**NEW YORK LOTTERY.**

Extra Class, No. 7, to be drawn March 20, 1833. Tickets 5 dollars, lowest prize 6 dollars. 20,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,272, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. A package of 22 whole tickets by certificate, \$53.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.**

Class No. 6—to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, March 30, 1833. \$20,000. Highest Prize. 20,000, 6,000, 2,500, 1,270, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. Tickets 58, shares in proportion. Orders from any part of the U. States will receive the same attention as on personal application. When \$10 and upwards are remitted, postage need not be paid. SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (at New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Nashville, and New Orleans); thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers. \*For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to **S. J. SYLVESTER,** Baltimore, Md. mar 2

**A RUNAWAY.**

**WAS** COMMITTED to the jail of Harford county, on the 7th day of February inst, a dark mulatto boy, who called himself George when committed, but now says his name is Jim, and that he belongs to Governor George Howard of Anne Arundel county. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 20 years of age; has a large scar on the under side of his left wrist, occasioned by a burn; a large scar on his right thumb occasioned by a cut from a knife; also a small scar over his left eye; had on when committed a drab roundabout and drab pantaloons, night vest, a pair of Jefferson shoes, old fur hat. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. **JOSHUA GUYTON,** Sheriff H. Co. Feb. 14th, 1833—26

**A HOUSE KEEPER.**

**A** RESPECTABLE WOMAN, well acquainted with House Keeping, may find a good home and employment by leaving her name, with proper recommendations, at this Office. Easton, March 2, 1833.

**CHANCERY SALE.**

**BY** virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale by way of auction, on **TUESDAY, 19th March** next, at the front door of the Court house, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of that day, all that Mill Seat or Farm of which William Scott, died seized, and which was sold and conveyed to him, by a deed of bargain and sale from Samuel Sinclair and Mary his wife, of Chester county in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and one, being part of a tract of land called "Mill Land," situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of thirty acres of land more or less. By the terms of the decree, cash to the amount of one-fourth of the purchase money, will be required on the day of sale, and a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, will be given on the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by good bonds or bills obligatory, with such security as the Trustee shall approve. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid and not before, the Trustee is authorised by a good and sufficient deed, to be sealed, executed and acknowledged according to law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the land or property to him, her or them, so sold as aforesaid, free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or any of them or any person or persons, claiming by, from, or under them or any of them. **PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,** Trustee. feb 23

**MORE NEW GOODS.**

**ROSE & SPENCER,** have just received an additional supply of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS,** consisting in PART OF CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities. CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c. Together with a general assortment of **DOMESTIC GOODS,** such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestic; Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. Also a fresh supply of **GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.** All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Linseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c. &c. feb 8 11

**NOTICE.**

**IS** HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission. **JAMES PARROTT, SAMUEL T. KENNARD, SAMUEL ROBERTS.** Feb. 9th, 1833—feb 12

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

**A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.** AMONG WHICH ARE: Hydriodate of Potash, Black Oxide of Mercury, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, Pippine, Oil Cubeba, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharid, Do-narcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of **PATENT MEDICINES,** and **GLASS,** of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c. Also a quantity of **FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,** put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

**A Saddle, Bridle and Martingale**

**WERE** lost on the 27th of January, between Easton and Perry Hall. A suitable reward will be given for their return to **Mrs. ROGERS,** at Perry Hall. feb 26 3w

**NOTICE.**

**AT** the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough bred horse) "MARYLAND ECLIPSE," will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centerville. Competent Judges have pronounced him, inferior to few, if any horses in this country. He has fine size and great beauty, particularly however of his stock, size and performance will be hereafter given at full length. jan 22

**350 NEGROES WANTED.**

**I** WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market. All communications promptly attended to. Apply to **JOHN BUSK,** at his Agency of No. 45 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front. **JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.** Baltimore. may 29

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

**T. H. DAWSON & SON** HAVE received their supply of **GARDEN SEEDS,** amongst which is an assortment raised and put up by the United Society of Shakers in Massachusetts, of choice quality and in high repute. March 5

**PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH**



**MAKER,**  
**Denton, Maryland.**  
Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally.—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform. "CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS." N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable. February 21, 1833.

**WANTED.**

**AN** APPRENTICE to the Saddlery and Harness making business—a youth between the age of 14 and 16 would be preferred—he must be of good character, steady and industrious. Apply to **WM. W. HIGGINS.** feb 26

**REMOVAL.**

**B. J. & E. J. SANDERS,** RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors north of Pratt Street) where they will continue the **GROCERY and COUNTRY PRODUCE BUSINESS,** wholesale and retail. They invite dealers generally to call and give them a trial. Constantly on hand the best Family Flour, and other qualities. The highest price given for muskrat and other furs. Baltimore, 20th Feb. 1833—feb 26 6t

**JOHN J. HARROD,**

**PUBLISHER, BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,**  
No. 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore, Has constantly on hand, A GENERAL assortment of **BOOKS and STATIONERY** which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances. Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant. The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume. The celebrated sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by the same eminent translator, Robinson, Hunter, and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Watt's most admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition. The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo. Drs. Mosheim, Coyle's and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes. Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Creddences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity. The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Binding. Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart. The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline. Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture Promises. Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition. Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs. Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley. Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts. Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge. 150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c. The Academical Reader, a very popular School book. The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant, a popular weekly Religious paper.—This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and other writers.

**JOHN J. HARROD,**

Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper—which contains many new, important and highly interesting views of the Christian Church—by the Reverend James R. Williams. —ON HAND—Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted. Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other **BLANK BOOKS,** in a great variety. Custom Blanks, in their variety. Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted. Penknives, R. zors, red Tape and Taste. Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine. English and American Lead Pencils, assorted. Waters—Red, black and assorted colors. A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical BOOKS, in great variety. Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted. Super Royal and Medium Printing PAPER assorted qualities. Ironmongers and Grocers Wrapping PAPER. Blue and White and White Bonnet Boards. Allizes and varieties of **BLANK BOOKS,** made to pattern. feb 18 12w

**400 Acres of Land for Sale**

**I** will sell, at private sale, **FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,** situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; the Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair.—Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary.—Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber. **PETER WEBB.** oct. 4 11

**Dr. SCUDDER'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER**

**For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.**  
THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant *bade necum* to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afflicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relating to this Eye Water—and the cures effected by it, have been set forth as Wonderful beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use. Prepared by **Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,** Oculist and Inserter of Artificial Human Eyes, City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c. feb 22

**PROSPECTUS**

**Of a New Paper to be issued**  
ON SATURDAY, (at noon) IN EACH WEEK. CALLED

**THE GUARDIAN**

**AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER.**  
UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS HARRISON DAVIGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITICAL LITERATURE, &c. &c. LONG established custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication shall be ushered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedience to this custom, we now present ourselves to the reading public, and ask of them such patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As it is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the objects we have chiefly in view, believing it to be the wisest course not to excite over-great expectations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which uniformly attends extravagant promises; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have succeeded in our aim or not. As "The Guardian" will have been established under the immediate auspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that great cause so essential to the permanence of our republican institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its salutary principles. In order to attain this desirable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUARDIAN" the medium of circulation for every description of information relative to this most interesting topic, and for this purpose to slot a due portion of each number to communications, or essays on the subject, coming from any quarter where good wishes to the cause may give birth to them; notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; to the proceedings of societies throughout the country, and such statistical articles as may be collected, showing the advancement of the cause. In pursuing this course, the editor is fully aware that a paper devoted to one subject, however excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition to the above, which by the variety, taste and sound sense exhibited in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and dignified by the serious and useful with the pleasure will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitiated by the gross self-abandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and foreign, so far as a weekly publication can be summaries of passing events, at home and abroad, will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of fashions and amusements as may be harmless, and acceptable to the scholar or man of leisure. The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the aid of which especial attention will be paid. Believing that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the lives of men are virtuous, will be their intellectual and moral ability to enjoy it, which ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly sifting from the workings of nature and of art, and so new variety of our fund of information is enlarged, will our capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that spring from a pure and elevated standard of morals, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability he may possess, to the advancement of the one and the other. Having thus far hinted at what the editor intends to do, it may be proper for him to say that he will not do, he will not admit, under any plea whatever, SECTARIAN REASON or PARTISAN FOLLY. He will not admit, knowingly, anything of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will he permit himself to be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what is not, but will, so long as he is accountable to the contents of "THE GUARDIAN," accept of no object, according to his own measure. "THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER" will be published every Saturday, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio format in order to bring it within the most moderate pecuniary ability, at the small price of 92 per annum payable in advance, or 93 if paid at the end of the year. All persons obtaining and forwarding the subscriptions of ten subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.—Orders to be addressed to the printer, to John Duer, Esq. who is authorized to receive the same. The publication will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. The undersigned respectfully recommends it to the patronage of the friends of TEMPERANCE in particular, throughout the States, and solicits their active exertions in obtaining subscribers. STEVENSON ARCHER, President State Temperance Society. N. BRICE, President Balt. Temperance Society. Subscription lists will be left at the Store of Messrs. Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market street; Cosie & Littel, Calvert street; Joseph Toy, Market st. Papers well affected to the cause will condescend to favour by publishing the above, and may be assured of a return, should occasion offer. feb 15

**General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.**

**COMPRISING** a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16, S. Calvert St. Baltimore in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in the vicinity. The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (free of expense to him) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of **CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS,** would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and labeled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, roots, vines, domestic animals, books, implements and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal nurseries and gardeners in the Union—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of those celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address **IRVINE HITCHCOCK,** Baltimore, Md. feb 11

**Bank of Maryland,**

**Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832.**  
By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Maryland, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:— For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per ct. For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per ct. On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per ct. By order, **H. WILSON,** Cashier. feb 11

**JOHN MCGONERIN,**

**CABINET MAKER,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SHIRAZ, or **BOOK OF MATERIALS** as his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some **MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c.** which he will dispose of very low. He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash. Mr. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and despatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice. Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business. feb 26 (G)

**A CARD.**

**A** NEGRO, or negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been actually represented by lying opportunities, but that he still lives, to give them **CASH** and the highest price for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes. N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9

**100 NEGROES WANTED.**

**I** WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will please give me a call, as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. **THOMAS M. JONES.** Easton, February 2, 1833. 11

**Millinery and Mantua-making.**

**MISS M. E. WATTS,**  
(Lately from Baltimore.)

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has commenced the above business in all its variety, at the residence of Mrs. Parrott, on Dorset Street, and next door to Dr. A. M. White. She flatters herself that from her long experience and strict attention to business, she will be able to give general satisfaction, to all who may favour her with their custom. All orders in her line shall be promptly and neatly executed, on moderate terms. Easton, March 9 8t

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Commissioners for Talbot county, will, on Tuesday, the 19th inst, appoint Constables for Talbot county. On Tuesday the 24 day of April, will appoint Overseers of the roads, and will sit Tuesday and Friday in each week, for four weeks, from Tuesday the 2d April next, to hear appeals. Per order, **THOS. C. NICOLS, Ck.** March 16 11

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.--NO. 44.

EASTON, MD.--SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 252

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, (during the Session of Congress) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year--  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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

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

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

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Benjamin Roe, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby invited to exhibit their claims to Gouldsbury Price, Agent for Edward C. Harper, Centreville, Feb. 16--march 19 31\*

## CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., one at the instance and for the use of John I. Kerr, Executor of Rachel L. Kerr, deceased, and the other at the instance and for the use of Robert H. Rhodes, administrator of James Cain, deceased, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., all the right and title of Andrew Cheezum of, in and to, A PART OF A TRACT OF LAND, called Pitt's Range, containing 35 acres, more or less, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the Hole in the wall, whereon the said Andrew Cheezum now resides, together with all and singular the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; taken to satisfy the aforesaid writs of Fieri Facias, together with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.  
WM. BARNETT, Constable.  
march 9 3w

## Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, against Thomas Parrott, one at the suit of Charles L. Rhodes, use of Samuel H. Benny, and the other at the suit of Annas Gossage, use of Samuel H. Benny, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 30th inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. one House and Lot on the Point Road, where Scipio Dansbury now lives, a small lot of ground adjoining the aforesaid lot, purchased by said Parrott, of John Bennett, Esq., all the interest of, in and to a lot of ground at Easton Point, on which John Goldborough, Esq., stands, also a Carriage House at Easton Point, all stands as the lands and tenements of Thomas Parrott, and will be sold for cash to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Constable.  
march 9

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, against Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, at the suit of William Baker, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate, both in law and equity of Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, of, in and to, a farm or plantation, lying and being situate in the Chapel district, Talbot county, on which William Peckham now resides, and known as part of Coffin Selby, and part of other tracts, containing three hundred and twenty five acres of land, more or less--Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
mar 16

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 2d of April, 1833, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the following property, belonging to Gerard T. Hopkins & Moore, of Baltimore, viz:

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on Cabinet street, in the town of Easton; formerly the property of John Tomlinson.

## ALSO,

ONE HOUSE AND LOT, on Port street in the town of Easton, formerly the property of Joseph Chabun.

The terms of sale are: one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, at the time of sale, one third in three months, and the remainder in six months from the day of sale, with interest on the two last payments, to be secured by bonds or notes with security to be approved by the subscriber. On the payment of the whole purchase money, good and sufficient deeds will be executed to the purchaser or purchasers. Attendance by  
ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

N. B. Persons having claims against the subscriber will please present them at an early day, as I expect to leave the Eastern-shore; and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment, or their accounts will be left in the hands of an agent for collection.  
ISAAC ATKINSON.  
Talbot county, March 16th, 1833.

## A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well, to embrace this offer.  
THEODORE DENNY, agent,  
for Jos. W. Reynolds.  
Easton, march 16

## MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH CONCLUDED.

On the next day, Mr. Calhoun proceeded by remarking that he had omitted, at their proper place, in the course of his observations yesterday, two or three points to which he would now advert, before he resumed the discussion where he had left off. He had stated that the ordinance and acts of S. Carolina were directed, not against the revenue, but against the system of protection. But it might be asked, if such was her object, how happens it that she has declared the whole system void; revenue as well as protection, without discrimination? It is this question which he proposed to answer. Her justification would be found in the necessity of the case; and, if there be any blame, it could not attach to her. The two were so blended, throughout the whole, as to make the entire revenue system subordinate to the protection, so as to constitute a complete system of protection, in which it was impossible to discriminate the two elements of which it is composed. South Carolina at least could not make the discrimination, and she was reduced to the alternative of acquiescing in a system which she believed to be unconstitutional, and which she felt to be oppressive and ruinous, or to consider the whole as one, equally contaminated through all its parts, by the unconstitutionality of the protective portion; and, as such, to be resisted by the act of the State. He maintained that the State had a right to regard it in the latter character, and that if a loss of revenue followed, the fault was not hers, but of this government, which had improperly blended together, in a manner not to be separated by the State, two systems wholly dissimilar. If the sincerity of the State be doubted; if it be supposed that her action is against revenue as well as protection, let the two be separated; let so much of the duties as are intended for revenue, be put in one bill, and the residue intended for protection be put in another, and he pledged himself that the ordinance and the acts of the State would cease as to the former, and be directed exclusively against the latter.

He had also stated, in the course of his remarks yesterday, and trusted he had conclusively shown that the act of 1816, with the exception of a single item to which he had alluded, was, in reality, a revenue measure, and that Carolina, and the other States, in supporting it, had not incurred the slightest responsibility in relation to the system of protection, which had since grown up, and which now so deeply distracts the country. Sir, said Mr. C., I am willing, as one of the representatives of Carolina, and, I believe, I speak the sentiment of the State, to take that act as the basis of a permanent adjustment of the tariff, simply reducing the duties, in an average proportion, on all the items, to the revenue point. I make that offer now to the advocates of the protective system, but I must, in candor inform them, that such an adjustment would distribute the revenue between the protected and unprotected articles more favorably to the State, and to the South, and less so to the manufacturing interest, than an average uniform ad valorem, and, accordingly, more so than that now proposed by Carolina, through her Convention. After such an offer, no man who valued his candor, will dare accuse the State, or those who have represented her here, with inconsistency in reference to the point under consideration.

He omitted also, on yesterday, to notice a remark of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives), that the only difficulty in adjusting the tariff grew out of the ordinance and the acts of South Carolina. He must attribute an assertion, so inconsistent with the facts, to an ignorance of the occurrences of the last few years, in reference to this subject, occasioned by the absence of the gentleman from the U. States, to which he himself has alluded in his remarks. If the Senator will take pains to inform himself, he will find that this protective system advanced with a continued and rapid step, in spite of petitions, remonstrances, and protests, of not only Carolina, but also of Virginia, and of all the Southern States, until 1828; when Carolina, for the first time, changed the character of her resistance, by holding up her reserved rights as the shield of her defence against further encroachment. This attitude alone, unaided by a single State, arrested the further progress of the system, so that the question from that period to this, on the part of the manufacturers, has been, not how to acquire more, but to retain that which they have acquired.

He would inform the gentleman that if this attitude had not been taken on the part of the State, the question would not now be, how duties ought to be repealed, but a question as to the protected articles, between prohibition on one side and the duties established by the act of 1828, on the other. But a single remark will be sufficient in reply to what he must consider the invidious remark of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives). The act of 1832, which has not yet gone into operation, and which was passed but a few months since, was declared by the supporters of the system to be a permanent adjustment, and the bill proposed by the Treasury Department, not essentially different from the act itself, was in like manner declared to be intended, by the administration as a permanent arrangement. What has occurred since, except this ordinance, and those abused acts of the calumniated State, to produce this

mighty revolution in reference to this odious system! Unless the Senator from Virginia can assign some other cause, he is bound, upon every principle of fairness, to retract this unjust aspersion upon the acts of South Carolina.

After noticing (said Mr. C.) another omission, he would proceed with his remarks. The Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Clayton] as well as others had relied with great emphasis on the fact that we are citizens of the U. States. I, said Mr. C. do not object to the expression, nor shall I detract from the proud and elevated feelings with which it is associated; but he trusted that he might be permitted to raise the inquiry, in what manner are we citizens of the U. States? without weakening the patriotic feeling with which he trusted it would ever be uttered. If by citizen of the U. States, he meant a citizen at large, one whose citizenship extended to the entire geographical limits of the country, without having a local citizenship in some State or Territory, a sort of citizen of the world, all he had to say was, that such a citizen would be a perfect nondescript; that not a single individual of this description could be found in the entire mass of our population. Notwithstanding all the pomp and display of eloquence on the occasion, every citizen is a citizen of some State or Territory, and as such, under an express provision of the Constitution, is entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; and it is in this, and in no other sense, that we are citizens of the U. States. The Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Dallas], indeed, relies upon that provision in the Constitution which gives Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and the operation of the rule actually established under this authority, to prove that naturalized citizens are citizens at large, without being citizens of any of the States. He did not deem it necessary to examine the law of Congress upon this subject, or to reply to the argument of the Senator, though he could not doubt that he [Mr. D.] had taken an entirely erroneous view of the subject. It was sufficient that the power of Congress extended simply to the establishment of a uniform rule, by which foreigners might be naturalized in the several States or Territories, without infringing, in any other respect, in reference to naturalization, the right of the States; as they existed before the adoption of the Constitution.

Having supplied the omissions of yesterday, Mr. C. now resumed the subject at the point where his remarks then terminated. The Senate would remember, that he stated at their close, that the great question at issue was, whether there is a federal or a consolidated system of government; a system, in which the parts, to use the emphatic language of M. Palgrave, are the intergers, and the whole the multiple--or in which the whole is a unit and the parts the fractions; that he had stated, that on the decision of this question, he believed, depends not only the liberty and prosperity of this country, but the place which we are destined to hold in the intellectual and moral scale of nations. He had stated, also in his remarks on this point, that there was a striking analogy between this and the great struggle between Persia and Greece which had been decided by the battles of Marathon, Plataea and Salamis, and which had immortalized the names of Miltiades and Themistocles. He had illustrated this analogy by showing that centralism, or consolidation, with the exception of a few nations along the eastern border of the Mediterranean, had been the prevailing principles in the Asiatic governments, while the federal system, or what is the same in principle, that system which organizes a community in reference to its parts, had prevailed in Europe.

Among the few exceptions in the Asiatic nations, the Government of the twelve tribes of Israel, in their early period, was the most striking. Their Government, at first, was a mere confederation, without any central power, till a military chieftain, with the title of King was placed at its head, without, however, merging the original organization of the twelve distinct tribes. This was the commencement of that central action among that peculiar people, which, in three generations, terminated in a permanent division of their tribes. It is impossible even for a careless reader to peruse the history of that event without being forcibly struck with the analogy in the cause, which led to their separation, and those which now threaten us with a similar calamity. With the establishment of the central power in the King, commenced a system of taxation, which, under King Solomon, was greatly increased to defray the expense of rearing the temple, of enlarging and embellishing Jerusalem, the seat of the central Government, and the other profuse expenditures of his magnificent reign. Increased taxation was followed by its natural consequence--discontent and complaint; which before his death began to excite resistance. On the succession of his son, Rehoboam, the ten tribes, headed by Jeroboam, demanded a reduction of the taxes; the temple being finished, and the embellishment of Jerusalem complete, and the money which had been raised, that purpose being no longer required, in other words, the debt being paid, they demanded a reduction of the taxes--a repeal of the tariff. The demand was taken under consideration, and

consulting the old men, the counsellors of '98, who advised a reduction, he then took the opinion of the younger politicians, who had since grown up, and knew not the doctrines of their fathers; he hearkened unto their counsel, and refused to make the reduction, and the secession of the ten tribes, under Jeroboam, followed. The tribes of Judah and Benjamin, which had received the disturbances, alone remained to the house of David.

But, to return to the point immediately under consideration. He knew that it was not only the opinion of a large majority of our country, but it might be said to be the opinion of the age that the very beau ideal of a perfect Government was the government of a majority acting through a representative body, without check or limitation in its power, yet if we may test this theory by experience and reason, we will find, that so far from being perfect, the necessary tendency of all Governments based upon the will of an absolute majority, without constitutional check or limitation of power, is to faction, corruption, anarchy, and despotism; and this, whether the will of the majority be expressed directly through an assembly of the people themselves, or by their representatives. I know, (said Mr. C.) that in venturing this assertion I utter that which is unpopular, both within and without these walls; but, where truth and liberty are concerned, such considerations should not be regarded. He would place the decision of this point on the fact, that no government of the kind, among the many attempts which had been made had ever endured for a single generation; but, on the contrary, had invariably experienced the fate which he had assigned to them.

Let a single instance be pointed out, and he would surrender his opinion. But, if we had not the aid of experience to direct our judgment, reason itself would be a certain guide. The view which considers the community as a unit, and all its parts as having a similar interest, is radically erroneous. However homogeneous its interests, the moment that government is put into operation, as soon as it begins to collect taxes and to make appropriations, the different portions of the community must, of necessity, bear different and opposing relations in reference to the action of the government. There must inevitably spring up two interests; a direct and a stockholder interest; an interest profiting by the action of the government, and interested in increasing its powers and action; and another, at whose expense the political machine is kept in motion. He knew how difficult it was to communicate distinct ideas on such a subject, through the medium of general propositions, without particular illustrations, and in order that he might be distinctly understood, though at the hazard of being tedious, he would illustrate the important principle which he had ventured to advance, by examples.

Let us then suppose a small community of five persons, separated from the rest of the world; and to make the example simple, let us suppose them all to be engaged in the same pursuit, and to be of equal wealth. Let us further suppose, that they determine to govern the community by the will of a majority; and to make the case as strong as possible, let us suppose that the majority, in order to meet the expenses of the government, lay an equal tax, say of \$100 on each individual of this little community.

Their treasury would contain five hundred dollars. Three are a majority; and they, by supposition, have contributed three hundred as their portion, and the other two [the minority] two hundred. The three have the right to make the appropriations as they may think proper. The question is, how would the principle of the absolute and unchecked majority operate, under these circumstances, in this little community? If the three be governed by a sense of justice--if they should appropriate the money to the objects for which it was raised, the common and equal benefit of the five, then the object of the association would be fairly and honestly effected, and each would have a common interest in the government. But should the majority pursue an opposite course; should they appropriate the money in a manner to benefit their own particular interest, without regard to the interest of the two, [and they will so act, unless there be some efficient check, he who best knows human nature will least doubt,] who does not see that the three and the two would have directly opposite interest, in reference to the action of the government? The three who contribute to the common treasury but three hundred dollars, could in fact, by appropriating the five hundred dollars to their own use, convert the action of the government into the means of making money and of consequence, would have a direct interest in increasing the taxes. They put in three hundred and take out five; that is, they take back to themselves all that they had put in; and, in addition, that which was put in by their associates; or, in other words, taking taxation and appropriation together, they have gained, and their associates have lost, two hundred dollars by the fiscal action of the government. And opposite interests, in reference to the action of the government, is thus created between them; the one having an interest in favour and the other against the taxes; the one to increase and the other to decrease the taxes; the one to retain the taxes when the money is no longer

wanted, and the other to repeal them when the object for which they were levied have been executed.

Let us now suppose this community of five to be raised to twenty-four individuals, to be governed in like manner by the will of a majority; it is obvious that the same principle would divide them into two interests--into a majority and a minority, thirteen against eleven, or in some other proportion; and that all the consequences, which he had shown to be applicable to the small community of five, would be equally applicable to the greater, the cause not depending upon the number, but resulting necessarily from the action of the government itself. Let us now suppose that, instead of governing themselves directly in an assembly of the whole, without the intervention of agents, they should adopt the representative principle, and that, instead of being governed by a majority of themselves, they should be governed by a majority of their representatives. It is obvious that the operation of the system would not be effected by the change, the representatives being responsible to those who choose them, will conform to the will of their constituents, and would act as they would do, were they present, and acting for themselves; and the same conflict of interest, which we have shown would exist in one case, would equally exist in the other. In either case, the inevitable result would be a system of hostile legislation on the part of the majority, or the stronger interest, against the minority, or the weaker interest; the object of which, on the part of the former, would be to exact as much as possible from the latter, which would necessarily be resisted by all the means in their power. Warfare, by legislation would thus be commenced between the parties, with the same object, and not less hostile than that which is carried on between distinct and rival nations--the only distinction would be in the instruments and the mode. Enactments, in one case, would supply what could only be effected by arms in the other; and the inevitable operation would be to engender the most hostile feelings between the parties, which would merge every feeling of patriotism--that feeling which embraces the whole, and substitute in its place the most violent party attachment, and instead of having one common centre of attachment, around which the affections of the community might rally, there would, in fact, be two--the interests of the majority, to which those who constitute that majority would be more attached than they would be to the whole, and that of the minority, to which they in like manner would also be more attached than to the interests of the whole. Faction would thus take the place of patriotism, and, with the loss of patriotism, corruption must necessarily follow, and, in its train, anarchy, and, finally, despotism, or the establishment of absolute power in a single individual, as a means of arresting the conflict of hostile interests; on the principle that it is better to submit to the will of a single individual, who, by being made lord and master of the whole community, would have an equal interest in the protection of all the parts.

Let us next suppose, that in order to avert the calamitous train of consequences, this little community should adopt a written constitution, with limitations restricting the will of the majority, in order to protect the minority against the oppression which he had shown would necessarily result without such restrictions. It is obvious that the case would not be in the slightest degree varied, if the majority be left in possession of the right of judging exclusively of the extent of its powers, without any right on the part of the minority, to enforce the restrictions imposed by the Constitution on the will of the majority. The point is almost too clear for illustration. Nothing can be more certain than when a Constitution grants power, and imposes limitations on the exercise of that power, whatever interest may obtain possession of the Government, will be in favor of extending the power at the expense of the limitation, and that, unless those in whose behalf the limitations were imposed, have, in some form or mode, the right of enforcing them, the power will ultimately supersede the limitation, and the Government must operate precisely in the same manner as if the will of the majority governed without Constitution or limitation of power.

He had thus presented all possible modes, in which a government bound upon the will of an absolute majority, would be modified, and had demonstrated that, in all its forms, whether in a majority of their representatives, without a Constitution, or with a Constitution, the result would be the same; two hostile interests, the one to which those who constitute that majority would be more attached than they would be to the whole, and that of the minority, to which they in like manner would also be more attached than to the interests of the whole. The question is, whether the result would be the same; two hostile interests, the one to which those who constitute that majority would be more attached than they would be to the whole, and that of the minority, to which they in like manner would also be more attached than to the interests of the whole. 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of the origin and the source of its powers, it is sufficient for his purpose to state, what he did fearlessly, that it derived its power from the people of the separate States, each ratifying by itself, each binding itself by its own separate majority, through its separate convention, and the concurrence of the majorities of the several States forming the constitution, thus taking the sense of the whole by that of the several parts, representing the various interests of the entire community.

It was this concurring and various majority which formed the constitution, and not that majority which would consider the American people as a single community, and which in stead of representing fairly and fully the interests of the whole, would but represent as has been stated, the interest of the stronger section. No candid man can dispute that he had given a correct description of the constitution-making power, that power which created and organized the Government; which delegated to it, as a common agent, certain powers, in trust for the common good of all the States, and which had imposed strict limitations and checks against abuses and usurpations. In administering the delegated powers, the constitution requires very properly, in order to give promptitude and efficiency, that the government should be organized upon the principle of the absolute majority, or rather of two absolute majorities combined: a majority of the States considered as bodies politic, which prevails in this body; and a majority of the people of the States, estimated in federal numbers, in the other house of Congress. A combination of the two prevails in the choice of the President, and of course in the appointment of judges, they being nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is thus that the concurring and the absolute majorities are combined in one complex system, the one in forming the constitution and the other in making and executing the laws; thus beautifully blending the moderation, justice, and equity of the former and perfect majority, with the promptness and energy of the latter, but less perfect.

To maintain the ascendancy of the Constitution over the law-making majority, is the great and essential point on which the success of the system must depend; unless that ascendancy can be preserved, the necessary consequence must be, that the laws will supersede the Constitution, and, finally, the will of the Executive, by the influence of its patronage, will supersede the laws, indications of which are already perceptible. This ascendancy can only be preserved through the action of the States, as organized bodies, having their own separate Governments, and possessed of the right under the structure of our system of judging of the extent of their separate powers, and of interposing their authority to arrest the encroachments of the General Government within their respective limits.—He would not enter, at this time, into the discussion of this important point; as it had been fully and presented by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Bibb,) and others who had preceded him in debate, on the same side; whose arguments not only remained unanswered, but were unanswerable. It was only by this power of interposition that the reserved rights of the States could be peacefully and efficiently protected against the encroachments of the General Government, that the limitations imposed upon its authority would be enforced, and its movements confined to the orbit allotted to it by the Constitution.

It had, indeed, been said in debate, that this could be effected by the organization of the General Government itself, particularly by the action of this body, which represented the States, and that the States themselves must look to the General Government, for the preservation of many of the most important of their reserved rights. He did not, (said Mr. C.) underrate the value to be attached to the organic arrangement, and the wise distribution of its powers, between the several departments, and in particular the structure and the important functions of this body; but to suppose that the Senate or any department of this Government was intended to be the guardian of the reserved rights, was a great and fundamental mistake. The Government through all its departments, represents the delegated, and not the reserved powers; and it was a violation of the fundamental principle of free institutions to suppose, that any but the responsible representative of any interest could be its guardian.—The distribution of the powers of the General Government and its organization, were arranged to prevent the abuse of power, in fulfilling the important trusts confided to it; and not as preposterously supposed, to protect the reserved powers, which are confided wholly to the guardianship of the several States.

Against the view of our system which he had presented, and the right of the State to interpose, it was objected that it would lead to anarchy and dissolution. He considered the objection as without the slightest foundation, and that so far from tending to weakness or dissolution, it was the source of the highest power and of the strongest cement. Nor was its tendency in this respect difficult of explanation. The government of an absolute majority, unchecked by efficient constitutional restraint, though apparently strong, was in reality, an exceedingly feeble government. That tendency to conflict between the parts, which he had shown to be inevitable in such governments, wasted the powers of the state in the hostile action of contending factions, which left very little more power than the excess of the strength of the majority over the minority. But a government based upon the principle of the concurring majority, where each great interest possessed within itself the means of self protection, which ultimately requires the mutual consent of all the parts, necessarily causes that unanimity in council, and ardent attachment of all the parts to the whole, which gives an irresistible energy to a Government so constituted.—He might appeal to history for the truth of these remarks, of which the Roman furnished the most familiar and striking instance. It is a well known fact, that from the expulsion of the Tarquins to the time of the establishment of the Tribunician power, the government fell into a state of the greatest disorder and distraction, and he might add, corruption. How did this happen? The explanation will throw important light on the subject under consideration. The community was divided into two parts—the Patricians and the Plebeians; with the powers of the State principally in the hands of the former, without adequate check to protect the rights of the latter. The result was as might be expected. The Patricians converted the powers of the Government into the means of making money, to enrich themselves and their dependants. They, in a word, had their American system, growing out of the peculiar character of the government and condition of the country. This requires explanation. At that period, according to the laws of nations, when one nation conquered another, the lands of the vanquished belonged to the victors; and according to the Roman law, the lands thus acquired were divided into parts, one allotted to the plebeians of the people, and the other assigned to the use of the Treasury, of which the

Patricians had the distribution and administration. The Patricians abused their power by withholding from the people that which ought to have been allotted to them, and by converting to their own use that which ought to have gone to the Treasury. In a word, they took to themselves the entire spoils of victory, and they had thus the most powerful motive to keep the State perpetually involved in war, to the utter impoverishment and oppression of the people.—After resisting the abuse of power by all peaceable means, and the oppression becoming intolerable, the people at last, withdrew from that city—they, in a word, seceded; and to induce them to reunite, the Patricians conceded to the Plebeians, as the means of protecting their separate interests, the very power which he contended necessary to protect the rights of the States; but which is now represented as necessarily leading to dissolution. They granted to the people the right of choosing three tribunes from among themselves, whose persons should be sacred, and who should have the right of interposing their veto, not only against the passage of laws, but even against their execution—a power which those who take a shallow insight into human nature, would pronounce inconsistent with the strength and unity of the State, if not utterly impracticable. Yet, so far, from that being the effect, from that day, the genius of Rome became ascendant, and victory followed her steps till she had established an almost universal dominion. How can a result so contrary to all anticipation, be explained? The explanation appeared to him to be simple. No measure or movement could be adopted without the concurring assent of both the Patricians and Plebeians, and each being dependent on the other, neither could be effected without the concurrence of the other.—To obtain this concurrence, each was compelled to consult the good will of the other, and to elevate to office, not simply those who might have the confidence of the order to which he belonged, but also that of the other. The result was, that men, possessing those qualities which would naturally command confidence, moderation, wisdom, justice, and patriotism, were elevated to office; and these, by the weight of their authority, and the prudence of their counsel, together with that spirit of unanimity, necessarily resulting from the concurring assent of the two orders, furnished the real explanation of the power of the Roman State, and of that extraordinary wisdom, moderation and firmness, which is to be remarked in a degree characteristic of public men. He might illustrate the truth of the position which he had laid down, by a reference to the history of all free States, ancient and modern, distinguished for their power and patriotism, and conclusively show, not only that there was not one which had not some contrivance, under some form, by which the concurring assent of the different portions of the community was made necessary, in the action of Government, but also that the virtue, patriotism, and strength of the State, were in direct proportion to the perfection of the means of securing such assent.

In estimating the operation of this principle in our system, which depends, as he had stated, on the right of interposition on the part of the state, we must not omit to take into consideration the amending power, by which new powers may be granted, or any derangement of the system be corrected, by the concurring assent of three-fourths of the States, and thus in the same degree, strengthening the power of repairing any derangement occasioned by the executive action of a State. In fact, the power of interposition, fairly understood, may be considered in the light of an appeal against the usurpations of the General Government, the joint agent of all the States, to the States themselves, to be decided under the amending power, affirmatively in favor of the Government, by the voice of three-fourths of the States, as the highest power known under the system.

Mr. C. said that he knew the difficulty, in our country, of establishing the truth of the principle for which he contended, though resting upon the clearest reason, and tested by the universal experience of free nations. He knew that the governments of the several states would be cited as an argument against the conclusion to which he had arrived, and which for the most part, were constructed on the principle of the absolute majority; but in his opinion a satisfactory answer could be given; that the objects of expenditure which fell within the sphere of the State Government, were few and inconsiderable, so that by their action, ever so irregular, it could occasion but little derangement. If instead of being members of this great confederacy, they formed distinct communities, and were compelled to raise armies, and incur other expenses necessary to their defence, the laws of which he had laid down, as the will of an absolute and unchecked majority prevailed, would speedily disclose themselves in faction, anarchy, and corruption. Even as the case is, the operation of the causes to which he had referred, were perceptible in some of the larger and more populous members of the Union, whose Governments had a powerful central action, and which already showed a strong tendency to that momentous action which is the inevitable forerunner of corruption and convulsions.

But to return to the General Government; we have now sufficient experience to ascertain that the tendency to conflict in its action, is between southern and other sections. The latter having a decided majority, must habitually be possessed of the powers of the Government, both in this and in the other House; and being governed by the instinctive love of power so natural to the human breast, they must become the advocates of the power of Government, and in the same degree opposed to the limitations, while the other and weaker section is as necessarily thrown on the side of the limitations. In one word: the one section is the natural guardian of the delegated powers, and the other of the reserved; and the struggle on the side of the former will be to enlarge the powers, while that on the opposite side will be to restrain them within their constitutional limits. The contest will, in fact, be a contest between power and liberty, and such he considered the present—a contest in which the weaker section, with its peculiar labor, productions, and situation, has at stake all that can be dear to freemen. Should they be able to maintain in their full vigor their reserved rights, liberty and prosperity will be their portion; but if they yield and permit the stronger interests to consolidate within itself all the powers of the government, then will its fate be more wretched than that of the aborigines which they have expelled, or of their slaves.

In this great struggle between the delegated and reserved powers so far from resigning their lot, and that of those whom he represented, is cast on the side of the latter, he rejoiced that such is the fact; for though we participate in but few of the few advantages of the Government, we are compensated, and more than compensated in not being so much exposed to its corruption. Nor did he repine that the duty, so difficult to be discharged as the defence of the reserved powers against ap-

parently such fearful odds, had been assigned to them. To discharge successfully this high duty, requires the highest qualities moral and intellectual; and should we perform it with a zeal and ability in proportion to its magnitude, instead of being mere planters, our section will become distinguished for its patriotism and statesmen. But on the other hand, if we prove unworthy of this high destiny—if we yield to the steady encroachment of power, the severest and most debasing calamity and corruption will overspread the land. Every southern man, true to the interests of his section, and faithful to the duties which Providence has allotted him, will be forever excluded from the honors and emoluments of the Government, which will be reserved for those only who have qualified themselves by political position, for admission into the *Magdalen Asylum*.



### BY AUTHORITY.

#### LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE 2ND. SESSION 22ND. CONGRESS

[PUBLIC NO. 17] AN ACT making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For clerks, machinist, in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, twenty five thousand dollars.

For compiling and printing the Biennial Register, eighteen hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to settle the accounts for preparing and superintending the printing of the revision of the former edition of the population of the United States, three hundred dollars.

For completing the publication of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, to the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, two thousand one hundred and seventy five dollars.

For the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Auditor, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Auditor, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Treasurer of the United States, seven hundred dollars.

For the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, ten thousand dollars.

For printing, parchment, and other expenses of the General Land Office, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, expended above the amount of the appropriation for such expenditures in that year, three thousand one hundred and fifty eight dollars and forty cents.

For compensation for extra aid, during one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, in the issuing military land scrip and patents founded on Virginia military surveys and on private claims, examining and adjusting the accounts of the surveyors general, and writing and recording patents for lands sold, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to seven Clerks employed in writing and recording patents for lands sold, by the United States, in continuation of the appropriation made for the same object last year, seven thousand dollars.

For a deficit of last year's appropriation for the same object for the month of December, four hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation herein made for the General Land Office, shall be applied or expended, for and on account of a Resolution of the Senate passed the twenty eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, requiring maps to be prepared designating thereon by discriminating colors, the lands sold, the lands granted to the States for internal improvements, donations to individuals, military grants, and private claims confirmed by the Government.

For the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, twelve hundred dollars.

For translations, and transmitting passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars.

For stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the southeast executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, for the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For additional or temporary clerk hire during the years eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and eighteen hundred and thirty-three, in order to carry into effect the act of seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, granting revolutionary pensions, twenty four thousand and thirty-one dollars.

For printing, stationery, rent, and expenses of procuring revolutionary records, arising under the act aforesaid, five thousand dollars.

For additional Clerk hire, messengers, stationery, printing, and other contingencies of the Pension Office for the present year, four thousand dollars. And a Commissioner of Pensions shall be appointed by the President and Senate, who shall receive a salary of twenty five hundred dollars, which is hereby appropriated. He shall execute, under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pension laws, as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, and he shall also have the privilege of franking, but this provision shall only continue until the expiration of the next Congress.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks, draughtsman, and messenger, in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent of the southwest executive building, and the watchmen, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engines, and improvement of the grounds, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty one thousand one hundred dollars.

For additional clerkhire in the Post Office Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, beyond the amount appropriated, thirty four thousand four hundred and seventy eight dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For superintendency of the buildings, making up blanks, and compensation to two watchmen and one laborer, sixteen hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor two thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in Illinois and Missouri, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, four thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General in Arkansas, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of said surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in Louisiana, including fifty four dollars ninety five cents, from twenty-first June to thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, two thousand five hundred and ninety five cents.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, by act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, fifteen hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in Florida, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint, and wages of laborers employed in the various operations of the establishment, fifteen thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing the building for the Mint at Philadelphia, and machinery thereof, eleven thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, fuel, stationery, and printing, seven thousand three hundred and ninety two dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay and mileage of the Legislative Council of said Territory, six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory including additional compensation to the two Judges, under the act of twenty-sixth, May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, at eight hundred dollars each, twelve thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of Florida, pay of officers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationery, printing, and distribution of the laws, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the associate Judges, and district Judges of the United States, eighty one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the salaries of Chief Justice and Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Orphan Courts of the said District, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the District Attorneys and Marshalls, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court, and District Court of the United States including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned; and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakes, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, two hundred and thirty one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales, two thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, seventy thousand dollars.

For completing the surveyor of the Choctaw cession in Mississippi, and Alabama, sixty five thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveys of private land claims in Florida, eight thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the district Attorney, Agents and Assistant Counsel, and contingent expenses in Florida, five thousand dollars.

For the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the U. States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars.

For stationery and books for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, twelve thousand dollars.

For the fifth payment to Luigi Persico, for two colossal statues for the Capitol, four thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, and Colombia, forty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty five dollars.

For the salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, nine thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the charges des affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Central America, Naples and Colombia, sixty thousand seven hundred and twenty five dollars.

For salary of the drogoman to the legation of the United States to Turkey, and for contingent expenses of that legation, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the charges des affaires of the United States to Great Britain, Central America, and Colombia, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Mediterranean powers, twenty four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, thirty thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.

To satisfy a claim presented by His Majesty, the King of Sweden, on account of injuries sustained by subjects of the said Government in the island of St. Bartholomew, by an illegal act of the commanding officer of the United States sloop of war Erie, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, five thousand six hundred and sixty three dollars and sixty six cents.

To Washington Irving, late Secretary of Legation at London, for an arrearage on account of his services as Charge d' Affaires, and for one quarters salary, the allowances for his return to the United States, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty five cents.

To George W. Slacum, Consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres on account of diplomatic services at that place, from the death of John M. Forbes, the arrival of Francis Baylies, Charge d' Affaires of the United States, from the fourteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, to the fifth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, four thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and sixty six cents.

To John Randolph Clay, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, as an outfit, and on account of his services as Charge d' Affaires one year seven months and six days, seven thousand and two hundred dollars.

To Cyrenius Hall, a resident of Upper Canada, the sum of five thousand three hundred dollars, (being the value of a schooner, the property of the said Hall, seized and labelled by the Collector of the port of Venice, in Sandusky bay, in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen, which was ordered by a decree of the district court of Ohio to be restored, but which previously to said decree, had been lost,) with interest on the said sum of five thousand three hundred dollars from the tenth day of August in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen till the eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one; and with further interest on the said sum from the twenty eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, till January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty one dollars and thirty one cents.

To the clerk employed in the Department of State as a translator of foreign languages, in addition to the salary now provided by law, six hundred dollars.

To the clerk employed in the Department of State as Agent of Accounts, in addition to the salary now provided by law, three hundred per annum.

To indemnify Captain Daniel Turner of the United States Navy, for the expense of conveying the Netherlands Minister, and his suite, from New York to Curacao, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, eleven hundred and eighty two dollars seventy eight cents.

To indemnify Captain George Washington Storer, of the United States Navy, for the expenses of accommodating Commodore David Porter, Charge d' Affaires of the United States at Constantinople, on board of the United States ship Boston; and for the expenses of conveying George Porter, consul of the United States at Tangiers, from Port Mahon to Tangiers; and of conveying Lieutenant Ebenezer Rutway, consul of the United States at Tripoli, and his family, from Port Mahon to Tripoli, in all, five hundred dollars.

To Michael Hogan, the sum of eighteen thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, in full, for diplomatic services rendered the United States in Chili, from the eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, to twenty sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, and from the twenty ninth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine to second of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

To George F. Brown, Consular Agent at Algiers, three thousand three hundred and sixty six dollars, for his services to the twelfth of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

For purchase of books for the library of Congress, five thousand dollars.

For payment of preparing and printing the documents ordered to be printed by Gates and Seaton, fifty thousand dollars, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object at the last session.

For the payment to Jonathan Elliott for two hundred and fifty copies of the Debates on the Federal Constitution purchased by ot-

cer of the House of Representatives of the United States, by their resolution of eighteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, three thousand eight hundred and twenty five dollars.

For two thousand copies of Cobb's Manual purchased by virtue of a resolution of the House of Representatives of twenty fifth of February last, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a custom house at Middlebury, Connecticut, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salary of the principal and assistant librarians, contingent expenses of the library, and pay of messenger, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For alteration and repairs of the Capitol, five hundred dollars.

For the survey of the coast of the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of ground occupied by the custom house at Key West, four thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of repairing a building at Sandy Hook belonging to the United States, three hundred and nineteen dollars thirty one cents.

For the purchase of a building for the custom house at Castine, Maine, and repairing the same, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the erection of a custom house at New York, three hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation to the recorder, two commissioners, and translator, for the adjustment of private land claims in Missouri, according to the act of ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, eight thousand and fifty five dollars, seventy cents.

For contingent expenses and office rent (two hundred and fifty dollars).

For the expense of bringing to the Seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President, seven thousand five hundred and twenty one dollars and seventy five cents.

For the payment of balances to officers of the old direct tax and internal revenue, being the balance of an appropriation carried to the surplus fund, six thousand seven hundred dollars and twenty three cents.

For making good a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For removing obstructions in the Savannah river being part of the balance of an appropriation carried to the surplus fund, forty three dollars six cents.

For preserving and enclosing the marine hospital at Norfolk, two thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

For hospital furniture, beds and bedding, of the new hospital one thousand dollars.

For paying certain liabilities of the late province of West Florida, now citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi, the claims that have been passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven dollars, forty five cents, being the balance of a former appropriation, carried to the surplus fund, which is hereby re-appropriated.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the act entitled "An act for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the United States against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan Territory, passed this session—there be appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sums which may be allowed according to that act.

To Hilliard Gray and Company, being a balance of a sum due them on their contract for printing a manual of Infantry tactics, four hundred and ten dollars and fifty nine cents, to be paid out of a sum formerly appropriated, a portion of which has been passed to the surplus fund.

For refunding any discriminating duties of tonnage which may have been collected on the vessels of Spain, France, or Portugal, subsequent to the abolition of such duties by either of those nations on vessels of the United States, two thousand dollars.

For compensation and expenses of an Agent to Havana to procure the Archives of Florida, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the Custom House at New London, Connecticut, four thousand dollars.

For surveying the lands in Illinois to which the Indian title has been extinguished by the late treaty with the Potawatimies, twenty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public warehouse in the city of Baltimore, fifty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of Registers and Receivers of the Land offices established in the late Choctaw purchase, Mississippi, and for furnishing the offices with the necessary books and stationery, three thousand.

For Thomas Douglas attorney of East Florida for professional services three hundred dollars.

For the purchase of a site and erection of a Custom House in Newburyport in the State of Massachusetts, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of printing the records in the Supreme Court of the United States, for the term of one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, the sum of three thousand dollars; and for the same accounts at the term in one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, the like sum of three thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands recently purchased from the Indians in the State of Indiana, twenty five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to loan on interest the instalments under the Treaty of indemnity concluded at Paris on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the French upon a pledge of the Stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or to the Bank of the United States, subject nevertheless to be repaid to the public Treasury whenever the Commissioners appointed under the said Treaty shall by their award direct to whom the said loan with the accumulated interest shall be distributed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the Collectors, Naval Officers, Surveyors, Gunners, Weighers and Measurers, of the several ports of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as will give to the said Officers respectively the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, according to the limitations of that year as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the fourth of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty two had not gone into effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the further sum of fifty thousand dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the late Chickasaw Treaty.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the time limited for making observations and returns thereof under the act of fourth July one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, to provide for the taking of certain observations preparatory to the adjustment of the Northern Boundary line of the State of Ohio,

be and the same is hereby extended until the thirty first of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty five; and that for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act aforesaid the sum of six thousand one hundred and ten dollars be appropriated for the purchase of instruments, and the further sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars for the expenses of taking such observations.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, so much of the twenty seventh section of the act approved third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, as restricts the franking privilege of Members of Congress to the period of sixty days before and after each session shall be and the same hereby is repealed, and it shall be lawful for the said privilege to be exercised by each member of Congress from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress until the meeting of the next Congress, and that said privilege shall be extended to all members of the present Congress until the next session.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
HU. L. WHITE,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Approved, March 2, 1833.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

### EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 23, 1833.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The nullifying Convention has met at Columbia. All the news we have is, that Governor Hayne is elected President of the Convention—General Hamilton resigning this title in honor to his Excellency; because, as we suppose, the Convention is the State, and the Governor would be nothing if General Hamilton retained both sword and sceptre.

The rumor is, that the Convention will first nullify its own Ordinance, then nullify the Collection Bill, and finally attempt to nullify the Union party, by new disabilities and restrictions. They will only show their imbecility. We think in the end, the coalition between Messrs. Calhoun and Clay, instead of increasing the power of either or both for mischief, will neutralize it in the different sections where they have hitherto had influence. Like two potent poisons concocted, tariff and anti tariff ingredients, counteract each other, and lose their power to do harm.—Globe of Tuesday.

The Washington Globe of yesterday morning contains an extract from the proceedings of the Convention of S. Carolina, which is assembled on the 11th inst.

It consists of a report, (in part,) from the committee of 21, "to whom was referred the communication of the Hon. B. W. Leigh, commissioner from Virginia, and all other matters connected with the subject, and the course which should be pursued by the Convention; at the present important crisis of our political affairs."

We regret that the arrangements we had previously made for our paper, prevent us from giving the Report entire in this morning's Whig.

This partial report is confined to the exposition of the propriety of the new tariff act, and omits to say any thing of the enforcing bill, reserving this matter, no doubt, for a subsequent and final report.

The report concludes with recommending an ordinance, to repeal the Ordinance of Nullification, but continuing in force the militia law, passed in pursuance thereof, until repealed or modified by the Legislature.

A preamble was submitted by Mr. J. L. Wilson, accompanied by the following sweeping resolution:

"Resolved, That it is expedient and proper that all officers hereafter to be elected to any offices of honor, profit and trust, civil and military, be required to take an oath of paramount allegiance to the State of South Carolina."

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Caledonia, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 4th February, and Liverpool to the 5th. We extract the following interesting items from the New York Courier and Gazette.

### DEFEAT OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

We learn by this arrival the entire defeat of the Turkish army under the Grand Vizier by the Egyptian forces commanded by the son of the Pacha. This event (the particulars of which are given below) appears to have excited great interest in the capital of the chief European powers. The destruction of the power of the Grand Signor was seriously apprehended. Russia, it is said, was hastening to his succor, but demanded, as the price of her intervention, the cession of the entire principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. To this project of aggrandisement on the part of the Emperor Nicholas, England, France and Austria have it is asserted, expressed their decided dissent, and that a French fleet under Admiral Rousin, would be immediately dispatched to the Bosphorus, or to assume a more warlike character, as circumstances might render expedient. Some accounts say an English fleet would be sent on a similar errand; all agree that England and France are acting on this occasion with a perfect conformity of view.

The accounts from Holland show indications of a desire on the part of the Dutch people that the question with Belgium should be immediately settled.—The Handelsblad of Amsterdam, an influential and well edited paper, expresses a decided opinion on this subject, and it is confirmed by private advices from the Hague.

The Handelsblad contains the notices that the Dutch Government has sent orders to the officer commanding His Majesty's naval force in the Scheldt, to allow ships of all nations to enter or to leave the river or from Antwerp, till arrangements are made settling the terms upon which passage will be permitted. The English, French, and Belgian flags are excepted from this measure, and remain till further orders subject to the second article of the Royal decree of the 26th November, 1832.—Brussels papers, Feb. 2.

We have endeavored to ascertain if the hopes which our last advices held out of a speedy termination of the war in Portugal, under the mediation of England and France, were confirmed; but the accounts on this head are entirely contradictory. Some say that Lord Erskine's mission to Lisbon has entirely failed; others the reverse, and that the two brothers will quit the kingdom, leaving it to a regency under Donna Maria. Some say, too, that Sir Stratford Canning's embassy to Madrid, for the purpose of inducing the Spanish Government to give their assent and support

to such an arrangement, had been unsuccessful, which is the only news we have.

We must, therefore, wait further information; meantime an entire change has taken place in Don Pedro's counselors, the Marquis Palmella having been compelled to quit the confidential situation he filled near the person of that sovereign. The reason assigned is, that in his late mission to France and England, he transgressed his instructions. No military movement of any consequence had taken place at Oporto.

It is said that the Emperor Nicholas had refused to receive Marshal Maison as Ambassador from Louis Phillip, in consequence of the Marshal having, while Minister to Vienna, declined assisting at a fete given there in honor of the Emperor Nicholas; that he had also refused to receive Sir Stratford Canning as Ambassador from England, for which refusal no reason is given, nor can we imagine any. The Royal party in France appear to be still very active. The health of the Duchess de Berri is seriously affected, and her release, with that of the Ministers of Charles X. is spoken of. Some disturbances had taken place at Clerby, in the environs of Paris, and at Marseilles, though not of a serious nature. The Royal Court at Paris has decided that the Viscount de Chateaubriand shall be prosecuted for his pamphlet entitled "Memoire sur la Captivite de Madame la Duchesse de Berri."

The Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland have commenced their session by the election, in the House of Commons, of Mr. Sutton as Speaker. The King would deliver his message on the 5th. Cobbett has made his debut in that body in his accustomed style.—He has published a singular letter, denying that he had ever been naturalized in this country.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, but we do not believe it, has been offered by the present ministers an office under the crown.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE WEST INDIES.

We copy the following article from the London Globe, of Jan. 29.

The West India interest were thrown into considerable alarm yesterday by a report that it was the intention of Ministers to introduce a bill into the new Parliament for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. It is stated that the purport of the bill was to limit the existence of slavery in the colonies to three years, and that it was not the intention of the government to offer any compensation to the planters or proprietors.

In consequence of these rumors, a deputation of gentlemen connected with the West Indies waited upon Lord Grey, and had an audience of the noble Earl at the Treasury yesterday afternoon. They requested to be informed whether it was true that it was the intention of the government to emancipate the slave population? The answer, we understand was in the affirmative; and that a bill for that purpose would, on an early day, be submitted to the consideration of the new Parliament. It was also intimated that three years would be the period fixed for the extinction of slavery—that the emancipation of the negroes would be unconditional, and that no compensation, except under special circumstances, would be allowed.

Sir Alexander Grant, who headed the deputation inquired of the noble Premier whether it was the intention of Ministers to announce this important measure in the speech from the throne at the opening of the session. Lord Grey replied that the measure had been formally decided upon, but he could not without departing from the rules of courtesy, give any intimation of the sentiments which his Majesty would communicate in his address to both Houses of Parliament.

Upon it being represented to the noble Earl that the probable consequences which might ensue in the colonies in case those measures were prematurely announced, his Lordship intimated that the government were prepared to meet the exigencies, and that an imposing force, consisting of 15000 men, would forthwith be sent to the West Indies.

This is said to be the purport of the conversation which took place, after which the deputation withdrew, and communicated the result to their friends in the city. We beg it to be understood that we make these statements upon the rumors which were generally circulated in the city yesterday among the West India circles.

This afternoon the business of the Colonial market has been suspended by the announcement that his Majesty's ministers have made slavery a cabinet question; report adds that slavery will be abolished in three years, and that no compensation will be given. This announcement has occasioned great agitation, and most of the West India planters have withdrawn their sugars from sale, to await the issue of this great event.

[The West India Deputation had a conference with Lord Goderich on the 2d ult.]

### DEFEAT OF THE TURKS BY THE EGYPTIANS.

The following account of a great battle between the armies of the Grand Sultan, and the Egyptians, in which the former was defeated, with the capture of the Grand Vizier, (the Prime Minister of Turkey) is the most important item by this arrival. It is as follows:—

Constantinople, Dec. 28.—The greatest gloom prevails here. The Sultan and his people appear to have fallen into a state of apathy, indicative of a total dissolution. The former gives up his case as desperate, and does not venture to excite the people's mind by artificial means, lest he should not be able to calm them again and keep them within bounds. The unfortunate result of the battle of Koniah, and the captivity of the Grand Vizier, leaves the capital without means of defence. There are still, perhaps, 30,000 Turkish troops dispersed in Asia Minor, and 10,000 regulars in reserve, but their spirit does not correspond with the threatening danger, nor is there any able leader possessing sufficient self confidence, and who is considered as able to restore good fortune, to the standards of the Sultan. Reschid Paucha was the only man possessed of these qualifications. His former good fortune has deserted him, and gone over to his young or adversary.

He fought valiantly, and when his defeat was decided, devoted himself to death, which however, he did not find. Superior to his adversary in the number of his troops, he unhappily did not act with prudence, which an able General should never lose sight of. He resolved on the 21st to fight a battle which he should decide the campaign at one blow. With this view he followed Ibrahim into the defiles of Karaman to attack him there. His measures were nearly as follows:—the main body of the Sultan's troops, about 42,000 in number, chief, household troops under his own command, were to make the principal attack on the centre of the Egyptians, while the Turkish cavalry divided into two corps of 6,000 men each, was to engage the wings of Ibrahim's army, and attack when it should see an opportunity Ibrahim, perhaps, guessed this plan, and favored by the defiles had sent strong columns against the Vizier's wing; leaving in the centre only sufficient troops to cover his movements.

He had scarcely reached the extremity of the wings of the Grand Vizier, when he impetuously attacked the Turkish cavalry and dispersed it, and then attacked the Grand Vizier himself on both flanks.

Unprepared for this attack, and engaged with the Egyptian centre, which had already broken, he hastily collected some of his best troops to oppose the Egyptians, but in vain.—Nothing remained but to make the enemy pay as dear as possible for the victory; which was unavoidable; this was done, and the Egyptians did purchase their triumph by a sanguinary conflict of six hours' duration. The loss on each side was nearly equal. When the Albanians were dispersed, the Grand Vizier, with his faithful household troops, defended himself to the utmost, till he was wounded and taken prisoner. The Egyptians are said to be now so weakened, that even now, if the Turkish troops in Asia Minor could be assembled quickly enough, they might be compelled to make a most dangerous retreat. But they need not fear this.

There is no genius or spirit in the Councils of the Sultan; meantime the Emperor Nicholas is acting with the greatest magnanimity. Count Murawieff is gone to Alexandria to try to make peace, and to threaten Mehemet Ali with the displeasure of the Emperor, who will consider him as a rebel against the Sultan, if he does not return to his obedience.

Myers Mercantile Advertiser of Feb. 4, says, that the following are the details of the new system about to be introduced into the Sugar Trade. The cane juice about to be imported into Great Britain goes through the process to that point which will prevent fermentation on the voyage; it has been cut for at 15 per cent. deliverable in England, the Sugar paying freight, insurance, and all other charges.—Lord Auckland, the President of the Board of Trade, has authorized the import at a duty of 12 per cent; of course the latter will be liable to alteration according to circumstances; it will thus be laid down on the wharf at the rate of 32s. to 33s. per cwt. and it is calculated that one half the weight will be sugar.

The weekly report of the cholera in Ireland, issued in Dublin for the week ending 26th Jan. is as follows: New cases, 538; deaths 243; recoveries 312.

French Budget.—The total amount of the Budget proposed was 18,661,540f being 286,840f more than the preceding year. The reductions made during the discussion amount to 312,175f; leaving the total sum granted 18,349,365, which is 25,833f less than the preceding year.

London Jan. 29.—EMIGRATION.—Yesterday the ship *Samson*, for New York, with emigrants and passengers from the metropolis and its environs, was hauled out of St. Catharine's Dock. There are on board about 100 mechanics, tradesmen of small capital, and agriculturists, many with wives and families who intend settling in the United States. The *Samson* was taken in tow by a steamer, and proceeded in gallant style down the river.

From the *New York Mercantile*, March 18.

FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship *France*, Capt. Funck, arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 21st January. We have received Paris and Havre papers to the 20th. They contain no news of importance.

The King arrived at the Tuileries on the evening of the 18th.

Marshal Gerard had also arrived at Paris. The ministerial journal speaks of an intended marriage between the Duke of Orleans and a princess of Austria. Whether this report is literally correct, is not known. But what is known is, that preparations were making at the Tuileries for the marriage of the Prince.

From the *Baltimore American*.

The Compromise Bill, to enable the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to pass along the side of the Canal to Harper's Ferry, was passed by the House of Delegates on Monday with some amendments which go to vary, essentially, the original project reported to the House. The Annapolis Republican of Tuesday, supplies the following notice of the proceedings of the House in reference to the Bill:—

The Bill reported by Mr. Pratt, with a view of compromising the difficulties which have so long and seriously embarrassed first one and then the other of those important projects, which we mentioned in our last had occupied the House of Delegates all Friday morning session, was resumed and debated with no less ability on Saturday, by Mr. Harper in favor, Mr. Jones in opposition, and Mr. Pratt in reply.—After 9 o'clock the question was taken upon the motion made by Mr. Merrick to refer the consideration of the subject to the next legislature, which course Mr. Johnson made an appeal to the house against pursuing. The question was decided ayes 34, nays 35.

The close division of the House, added to the deep interest which was abroad upon the subject. We presume that the friends of the bill ascertained before Monday morning's session, that they would fall with the bill in their hands; for upon resuming the subject Mr. Pratt proposed an amendment, whereby to obviate some of the objections that had been urged. In this new form it was proposed to protect the State Treasury from any ultimate demand on account of this new investment, by interposing the proceeds of the auction duties to meet deficiencies if any occurred, which deficiency it further provided, should be made good to that fund, by the Rail Road Company.

The proposition was debated during the whole of Monday morning's session. Mr. Pratt, Mr. Harper, Mr. Ely, and Mr. Johnson, were the principal speakers in favour. Mr. Merrick, Mr. Jones and Mr. Wright, of Dorchester opposed. On the yeas and nays being called, there appeared 35 yeas, 37 nays; the amendment was therefore lost.

Failing in that attempt, Mr. Pratt ultimately proposed an amendment which Mr. Merrick and others in the majority had in substance suggested as being acceptable to them—which was, to authorize the Rail Road Company, instead of the State Treasurer, to subscribe the \$250,000 to the stock of the Canal Company upon condition of their allowing the right and conveniences of passing up the Potomac as proposed. This proposition, although not acceptable to the delegates from Washington and some other Potomac counties, was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Merrick then moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which goes to grant to the Canal Company the right to dispose of the surplus water power incident to the canal. This motion failed by a large majority—and as then amended, the bill passed the House with a division.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of one hundred and sixty dollars transmitted anonymously by mail from Philadelphia, in an envelope containing only the words "Credit the United States." The money has been paid into the Treasury accordingly.

Treasury Department, March 18, 1833.

A Thrilling Incident.—The following interesting account of the rescue of several persons from almost certain destruction, has been furnished us by a friend.

Some time during Friday night, the 1st instant, a few men at Niagara, U. C. perceived that a boat was in the river adrift. They immediately took another boat and went after it. They soon, with both boats became inextricably fastened in by the ice, which was floating down the river in large quantities. They were carried into the eddy, about half a mile from Fort Niagara. The wind at this time was very high, and the cold, excessive, the waves running eight or ten feet high, dashing and jangling the ice with great force.

At about 7 o'clock in the morning, it was perceived that these men must inevitably perish, from the severity of the cold unless speedily delivered from their perilous situation for they had toiled in endeavoring to effect their way through the ice, until their energies were entirely exhausted, and they were chilled past the use of their limbs.

At this juncture, a boat was despatched from Fort Niagara, with a number of soldiers, to assist them. In a short time, however, it was discovered by those who gazed from the shore with intense anxiety, that this last boat was itself in a more imminently dangerous condition than the other, and the crews of both must, even if the boats were not crushed and sunk by the furious action of the ice, soon freeze to death. For two or three hours the painfully excited spectators were vainly endeavoring to devise schemes for their deliverance.

Before yielding them up to inevitable death, it was determined to make one more attempt to save them, accordingly some of the officers, soldiers and citizens, took boards, and notwithstanding the uncertain support of the dashing ice, laid them from cake to cake, and by having persons stationed along the line, replaced and held the boards in their places. Two complete lines were thus laid, one to each boat, and the almost frozen crews were lifted out, one by one and safely conducted to shore by their magnanimous deliverers.

The boat from the Fort was out three hours.—Some of the men were so frozen that they could have existed but a little longer.—Some of the intrepid men who went to their rescue, fell in between the ice cakes several times, so that their clothes became like sheets of ice. All however were safely landed, much to the relief of the almost agonized spectators. We understand that all the men who went out, were more or less frozen.

There were many persons who exerted themselves to the utmost, whose names we have not heard mentioned. Sergeant Robinson may be named as the first and foremost in this almost unparalleled act of deliverance. It was after ten o'clock when the last man was landed.—Rochester Daily Ad.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Brengle, Matthias E. Bartgis, Esq. the next highest candidate on the return of the last election, becomes the Sheriff of Frederick county, until the end of the term, which expires next October.

### BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, March 19, one P. M.

GRAIN.—Supplies of all sorts are very scant. A small parcel of waterborne Virginia red wheat, of good quality, was sold yesterday at \$1.10 per bushel. The price of good wagon wheats at the City Mills continues at \$1.10. Sales of white Corn at 58 a 59 cents, and of yellow at 60 cents. Good parcels of either colour would bring 60 cents to day. We quote white at 58 a 60 cents, and yellow at 60 cents. Last sales of Rye at 65 cents, and of Oats at 48 a 40 cents per bushel. Clover seed is becoming somewhat dull with the advance of the season, and prices have declined a shade. We quote from wagons at \$7.50 a \$7.75, and from stores at \$7.75 a \$8 per bushel.

The Steam Boat Maryland will be laid up on Monday next, to undergo her accustomed annual repairs, and will commence her regular trips for the season, in the first week of April, of which due notice will be given.

### THE PARTNERSHIP

hitherto existing under the firm of Rose & Spencer, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are most respectfully requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT ROSE,  
RICHARD P. SPENCER.

Easton, 23d March, 1833.

The business will be continued by Robert Rose, who is thankful for the patronage already received, and solicits a continuation of the same.

### LYMAN REED & CO.

COMMISSION WOOL WAREHOUSE.

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the market, will receive immediate attention.

### DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of FLYNN & FOUNTAIN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to James H. Fountain, who is the only person authorized to receipt for the same.

JOHN FLYNN,  
JAS H. FOUNTAIN.

Hillsborough, March 12th, 1833.

N. B. All persons having claims against the above mentioned firm will present them to the subscriber.

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 21st day of February, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself JANE ANDERSON, charged with being a runaway, but says she is free and that she was last from Washington county. She is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and of large stature. Had on, when committed, a cross-barred linsley frock, and old shoes and stockings.

The owner, if any, is hereby directed to come forward and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS,  
Sheriff of Frederick County.

### LOT FOR SALE.

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

Feb 12

### Valuable Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next, on the premises, a number of most valuable Lots of Land, of all sizes and excellent quality of soil. These lots are located on each side of Cabinet street extended, some of them are pleasantly situated on the water, a little above Easton Point, and well calculated for a summer residence.

On the same day will also be offered eight or ten very beautiful building Lots, lying immediately on the road leading from Easton to the Point, a short distance from the latter, and opposite the dwelling of Mr. E. N. Hambleton. This property will be sold on a very accommodating credit, upon the purchaser's giving bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, or at any time previous, on application to the Subscriber,

HENRY HOLLYDAY,  
March 23

### CANTON SPECULATOR.

THE well known horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by old CANTON, his dam by the much admired horse Speculator, whose colts have been so much celebrated for their superior qualities both for saddle and harness. Canton Speculator is now in first rate condition and will be at Easton on Tuesday the 26th inst., from thence on the Bay-side, and through Miles River and Goldsborough's Neck, on his return the first week. He will then proceed through Wye and round by Hillsborough and Kings Creek, down to the Trappe, the second week, and so on during the season, being at Easton every other Tuesday, and at the Trappe and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately. The terms will be one barrel of merchantable corn the Spring's Chance, two barrels to ensure a mare in foal, half a barrel or one dollar and fifty cents the single leap, with twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.—The corn to be delivered during the month of November next, to the following persons who are authorized to receive the same, to wit:—For the Bay-side district, James McDaniel and Thomas D. Singleton; for the Chapel district, James McDaniel and Son; for the Easton district, Samuel H. Benay; and for the Trappe district, James Chapman or the Subscriber. Season to commence on the 26th March, and end on the 30th of June.

CHARLES M. BROMWELL,  
Oxford, March 20th, 1833—mar 23

### INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the Subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.

Seven dollars the Season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1834. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD H. NABB,  
Chapel, Talbot county, }  
March, 1833, } march 23

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 16th day of February, 1834, a negro man who calls himself DENNIS MILES, who says he was sold to a negro trader about seven years ago, by Henry Mankin, of Suffolk, Virginia, from whom he ran away. He is of a dark complexion; is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and slender made—no perceptible marks. Had on, when committed, a bottle green frock coat, gray pantaloons, and white fur hat.

The





toign power she may redress her own wrongs by her own arms, at her own discretion; she may make reprisals; she may cruise against the property of other members of the league; she may authorize captures, and make open war.

If, sir, this be our political condition, it is time the people of the United States understood it. Let us look for a moment to the practical consequences of these opinions. One State, holding an embargo law unconstitutional, may declare her opinion, and withdraw from the Union. She secedes. Another, forming and expressing the same judgment on a law laying duties on imports, may withdraw also. She secedes. And as, in her opinion, money has been taken out of the pockets of her citizens illegally, under pretence of this law, and as she has power to redress their wrongs, she may demand satisfaction; and, if refused, she may take it with a strong hand. The gentleman has himself pronounced the collection of duties, under existing laws, to be nothing but robbery. Robbers, of course, may be rightfully dispossessed of the fruits of their flagitious crimes; and, therefore, reprisals, impositions on the commerce of other States, foreign alliances against them, or open war, are all modes of redress justly open to the discretion and choice of South Carolina; for she is to judge of her own rights, and to seek satisfaction for her own wrong, in her own way.

But, sir, a third State is of opinion, not only that these laws of impost are constitutional, but that it is the absolute duty of Congress to pass and to maintain such laws; and that, by omitting to pass and maintain them, its constitutional obligations would be grossly disregarded. She relinquished the power of protection, she might allege, and allege truly, herself, and gave it up to Congress, on the faith that Congress would exercise it. If Congress now refuse to exercise it, Congress does, as she may insist, break the condition of the grant, and thus manifestly violate the constitution; and for this violation of the Constitution, she may threaten to secede also. Virginia may secede, and hold the fortresses in the Chesapeake. The Western States may secede, and take to their own use the public lands. Louisiana may secede, and she choose, form a foreign alliance, and hold the mouth of the Mississippi. If one State may secede, ten may do so—twenty three may do so. Sir, as these secessions go on, one after another, what is to constitute the United States?—Whose will be the army? Whose the navy? Who will pay the debts? Who fulfil the public treaties? Who perform the constitutional guarantees? Who govern this District and the Territories? Who retain the public property.

Mr. President, every man must see that these are all questions which can arise only after a revolution. They presuppose the breaking up of the Government. While the constitution lasts, they are repressed; they spring up to annoy and startle us only from its grave.

The constitution does not provide for events which must be preceded by its own destruction. Secession, therefore, since it must bring these consequences with it, is revolutionary. And nullification is equally revolutionary. What is revolution? Why, sir, that is revolution, which overturns, or controls, or successfully resists the existing public authority; that which arrests the exercise of the supreme power; that which introduces new paramount authority into the rule of the State. Now, sir, this is the precise object of nullification. It attempts to supersede the supreme legislative authority. It arrests the arm of the Executive Magistrate. It interrupts the exercise of the accustomed judicial power. Under the name of an ordinance, it declares null and void, within the State, all the revenue laws of the United States.—Is not this revolutionary? Sir, so soon as this ordinance shall be carried into effect, a revolution will have commenced in South Carolina. She will have thrown off the authority to which her citizens have heretofore been subject. She will have declared her own opinions and her own will to be above the laws, and above the power of those who are entrusted with their administration. If she makes good these declarations, she is revolutionized. As to her, it is as distinctly a change of the supreme power, as the American revolution of 1776. That revolution did not subvert Government in all its forms. It did not subvert local laws and municipal administrations. It only threw off the dominion of a Power, claiming to be superior, and to have a right, in many important respects, to exercise legal authority. Thinking this authority to have been usurped or abused, the American colonies, now the United States, bade it defiance, and freed themselves from it by means of a revolution. But that revolution left them with their own municipal laws still, and the forms of local Government. If Carolina now shall effectually resist the laws of Congress, if she shall be her own judge, take her remedy into her own hands, obey the laws of the Union when she pleases, and disobey them when she pleases, she will relieve herself from a paramount power as distinctly as the American colonies did the same thing in 1776. In other words, she will achieve, as to herself, a revolution.

But, sir, while practical nullification in South Carolina would be, as to herself, actual and distinct revolution, its necessary tendency must also be to spread revolution, and to break up the constitution, as to all other States. It strikes a deadly blow at the vital principle of the whole Union. To allow State resistance to the laws of Congress to be rightful and proper, to admit nullification in some States, and yet not expect to see a dismemberment of the entire Government, appears to me the wildest illusion, and the most extravagant folly. The gentleman seems

not conscious of the direction or the rapidity of his own course. The current of his opinions sweeps him along, he knows not whither. To begin with nullification, with the avowed intent, nevertheless, not to proceed to secession, disunion, and general revolution, is as if one were to take the plunge of Niagara, and cry out that he would stop half way down. In the one case, as in the other, the rash adventurer must go to the bottom of the dark abyss below, were it not that that abyss has no discovered bottom.

Nullification, if successful, arrests the power of the law, absolves citizens from their duty, subverts the foundation both of protection and obedience, dispenses with oaths and obligations of allegiance, and elevates another authority to supreme command. Is not this revolution? And it raises to supreme command four and twenty distinct powers, each professing to be under a General Government; and yet each setting its laws at defiance as well as revolution? Sir, the constitution of the United States was received as a whole, and for the whole country. It cannot stand altogether, it cannot stand in parts; and if the laws cannot be executed any where, they cannot long be executed any where. The gentleman very well knows that all duties and imposts must be uniform throughout the country. He knows that we cannot have one rule or one law for South Carolina, and another for other States. He must see, therefore, and does see, every man sees, that the only alternative is a repeal of the laws, throughout the whole Union, or their execution in Carolina as well as elsewhere. And his repeal is demanded because a single State interposes her veto, and threatens resistance! The result of the gentleman's opinions, or rather the very text of his doctrine, is, that no act of Congress can bind all the States, the constitutionality of which is not admitted by all; or, in other words, that no single State is bound, against its own dissent, by a law of impost. This is precisely the evil experienced under the old confederation, and for remedy of which this constitution was adopted. The leading object in establishing this Government, an object forced on the country by the condition of the times, and the absolute necessity of the law, was to give to Congress power to lay and collect imposts without the consent of particular States. The revolutionary debt remained unpaid; the national treasury was bankrupt; the country was destitute of credit. Congress issued its requisitions on the States, and the States neglected them; there was no power of coercion, or war; Congress could not lay imposts, or her taxes, by its own authority; the whole General Government, therefore, was little more than a name. The articles of confederation, as to purposes of revenue and finance, were nearly a dead letter. The country sought to escape from this condition, at once feeble and disgraceful, by constituting a Government which should have power, of itself, to lay duties and taxes, and to pay the public debt; and to provide for the general welfare; and to lay these duties and taxes in all the States, without asking the consent of the State Governments.—This was the very power on which the new constitution was to depend for all its ability to do good; and, without it, it can be no Government, now or at any time.—Ye, sir, it is precisely against this power, so absolutely indispensable to the very being of the Government, that South Carolina directs her ordinance. She attacks the Government in its authority to raise revenue, the very main spring of the whole system; and, if she succeeds, every movement of the system must inevitably cease. It is of no avail that she declares that she does not resist the law as a revenue law, but as a law for protecting manufactures. It is a revenue law; it is the very law by force of which the revenue is collected; if it be arrested in any State, the revenue ceases in that State; in a word, the sole reliance of the Government for the means of maintaining itself and performing its duties.

Mr. President, the alleged right of a State to decide constitutional questions for herself, necessarily leads to force, because other States must have the same right, and because different States will decide differently; and when these questions arise between States, if there be no superior power, they can be decided only by the law of force. On entering into the Union, the people of each State gave up a part of their own power to make laws for themselves, in consideration that, as to common objects, they should have a part in making laws for other States. In other words, the people of all the States agreed to create a common Government, to be conducted by common councils.—Pennsylvania, for example, yielded the right of laying imposts in her own ports, in consideration that the new Government, in which she was to have a share, should possess the power of laying imposts in all the States. If South Carolina now refuses to submit to this power, she breaks the condition on which other States entered into the Union. She partakes of the common councils and therein assists to bind others, while she refuses to be bound herself. It makes no difference in the case whether she does all this without reason or pretext, or whether she sets up as a reason that, in her judgment, the acts complained of are unconstitutional. In the judgment of other States, they are not so. It is nothing to them that she offers some reason or some apology for her conduct, if it be one which they do not admit. It is not to be expected that any State will violate her duty without some plausible pretext. That would be too rash a defiance of the opinion of mankind. But if it be a pretext which lies in her own breast; if it be no more than an opinion which she says she has formed, how can other States be satisfied with this? How can they allow her to be judge of her own obligations? Or, if she may judge of her obligations, may they not judge of their rights also? May not the twenty three enter into an opinion as well as the twenty fourth? And, if it be their right, in their own opinion, as expressed in the common council, to enforce the law against her, how is she to say that her right and her opinion are to be every thing, and their right and their opinion no thing?

To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate.

Ms. MULLIKIN.—The following address was prepared in view of the fact—as intimated in the introduction—that our citizens at large are but partially acquainted with the subject. True; Temperance Societies have been in existence among us for some time—they have accomplished much good—and their officers and members deserve commendation for their exertions. But, in connection with what has been done in other places and can be done here, we have merely made a promising commencement. Proper measures should be taken to arouse the whole community. The friends of the cause should spare no pains or expense in disseminating information in regard to its principles and progress. In the 1st No. of the "American Quarterly Temperance Magazine," which has come to hand within a few days, it is stated, that "millions of Reports, Essays, Addresses, Circulars, &c. have been published, and for the most part, gratuitously circulated among all classes." But this species of effort has been almost unknown among us. I might here suggest the propriety of adopting certain plans which have proved, elsewhere, eminently successful; but, for fear of being accused of some degree of arrogance, I leave the matter to men of more age and influence.

I have liberally availed myself of appropriate documents. This was essential to my purpose. I am principally indebted to the 4th and 5th Reports of the Parent Institution. Could a few hundreds of these reports and some thousands of the smaller circulars be distributed throughout this and the adjacent counties, they would effect incalculable good. Besides the Reports, the minor periodicals have supplied me with several interesting items. Among the authorities consulted in regard to ancient intemperance, may be mentioned, beside the Bible, "Potter's Grecian Antiquities," "Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study of the Scriptures," and "Anthony's Corrected Lempiere," with others of similar character.

I have furnished you with a copy of the Address for publication in compliance with repeated requests, from quarters that deserve respect,—and in the hope that it may be of some advantage. Some recent information has been inserted in a few places; but I have found it almost impossible to keep pace with the constantly increasing prosperity of the cause.

ADDRESS  
Delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church in London, before the Temperance Society of that County, on the 25th day of February, 1833, by the Rev. J. S. BRACKEN, Published at the solicitation of the Board of Officers of the Society.

Mr. President.—The presence of this assembly—in number, character, and influence so worthy the occasion—awakens in my heart many solemn and many pleasing reflections. I feel, however, when I think that an infatigating sin has been spreading, through all our borders, poverty, disease, imbecility of mind, impurity of heart, wickedness of conduct, misery and death. At the same time, I cannot but rejoice that the people have so generally risen up, lamenting the past, improving the present, summoning strength for the future, and evincing a resolution to continue strong exertions, until, by the help of God, the sin shall be subdued and the retributive wrath of labour under a certain difficulty. Doubtless there are many here to whom the history of the Great Temperance Reformation is familiar; while, on the other hand, I have been assured that the subject has never been fully explained to our citizens in a public address, and that, in all probability, the majority of them have not become thoroughly acquainted with it by the more private means of instruction. To attract the attention of the first class, it is desirable that some fresh intelligence and some original views be presented; while, for the benefit of the second, it is indispensable that I make a statement of facts and arguments which, to others, may be true and plain. Under these circumstances, I shall endeavour to pursue a course corresponding with that of "a language of our Saviour"—"brings forth out of his treasure things new and old."

That we may have a general view of the subject and its most important connections, I propose to offer, in the first place, a condensed sketch of the History of Intemperance to follow this by a History of Temperance Societies—and then conclude by presenting and enforcing some motives as may have a tendency to unite the energies of the county in vigorous promotion of the common object.

In tracing the History of Intemperance it is not sufficient, in my humble opinion, that we notice its prevalence within the last few centuries. I am aware that this is the general course; but it appears to me that we shall feel a greater horror of the evil, when we consider it—as it must be considered in truth—as only one of a host of vices and a chief cause of all others, but also as one of the oldest. It is a fact, sir, that Intemperance has been the scourge of our race from the earliest ages. Although alcohol, as a separate substance, was unknown for 5000 years, its effects have caused mourning almost from the beginning of the world.

In the Jewish Scriptures—some of which, as you all know—are the oldest writings extant—we frequently meet with the terms wine-drink—mixed wine, and others of a similar character. Under these denominations may be classed the most of the intoxicating liquors known to the nations of antiquity. It may be of some importance to notice their character.

It appears that the wine was originally distilled, merely for the pleasure of eating the grapes. In after times, it became the custom to express the juice and use it as a drink. Thus, in the vision of Pharaoh's chief butler, he is represented as pressing the clusters of ripe grapes into the cup. This was the first kind of wine. It is probable that no other was in use for several centuries. Then the wine-press was invented, and fermented wine became common. Other fruits than the grape were also employed in the manufacture, such as corn, dates, apples; and thus a variety of wines were produced. Of these, the palm-wine or date wine, was, perhaps, the strongest. This, from the abundance of palm trees in Judea, was very plentiful among the Jews. Some writers suppose that this species is particularly alluded to by the term "strong-drink"; but others consider this a general name referring to all fermented liquors. The "mixed-wine" was an adulteration of the pure wine, by the addition of honey, spices, opium, and other strong drugs. In the Song of Solomon, we read of "spiced wine." This may come under the above general description. It derived a pleasant flavour from frankincense, myrrh, calamus and other spices. In other passages, we meet with the phrase "stronger of wine." This denotes weak wine, such as the labourers drank in the harvest field; or sour wine, similar to that in common use for the table.

The "mixed wine" of the Greeks and Romans was different from that of the Jews. Instead of being stronger than their pure wine, it was much weaker, being diluted by one, two, or three parts of water. The early Greeks were in the habit of mingling warm water with their wine; but the later and more prevalent custom among them and the Romans also, was to render it as cold as possible by the use of ice, which they preserved through the greatest heat of summer. The Persians are said to have been very fond of a mixture of meal and wine.

Who was the inventor of wine cannot be ascertained—neither can the time of its invention. The heathens ascribed the invention sometimes to their gods and sometimes to their heroes. The Jewish Rabbins were of opinion that we owe the "tree of knowledge of good and evil," the fruit of which was prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise. Dr. Lightfoot, one of the ablest biblical expositors of modern times, adopted the same sentiment. And, were we to regard only the evil consequences that have resulted from improper indulgence in the use of the grape, among which is the desire it has created for stronger—and more pernicious drinks, the opinion would not seem improbable. What else has proved so great a curse to man? Were this hypothesis established, the inference would be plausible that wine was known to the Antediluvians; for it could not be reasonable to suppose that they cultivated the grape for more than a thousand years, without thinking of expressing its juice. And, indeed, there are several intimations in their brief history that indicate the demoralizing influence of some cause analogous to intemperance.

The first case on record of an intoxicated man is that of Noah. In the 9th ch. of Genesis, it is related that he "planted a vineyard and drank of the wine and was drunken." His drunkenness, however, in all probability, was accidental. This conclusion is favoured by the general circumstances of the case, and strengthened by the particular fact of there being no account that he was ever again in the same condition. Hence some have supposed that wine owes its origin to Noah—that he was the first who made it and proved its qualities by personal experiment. However this may have been, there can be but little doubt that not a single age has passed by from the time of Noah until now in which intemperance was unknown. And there is no extravagance in the assertion, that the almost total depopulation of the globe by the deluge of water was but a slight calamity in comparison with the destruction that has since been caused by this ever-flowing flood of fire.

The effects of intemperance in the days of old were similar to those witnessed in our own day. It transformed the amiable—the honest, and the wise, into the silly, the sensual, and the sanguinary. And did it not, in thousands of instances, come to a very distinguished result in death? Look at Amnon, the celebrated lyricist. His long hair was graced by the most disgusting conduct. He was at last choked with grape-stone, and died. The memory of his vices was perpetuated by a statue in the citadel of Athens, representing him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance. Look at Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse. So overjoyed was he by learning that one of his tragedies had gained a prize, that "he offered a solemn sacrifice; feasted all his subjects, and drank to such excess as to cause his death. Look, also, at Alexander the great. Peculiarly blessed in natural endowments—in educational advantages—and in all the facilities necessary to the attainment of unbounded power, he made himself master of the world;—then became the slave of his own passions; then murdered, in a drunken revel, the friend to whom he owed the preservation of his life; and then perished himself, leaving the corpse of a rot on the topmost throne of the empire. He, the stern Roman Consul, is said to have hastened his death by intoxication; and Jovian, one of the last of the emperors, is thought to have fallen a victim to the same awful vice. Besides these individual instances, there might be others mentioned in which multitudes were involved in ruin. I will call up to your recollection one or two. The Scythians invaded the dominions of Cyaxares, King of Media, took possession of a part of them and retained it for nearly thirty years. The Median monarch, still being unable to expel them by force of arms, resorted to stratagem. He invited the Scythians to a feast. They came—abandoned themselves to intoxication—proved an easy prey to their foe—and lost at once their dominions and their lives. Again, when the Scythians marched against Rome and threatened it with destruction, unless the citizens would comply with a condition which they would have scorned as long as they had life; Philip, a maid servant, advised and accomplished a successful plan of deliverance. At the head of all the female slaves, in appropriate disguise, she presented herself and her associates to the enemy, as though the matrons and their daughters had indeed obeyed the bidding. A feast was prepared—the Scythians were soon drunk and asleep,—and then the lifted throats of Philip called forth the Roman bands to a triumph.

But it is my desire, sir, to direct attention, more particularly, to the effects of ancient intemperance, as exhibited in the events and descriptions recorded by the historians and moralists of the Bible. And I make no apology for saying that I have diligently collated many passages, in order to arrive at a proper understanding of this part of the subject; and have endeavoured to give such an outline to the effects ascertained as may make some impression upon the audience now, and also subserve our purposes in a subsequent

part of the address.

Among the events alluded to, notice that which occurred in the case of Noah—a disgraceful exposure to the unhallowed mockery of his own son.

Look, also, at the case of Lot. Having been delivered, by the angel of the Lord, from the fiery destruction of the cities of the plain, because of his righteousness, see him twice overcome in his mountain retreat, by the spell of wine, and think, if you can endure the thought, of the unspeakable outrage that followed.

Notice the account of *Nabal*. He had large possessions, and was therefore styled "very great; as some men now are, for no better cause. But, under the influence of intemperance, he was choleric—and spiteful—and foolish—and stupid—and cowardly. He was blessed—witness a beautiful, sensible and amiable wife. By her prudence and address, he was saved from the sword of David, drawn against him in consequence of his unparalleled meanness. When he was really in danger, he knew it not;—"his heart was merry within him for he was very drunken." But when, on becoming sober, he was informed of his past peril, the fright that succeeded was petrifying to his tremulous system;—"his heart died within him and he became as a stone." His end rapidly approached. Another case, sir, is that of *Elah*. He reigned over Israel two years;—and had not been a drunkard he might have reigned longer. But *Zimri*, the "captain of his chariots conspired against him"—thinking, perhaps, that a drunken king might be readily dethroned. A favourable opportunity soon opened the way for the accomplishment of his design. On a certain day, while *Elah* was "drinking himself drunk, in the house of *Arza*, steward of his house in *Tirzah*," *Zimri* went in and smote him—and killed him—and reigned in his stead.

I will mention yet one more case. You remember that "Belshazzar the king made a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and drank wine before the thousand." Then, being doubtless already drunk, he called for the golden and silver vessels which had been brought from "the temple of the house of God which was at Jerusalem" and he "and his princes and his wives and his concubines drank in them." That was insulting Omnipotence. But they went still farther. While they thus decried the sacred chalices of the true and living God, they "praised the gods of gold, and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and of stone." And now hear the strange and solemn history. "In the same hour came forth lightning from a man's hand, and wrote against the chandeliers, upon the plaister of the wall!"—"MENE—MENE—TAKEL—UPHARSIN." "In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain, and Darius the Median took the kingdom."

These, sir, were some of the effects of ancient intemperance as illustrated by Bible narratives. You perceive that they range through various degrees, from the shame of nakedness to the overthrow of an empire.

Let us now observe some more sententious descriptions of the evils occasioned by this hateful vice, furnished in other passages of the sacred writings.

1. *I caused men to disgrace themselves in the streets and highways.* Hence the common expression—"stagger, like a drunken man"—"read to and fro and stagger like a drunken man"—and again, "as a drunken man stagger in his vomit"—and yet once more, in still stronger but suitable terms, "drink ye, and be drunken, and spue, and fall and rise no more."

2. *I made men careless and caused them bodily injury.* Therefore the proverb—"a thorn goeth up into the hand of a drunkard;" implying such a degree of thoughtlessness that he would be as likely to grasp a thorn as a blossom. Hence, also, the following queries and answers. "Who hath sorrow? Who hath sorrow? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wine."

3. *I deceived men, and made them passionate, and frolic.* Thus it is said—"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." "I made men poor." Thus it is said—"He that loveth wine—shall not be rich." And again—"The drunkard shall come to poverty." And again—"Let him drink and forget his poverty;" implying that this is the general course of the poor wretch. First, he drinks—then he becomes poor—and then he continues to drink that he may forget his poverty, as if such a measure would raise him to his original estate, instead of sinking him, as it inevitably must, lower and yet lower.

4. *I make men proud and contentious.* Hence it is said—"Because he transgresseth by wine, he is a proud man, neither keepeth at home, he enlargeth his desire as hell, and is as death and cannot be satisfied."

5. *It was associated with disobedience to parents and was doubtless one of its causes.* Hence the severe regulation in the law of Moses, that a son, whose parents should declare him guilty of drunkenness and other specified vices, should be stoned to death.

7. *It was connected—doubtless here also as a cause—with oppression of the poor.* Hence some were stigmatized by the prophet Amos as brutish and characterized as those "which oppress the poor, which crush the needy, which say to their masters—Bring, and let us drink." 8. *I made men disobedient to God.* Therefore the prophet Isaiah complained that when the Lord had called the people to self abasement, they acted in a way precisely the opposite of that commanded, saying—"Let us eat and drink for tomorrow we die."

9. *I induced men to make a mockery of the people of God.* Hence the Psalmist says—"I was the song of the drunkards."

10. *It induced men to yield to bribery.* Hence they who were "mighty to drink wine and men of strength to mingle strong drink" were designated as those "which justified the wicked for a reward and took away the righteousness of the righteous from him."

Finally—"I sent men to hell." Hence it is said—"Therefore shall both measure, which oppresseth the poor, which crusheth the needy, and their glory and their multitude and their pomp, and he that rejecteth shall descend into it."

Here, sir, you have some additional effects of ancient intemperance, and you will readily acknowledge that they correspond, if not fully, yet in a very melancholy degree with the consequences of the same sin in modern times.

To what extent the excessive use of intoxicating liquors prevailed among the mass of the people, in olden times, I am but partially prepared to say. There are no statistical records; or if there be any, I am ignorant of them: We have already seen that some of the most distinguished men in history owed their ruin to intemperance. Many other names might be added, such as—*Bechylus*, an ancient poet—*Erasmus of Britain*, among kings—*and* *Thiberius*, *Trujana* and *Veturia* of the Roman Emperors. Of *Thiberius*, it was said, "Sence, that he never was intoxicated but once, since all his life"—the explanation of which is, that from the time he took to drink to the time of his death, he was never sober. Mark

Antony is reputed to have been the greatest drunkard in the Roman Empire; and to have written "a book in praise of drunkenness." Marcus, the son of Cicero, was such an abandoned inebriate, that according to Pliny, he appeared desirous of rivaling or excelling even Antony. From these conspicuous cases—naturally—we would be justified in the inference that intemperance prevailed to an awful extent among the populace; for they generally follow patrician example. The same inference may be drawn from their mythology. Several of their gods and demi-gods—such as *Bacchus* and *Silenus*—were nothing more than personifications of drunkenness. Indeed, we know that drunkenness was a part of the religion. The very name of *Bacchus* was derived from the opinion that "they were obliged, in duty to the gods, to be drunk." And the manner in which they celebrated their almost innumerable festivals—particularly the *Bacchanalia*—affords the most mournful evidence that the vice was general, in its lowest degrees and most loathsome associations. Men and women, like bands of furies, "ran about the hills" with shameful gestures and frantic exclamations; and indulged, according to St. Peter's description of Gentile corruption, in every "excess of riot." Their entertainments were likewise disgraced. "Drink, or begone" were the alternatives of the guests. It was customary to drink to gods and friends; frequently a brimming cup for every letter in the name. *Drinking-matches* were common. In one instance, thirty persons died on the spot; striving for the prize, and soon after, six more in their tents. These facts exhibit a most deplorable state of society; and this existed among many people. Not only the Greeks and Romans, but the Egyptians, Scythians, Persians, Parthians and Germans were all addicted to drunkenness. Of the inhabitants of a town in Sicily, it was said—"The people of *Leontini* are always at their cups;"—and the Lesbians were sunk so low that their name became a proverb indicative of the vilest dissipation.

From the general tenor of history there can be no doubt that the prosperity of ancient states was materially injured by the prevalent intemperance in the use of stimulating drinks. This, in all probability, was one of the principal causes of their decline and ruin. Nearly all the founders of great empires were remarkable rather for hardihood and austerity than licentious devotion to sensual gratifications of any kind. And, as long as the severer virtues were perpetuated among the mass of any people, so long their government flourished; but, as soon as these virtues were succeeded by the unchecked reign of the baser animal desires and the pursuit in particular of inebriating pleasures, so soon the public weal began to decline; and, as long as these vices prevailed, it continued to decline, until some mightier race, fresh from nature's unlighted solitudes, rushed forth, with unimpaired vigour and unsolden bravery, and established themselves, with scarcely a struggle, amidst the splendid memorials of refinement, opulence and power—all lost to their original possessors by the enervating and debasing influence of gross luxurious indulgence.

I come now, sir, to the consideration of a part of the subject more immediately connected, if not with the interests with the constitution of our society. I allude to modern intemperance—with reference chiefly to the introduction and use of distilled spirits.

It is stated in the Appendix to the 4th Report of the American Temperance Society—that the time is not specified—that alcohol was discovered by a Mohammedan Alchemist. I know not upon what authority the declaration rests. The discovery has been attributed, among others, to *Arnau*, a physician, of *Villevue*, in *Provence*; who flourished about the middle of the 13th century. But, let the question of its origin be decided as it may, *Arnau* was certainly acquainted with alcohol, and well understood some of its qualities, although he was greatly deceived in regard to others.—From his knowledge of it, however, the invention must be referred back nearly six hundred years at least. It is said that "the first ardent spirit known in Europe was made from grapes;"—and that "the Genoese afterwards prepared it from grain, and sold it in small bottles, at a very high price, under the name of *aque vite*, or the *water of life*." At the close of the 15th century, it was introduced as a medicine, in *Italy* and *Spain*. A Spanish physician is said to have been the first who employed it in this way. For about three centuries, it was applied to no other purpose, and was sold only by the *apothecary*—it seems that "a liquor termed *aque vite* was known in *Ireland*, in the reign of *Henry VIII.*, who decreed that there should be but one maker of it in any borough or town." This is supposed to have been brandy. "In 1556, an act of parliament was passed at *Drogheda*, against distilling it at all; it being described, in the language of the act, as a drink not profitable to be daily drunken and used."

Would it not be well for more modern legislators to imitate the example of this Irish Parliament?

In the reign of *William and Mary*, an act was very unwisely passed in *England*, "for the encouragement of distillation." Deplorable effects were immediately witnessed; and the government had to resort to counteracting measures. A long interval occurred before they proved successful. During this time, in the language of *Dr. Stoll*, "such a showy degree of profligacy prevailed, that the distillers of this poisonous compound (gin) set up painted boards in public, inviting the people to be drunk for the small expense of a penny, assuring them that they might be dead drunk for two pence, and have straw to lie on till they recovered, for nothing." Notwithstanding such melancholy experience of the impropriety of encouraging the use of ardent spirit, the "restrictions that had been imposed on the sale of gin" were removed in 1827—and in the two succeeding years the consumption is said to have increased "twelve millions of gallons." The demand has become greater and greater, until, according to a recent statement, the quantity of distilled spirits consumed annually in *Great Britain*, amounts to 40,000,000 of gallons.

But we have a warmer interest in the history of intemperance in our own country; and to this branch of the subject I now invite your attention.

It appears that distilled spirits did not come into general use in this country until after the Revolution. During the Revolution, they were furnished to the soldiers by the government;—but, had as much been known then, as is now almost universally admitted to be true, and had government withheld, instead of proffering, these liquors, the toils of our illustrious forefathers might have been more easily endured, and their victories have cost less time—less treasure—and less blood. I am far from designing by this to attach the slightest discredit to their character. I should blush could I think that any man has a greater veneration for their memory than my own heart feels;—or that any man prizes more highly than I the inestimable birth-right of Liberty, which, under God, they so gloriously won for us;—but I made the observation merely to impress upon your minds this conceded fact—that even

among the events alluded to, notice that which occurred in the case of Noah—a disgraceful exposure to the unhallowed mockery of his own son.

Look, also, at the case of Lot. Having been delivered, by the angel of the Lord, from the fiery destruction of the cities of the plain, because of his righteousness, see him twice overcome in his mountain retreat, by the spell of wine, and think, if you can endure the thought, of the unspeakable outrage that followed.

Notice the account of *Nabal*. He had large possessions, and was therefore styled "very great; as some men now are, for no better cause. But, under the influence of intemperance, he was choleric—and spiteful—and foolish—and stupid—and cowardly. He was blessed—witness a beautiful, sensible and amiable wife. By her prudence and address, he was saved from the sword of David, drawn against him in consequence of his unparalleled meanness. When he was really in danger, he knew it not;—"his heart was merry within him for he was very drunken." But when, on becoming sober, he was informed of his past peril, the fright that succeeded was petrifying to his tremulous system;—"his heart died within him and he became as a stone." His end rapidly approached. Another case, sir, is that of *Elah*. He reigned over Israel two years;—and had not been a drunkard he might have reigned longer. But *Zimri*, the "captain of his chariots conspired against him"—thinking, perhaps, that a drunken king might be readily dethroned. A favourable opportunity soon opened the way for the accomplishment of his design. On a certain day, while *Elah* was "drinking himself drunk, in the house of *Arza*, steward of his house in *Tirzah*," *Zimri* went in and smote him—and killed him—and reigned in his stead.

I will mention yet one more case. You remember that "Belshazzar the king made a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and drank wine before the thousand." Then, being doubtless already drunk, he called for the golden and silver vessels which had been brought from "the temple of the house of God which was at Jerusalem" and he "and his princes and his wives and his concubines drank in them." That was insulting Omnipotence. But they went still farther. While they thus decried the sacred chalices of the true and living God, they "praised the gods of gold, and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and of stone." And now hear the strange and solemn history. "In the same hour came forth lightning from a man's hand, and wrote against the chandeliers, upon the plaister of the wall!"—"MENE—MENE—TAKEL—UPHARSIN." "In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain, and Darius the Median took the kingdom."

These, sir, were some of the effects of ancient intemperance as illustrated by Bible narratives. You perceive that they range through various degrees, from the shame of nakedness to the overthrow of an empire.

Let us now observe some more sententious descriptions of the evils occasioned by this hateful vice, furnished in other passages of the sacred writings.

1. *I caused men to disgrace themselves in the streets and highways.* Hence the common expression—"stagger, like a drunken man"—"read to and fro and stagger like a drunken man"—and again, "as a drunken man stagger in his vomit"—and yet once more, in still stronger but suitable terms, "drink ye, and be drunken, and spue, and fall and rise no more."

2. *I made men careless and caused them bodily injury.* Therefore the proverb—"a thorn goeth up into the hand of a drunkard;" implying such a degree of thoughtlessness that he would be as likely to grasp a thorn as a blossom. Hence, also, the following queries and answers. "Who hath sorrow? Who hath sorrow? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wine."

3. *I deceived men, and made them passionate, and frolic.* Thus it is said—"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." "I made men poor." Thus it is said—"He that loveth wine—shall not be rich." And again—"The drunkard shall come to poverty." And again—"Let him drink and forget his poverty;" implying that this is the general course of the poor wretch. First, he drinks—then he becomes poor—and then he continues to drink that he may forget his poverty, as if such a measure would raise him to his original estate, instead of sinking him, as it inevitably must, lower and yet lower.

4. *I make men proud and contentious.* Hence it is said—"Because he transgresseth by wine, he is a proud man, neither keepeth at home, he enlargeth his desire as hell, and is as death and cannot be satisfied."

5. *It was associated with disobedience to parents and was doubtless one of its causes.* Hence the severe regulation in the law of Moses, that a son, whose parents should declare him guilty of drunkenness and other specified vices, should be stoned to death.

7. *It was connected—doubtless here also as a cause—with oppression of the poor.* Hence some were stigmatized by the prophet Amos as brutish and characterized as those "which oppress the poor, which crush the needy, which say to their masters—Bring, and let us drink." 8. *I made men disobedient to God.* Therefore the prophet Isaiah complained that when the Lord had called the people to self abasement, they acted in a way precisely the opposite of that commanded, saying—"Let us eat and drink for tomorrow we die."

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**MORE NEW GOODS.**

**DOSE & SPENCER** have just received an additional supply of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS,** consisting in part of CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours, CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c. Together with a general assortment of **DOMESTIC GOODS,** such as white and brown Shirtings, handsome Plaid and Striped Domestic, Cotton Yarn, &c. Also a fresh supply of **GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.** All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Linseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c. dec 8

**NOTICE**

**IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, P. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

**JAMES PARROTT, WM. H. GROOM, SAMUEL T. KENNARD, SAM'L ROBERTS.** Feb. 9th, 1833—Feb 12

**JUST received** and for sale at the Drug Store of **SAMUEL W. SPENCER.** A FRESH SUPPLY OF **MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.**

AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Marjoline, Emetine, Stricnine, Corrine, Piperine, Oil Cucubs Solidified Copiva, Oil of Castoradin, Denarcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodyne, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of **PATENT MEDICINES** and **GLASS,** of all sizes, 8, 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c. Also—A quantity of **FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,** put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, Dec 18

**A Saddle, Bridle and Martingale** WERE lost on the 27th of January, between Easton and Perry Hall. A suitable reward will be given for their return to Mrs. ROBERTS, at Perry Hall

Feb 26 3w

**NOTICE**

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

"**MARYLAND ECLIPSE,**" will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centerville. Competent Judges have pronounced him, superior to few, if any horses in this country. He has fine size and great beauty, particular however of his stock, size and perior manes will be hereafter given at full length. Jan 22

**350 NEGROES WANTED.** I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market. All communications promptly attended to. Apply to **JOHN BUSK,** at his Agency of office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Ausguth st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front. **JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.** Baltimore. may 29

**GARDEN SEEDS.** **T. H. DAWSON & SON** HAVE received their supply of **GARDEN SEEDS,** amongst which is an assortment raised and put up by the United Society of Shakers in Massachusetts, of choice quality and in high repute. March 5

**THE CELEBRATED HORSE** **RED ROVER,** IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring at Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows, to wit: Six Dollars the spring chance, Twelve Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents each to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and paroled with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money. RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand fully will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful stallion, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by Judges. Red Rover it is believed possesses more of the Medley blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, will appear. Red Rover is now in Easton, and will remain here until the 20th inst. at which time he will commence his season. For stands, time of standing, pedigree, certificates, progeny, &c. see hand bills and Turf Register. **J. M. FAULKNER.** March 19

**MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.**

**DURING** the session of the Legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. same evening. Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, arrive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'clock P. M. Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three dollars. N. B. Persons wishing to go direct to Baltimore, will find comfortable accommodations on board the Queenstown mail packet, which leaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival of the mail from Easton. Jan 5

**REMOVAL.**

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

**MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE**

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

**FANCY AND WINDSOR**

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship, **FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,** of the most approved and fashionable patterns. Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions. N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. aug 25 1year

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

**Coach, Gig, and Harness MAKING.** THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouch, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggee, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash. They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their strict attention and perseverance to merit a continuance of the patronage of a generous public. They wish to take two apprentices of good moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch of Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach smithing. The public's obt. servts. **JAS. P. ANDERSON & CO** N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessity of collecting close to meet our demands. J. P. A. & Co. The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above six times. Feb 12 6w (G)

**BOARDING.** THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public. **CALEB BROWN.** N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and conduct. Jan 22 G

**\$50 REWARD.** **RUNAWAY** from the Subscriber on Thursday 27th December, 1832, a negro boy named **ENNALLS,** but has since changed his name to **HARRISON,** about 18 years old, five feet four or five inches high, of somewhat yellow complexion, and rather a rolling walk—his eyes lashed curl very much. Ennalls went by water out of Choptank this year. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro so that I get him again. **HENRIETTA RICHARDSON,** Near New Market, Dorchester County, Md. Feb 26

**WANTED,**

**AN APPRENTICE** to the Saddlery and Harness making business—a youth between the age of 14 and 16 would be preferred—he must be of good character, steady and industrious. Apply to **WM. W. HIGGINS.** Feb 26

**REMOVAL.**

**B. J. & E. J. SANDERS,** RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors north of Pratt Street) where they will continue the **GROCERY and COUNTRY PRODUCE BUSINESS,** wholesale and retail. They invite dealers generally to call and give them a trial. Constantly on hand the best Family Flour, and other qualities. The highest price given for muskrat and other furs. Baltimore, 20th Feb. 1833—Feb 26 Gt

**JOHN J. HARROD,** PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 172, MARKET STREET, Baltimore, Has constantly on hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **BOOKS** and **STATIONERY** which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances. Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant. The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume. The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition. The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo. Drs. Mosheim, Coyle and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes. Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Crendences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity. The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a view of Binding. Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart. The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline. Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture Promises. Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition. Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs. Pool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley. Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts. Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge. 150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c. The Academic Reader, a very popular School class Book. The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant popular weekly Religious paper. The third volume is now publishing.—This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and other writers. **JOHN J. HARROD,** Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper—which contains many new, important and highly interesting views of the Christian Church—by the Reverend James R. Williams. —ON HAND—Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted. Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other **BLANK BOOKS,** in a great variety. Custom Blanks, in their variety. Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted. Penknives, Razors, red Tape and Lasts, Post Folios—Altogether extra and fine. English and American Lead Pencils, assorted. Water-colors, Black and assorted colors. —Also on hand, A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical **BOOKS,** in great variety. Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted, Super Royal and Medium Printing PAPER, assorted qualities. Ironmongers and Grocers Wrapping PAPER. Blue and White and White Bonnet Bonnets. All sizes and varieties of **BLANK BOOKS,** made to pattern. Feb 16 13w

**400 Acres of Land for Sale.** I WILL sell, at private sale, **FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,** situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; has a Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair.—Fish and Fowl in tolerable quantities.—A further description is deemed unnecessary.—Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber. **PETER WEBB** oct. 4 1f

**A RUNAWAY.** **WAS COMMITTED** to the jail of Harford county, on the 7th day of February inst. a dark mulatto boy, who called himself George when committed, but now says his name is John, and that he belongs to Governor George Howard of Anne Arundel county. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 20 years of age; has a large scar on the under side of his left wrist, occasioned by a burn; a large scar on his right thumb, occasioned by a cut from a knife; also a small scar over his left eye; had on when committed, a pair of roundabout and drab pantaloons, light vest, a pair of J. J. Hutton shoes, old fur hat. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. **JOSHUA GUYTON, Sheriff H. Co.** Feb. 14th, 1833—26 4f

**THE EDITORS** of the Republican, Baltimore, Globe, Washington, and Whig, Easton; are requested to publish the above tawant and send bill to J. G.

**Dr. SCUDDER'S**

**CELEBRATED EYE WATER** For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes. THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant trade mecum to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afflicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water—and the cures effected by it, have been so forth as to warrant beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use. Prepared by **Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,** Oculist and Inserter of Artificial Human Eyes, City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c. dec 22

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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—No. 46.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1833.

WHOLE No. 254

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
**TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.**  
(During the Session of Congress.)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue  
of the year—  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

**THE TERMS**  
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
payable half yearly in advance.  
No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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

**JOHN RECONERIN,**  
CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers  
and the public, that he has just received  
his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS in  
his line, which is prepared to manufacture  
at the shortest notice, into furniture of all de-  
scriptions, which he will warrant will be as  
good, and will be sold as low, as they can be  
purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He  
invites the public to call at his WARE ROOM,  
where he has now on hand some MAHOGANY  
SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES,  
BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose  
of very low.

Who earnestly requests those of his  
friends whose accounts have been long stand-  
ing, to call without delay and settle, as they  
must know it is impossible for him to carry on  
his business to advantage, without, at least, a  
little cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that  
he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who  
will execute any business in his line with neat-  
ness and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at  
the shortest notice.

Two apprentices of good moral habits from  
14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn  
the above business.  
Feb 28

**A CARD.**

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my for-  
mer Advertisement, will copy mine, and  
discontinue the others.  
Oct 9

**ADVENTURERS ATTEND!**  
MURRA FOR SYLVESTER

On last Thursday, we had the pleasure of  
selling to one of our patrons, (a gentleman of  
Baltimore) the Capital Prize of  
5,000 DOLLARS,  
in the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery,  
Class No. 6.

**JOHN TRIUMPHANT!**  
In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class  
No. 5—Drawn one week since, we sold the  
Capital Prize of

3,339 DOLLARS,  
To a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.  
Also, in the New York Consolidated Lottery,  
Class No. 9, drawn Feb. 6th, we sold Com-  
bination 14 61 56 \$1000  
" 14 31 62 " 1000  
Making 4 Grand Capital Prizes sold in the  
course of two weeks.

**NEW YORK LOTTERY.**  
Class No. 5—to be drawn April 8d, 1833.—  
Sixty six number Lottery, 10 drawn ballots.  
SPENDID CAPITALS

\$40,000, 10,000, 5,100, 3,000, 2 of 1,000, &c.  
Tickets \$10, Lowest prize \$12  
**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,**  
Class No. 6—to be drawn at Baltimore, on  
Saturday, March 30, 1833.

\$20,000, Highest Prize.  
20,000, 6,000, 2,500, 1,270, 10 of 1,000, 100,  
of 500, &c.  
Tickets \$4, shares in proportion.

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

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

\*For capital prizes, orders from the coun-  
try must be addressed to  
**S. J. SYLVESTER,**  
mar 2 Baltimore, Md.

**For Annapolis and Easton.**

The Steam Boat **MAR-  
RYLAND** will leave Bal-  
timore on Friday morning  
the 1st March, at seven  
o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf,  
for Annapolis and Easton, by Castle Haven,  
and return next day, leaving Easton at seven  
o'clock, for Castle Haven and Annapolis.

She will make a trip once a week to the  
Eastern Shore, until further notice.  
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner  
or owners.  
**LEML. G. TAYLOR.**  
P. S. Monday at seven o'clock for Annapo-  
lis Feb 28

**SHANNONDALE**

This full blood horse, being  
in fine stud condition, will stand in  
Talbot county the ensuing season,  
which will commence on Tues-  
day, 30th of March, instant, on which day he  
will be in Easton.

**TERMS—**  
\$5 the Spring's chance; \$12 to ensure; and  
\$3 the single leap.  
Particulars will be given in future ad-  
vertisements.  
**JAMES BARTLETT.**  
March 16

**WANTED,**

**AN APPRENTICE** to the Saddlery and  
Harness making business—a youth between  
the age of 14 and 16 would be preferred—he  
must be of good character, steady and industri-  
ous. Apply to  
**WM. W. HIGGINS.**  
Feb 28

## ADDRESS

Delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church in  
Easton, before the Temperance Society of  
Talbot County, on the 26th day of February,  
1833, by the Rev. THOMAS H. STOCKTON,  
Published at the solicitation of the Board of  
Officers of the Society.

(Concluded.)  
In pursuance of the plan proposed in the  
commencement, I now proceed to the history  
of Temperance Societies. I trust, sir, that this  
will be regarded with special attention and  
interest; and hope that it will prove satisfac-  
tory.

It is said that the first Temperance Society,  
founded on the principle of entire abstinence,  
was formed at Moreau, in Saratoga county,  
New York, in the year 1808. All, or nearly  
all of its original members are said to be still  
living and to have remained faithful to their  
pledge. About the same time, another was  
organized at Kingsborough, Montgomery Co.  
in the same State. On the 5th day of Febru-  
ary, 1813, "the Massachusetts Society for the  
Suppression of Intemperance" was established  
in Boston. These Societies, however, were  
not very extensively useful. The two first al-  
luded to, appear to have had no farther aim  
than the improvement of their respective neigh-  
borhoods; and the last was based upon com-  
paratively inefficient principles. Its declared  
object was "to discountenance and suppress  
the too free use of ardent spirits, and its kind-  
red vices, profaneness and gaming; and to  
encourage and promote temperance and gen-  
eral morality." Such half way measures  
could not be other than unavailing. There are  
no alternatives but these two;—total abstin-  
ence—or prevailing intemperance. This  
Society declined year after year, and would  
doubtless have come to naught ere this, had  
it not at last adopted the great principle.

All these, however, were merely prepara-  
tory movements; introductory to a new and  
more powerful association. They may not  
have been intended as such, by man. Per-  
haps no man then foresaw the precise charac-  
ter of the organization that was destined to  
accomplish the glorious reform that has since  
been witnessed. But there can be no reason-  
able doubt that Divine Providence had long  
been training the minds of his people for the  
fulfillment of his purposes; & the time having at  
length arrived for the completion of his plans,  
the inspiration of his Spirit prompted the for-  
mation of "The American Temperance Soci-  
ety."

At "a meeting of a few individuals," the  
following question was proposed:—"What shall  
be done to banish intemperance from the United  
States?" After prayer and consultation, it  
was determined to form the society just men-  
tioned. Its "grand principle" was to be, in the  
language of one of its Reports, "abstinence  
from strong drink; and its object, by light and  
love, to change the habits of the nation, with  
regard to the use of intoxicating liquors." On  
the 10th of January, 1826, a larger meeting,  
composed of Christians of various denomina-  
tions, was held in Boston, at which two resolu-  
tions were passed;—one to make "more sys-  
tematic and vigorous efforts";—and the other  
to employ an efficient agent. "A committee  
was then appointed to prepare a Constitution,"  
which was presented and adopted at an ad-  
joined meeting, February 15th. "Sixteen  
persons were then selected from different  
churches, to compose the Society. Subse-  
quently, eighty four more were chosen. "From  
the northern and middle States," making the  
whole number one hundred;—and then an ad-  
dress to the public was issued by the Execu-  
tive Committee.

And now, sir, let us see how the Lord blessed  
them. Their first object was to secure a  
support for their excellent Secretary; that he  
might devote himself diligently to the cause;  
open private correspondence with Ministers of  
the Gospel, Physicians and others; make pub-  
lic communications by printed essays and oral  
addresses; and use every proper means to  
promote the great end. They were success-  
ful. The Rev. Dr. Edwards was sustained in  
the place; and well he fulfilled his appoint-  
ed duties.

In April, of this same year, "The National  
Philanthropist," a weekly temperance news-  
paper, was commenced in Boston, with this  
true and appropriate motto:—"Temperate  
drinking is the downhill road to intemper-  
ance." Various other publications were cir-  
culated the same year and exerted a salutary  
influence; and a large "association of heads of  
families and young men was formed in An-  
dover."

The next thing peculiarly desirable was,  
to acquire a fund sufficient to maintain a per-  
manent agent. In this, also, they succeeded.  
The aggregate sum subscribed at three meet-  
ings, held for the purpose, in Boston, was  
more than \$5,400. Four other towns contributed  
upwards of \$2000 more. This was in 1827.

The Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt was then ap-  
pointed agent, and visited various places in  
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,  
New York and Pennsylvania. In September,  
the Secretary made a similar tour. During  
the year many powerful sermons and address-  
es were published, by persons who will long  
be held in grateful remembrance. Among  
them may be mentioned the names of Kittidge,  
Mussey, Palfrey and Beecher.

About the same time, abundant testimony  
flowed in from every quarter, expressive of  
public opinion; and highly encouraging to all  
engaged in the work. Three Medical Soci-  
eties, several Ecclesiastical Bodies, and many  
individuals connected with the great practical  
operations of the day, contributed facts and  
avowed sentiments corroborating the truth  
that the use of ardent spirit is destructive to  
the morals, health and prosperity of the com-  
munity. Temperance Societies multiplied;  
and many agents journeyed, in different direc-  
tions, uniting the energies of the people, wher-  
ever they went, in extension of the blessed  
work.

At the end of the year, 1828, there were  
232 Societies, in 17 of the States. One of these  
was in Maryland. Among them, were several  
State Societies. Besides these, a Society had  
been established in Lower Canada.

In 1829, there were reported 1000 Societies  
—eleven of them State Societies—and more  
than 100,000 members. In Upper Canada,  
also, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so-  
cieties were organized. In this year the cause  
became known in Europe. The first trans-  
atlantic Society was formed in Ireland. Before  
the year closed, they had numerous Societies  
in Ireland and Scotland, embracing more  
than 14,000 members. In England, also, the sub-  
ject excited great attention and called forth  
noble efforts.

The Report of May, 1831, exhibited more  
than 2900 Societies, and upwards of 170,000  
members, in the United States and their Ter-

ritories. A subsequent estimate showed more  
than 3000 Societies, and more than 200,000  
members.

Still the cause continued to spread, and ac-  
cording to the last Report, published nearly a  
year ago, there were then more than 4000 So-  
cieties, and rising of 500,000 members. In  
the State of New York alone, there were more  
than 200,000 members. Upwards of 50,000  
were added the previous year; and it was as-  
serted that their additional members averaged  
1000 a day!

Besides all this, it may be well to mention,  
in illustration of the progress of Temperance  
in foreign countries, that there were more than  
100,000 members in G. Britain. Societies have  
also been established in Sweden—in various  
parts of Africa—and in many of the S. Sea Is-  
lands. Let it be remembered, too, that the  
last Report of the Parent institution is now  
nearly a year old. Doubtless, since its publi-  
cation, many old Societies have more than  
doubled their members, and that new Societies  
have sprung up in a thousand places. Re-  
cent accounts mention the establishment of the  
cause in Germany and Switzerland.

And now, sir, with great pleasure, I invite  
your attention to a brief consideration of some  
of the benefits which have already resulted  
from the operation of Temperance Societies.

They have turned the thoughts of the com-  
munity to a subject of vital importance, which  
was before but very imperfectly understood.  
The influence of intemperance on particular  
neighborhoods was partially known; but the  
people were not fully apprised of the degree  
and extent of the ruin. Since the origin of the  
Temperance reformation, however, an im-  
mense fund of information has been collected,  
and distributed in a thousand ways. In our  
own country, there are at least 18 periodicals  
devoted entirely or principally to the cause;  
and the most valuable intelligence connected  
with it, is circulated by nearly all classes of  
newspapers. The first No. of a Quarterly  
Magazine, designed exclusively for the pro-  
motion of Temperance, has recently been issued.  
Two monthly Journals have been commenced  
in London for the same purpose; and Ireland  
and Scotland have each a similar publication.  
Besides these, I cannot forget to name with  
special commendation, the 4th and 5th Re-  
ports of the American Society. They are in-  
valuable. "To them I am principally indebted  
for the abstract I have the honor of submit-  
ting to you this morning. "Of the 4th Report  
10,000 copies have been printed. It has been  
circulated," says the 5th, "in various parts of  
the United States, and copies have been sent  
to Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia;  
to Mexico and South America; to England,  
Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia,  
Germany, Malta, Palestine, Turkey, Bombay,  
Ceylon, Burmah, China, Liberia, and the  
Sandwich Islands; and the Committee have  
abundant assurances that it has been produc-  
tive of great good." All this may be con-  
cluded by the statement that there has been put  
into circulation, in this and other countries,  
circulars, essays, sermons, tracts, addresses,  
&c., by millions. In the State of New York,  
400,000 circulars have been distributed, and  
of the "Temperance Recorder," a newspaper  
published in Albany, there have been issued  
in one year, 728,000 copies.

And now, for a summary view of the practi-  
cal influence of this multiplicity and diversity  
of effort, bear the following quotation from  
the 5th Report:—"From the best information  
which the Committee have been able to obtain,  
they are led to conclude that more than 1,500,  
000 people in the United States now abstain  
from the use of ardent spirit, and from the fur-  
nishing of it for the use of others; that there  
are more than 4000 Temperance Societies,  
embracing more than 500,000 members; that  
more than 1500 distilleries have been stopped;  
more than 4000 merchants ceased to traffic in  
the poison, and more than 4,500 drunkards  
ceased to use intoxicating drinks." More than  
20,000 persons are now sober, who had not been  
so before; and the temperance reformation, would have  
been so; and that 20,000 families are now in  
ease and comfort, with not a drunkard in  
them; or one who is becoming a drunkard,  
who would otherwise have been in poverty,  
or cursed with a drunken inmate; that 50,000  
children are saved from the blasting influence  
of drunk parents; and 200,000 from that pa-  
rental influence which tended to make them  
drunkards."

But there are further details of importance.  
The Secretary of War has established these  
regulations: 1. "Hereafter no ardent spirits  
will be issued to troops of the United States,  
as a component part of the ration, nor shall  
any commutation therefor be paid to them. 2  
No ardent spirits will be introduced into any  
fort, camp, or garrison of the United States,  
nor sold by any sutler to the troops. Nor will  
any permit be granted for the purchase of  
ardent spirits." Sugar, coffee and rice are  
proposed as substitutes. The Secretary of  
the Navy has ordered that six cents a day be  
allowed every man belonging to U. S. vessels,  
who will relinquish his grog ration. Several  
hundreds have already availed themselves of  
the offer. Among the sailors in merchantmen,  
also, the reformation is cheering. More than  
500 vessels are said to be now sailing with no  
ardent spirits aboard. In consequence of the  
greater safety resulting from this fact, Insur-  
ance Offices, in such instances, have deducted  
5 per cent. from the rate of insurance.

Again—a vast amount of money has been  
saved. In a town in Vermont, in one year,  
\$8000 were saved by individuals in one year,  
by abstinance from ardent spirits. The same  
year, \$100,000 were saved in New Hampshire,  
in the same way. And in New York, as at-  
tested by a Committee of the State Society, there  
was a saving, in the year, of \$2,000,000 mere-  
ly in the cost of the spirits, and the Chairman  
of the Committee expressed his belief that  
the whole saving was \$6,250,000. The money that  
might be saved, were the traffic universally aban-  
doned can scarcely be named without caus-  
ing incredulity. It has been estimated by  
B. F. Butler, Esq. of Albany, "that the State  
of New York would gain \$18,000,000 a  
year, and the United States \$140,000,000."

Again—a vast amount of sickness has been  
prevented. A distinguished physician of Mas-  
sachusetts reports that there was not half as  
much sickness in his vicinity after the people  
relinquished the use of ardent spirits as had  
been before; and he further asserts his belief  
that were they used no more, nearly half the  
diseases of our country would be prevented.  
His testimony is not isolated, it is confirmed  
by the opinions of thousands.

Further still—many lives have been pro-  
longed. In a certain town in New Hampshire,  
the year after the formation of a Temperance  
Society, only one tenth as much liquor was  
sold as had been the year before. And during  
that year, the number of deaths under 40 years

of age decreased nearly one half. And had  
every town in the Union acted in the same  
way and experienced a corresponding re-  
sult, more than 70,000 lives would have been  
saved. Indeed, thousands have been spared.

And yet once more and better than all—  
"The Gospel has received a new impulse. Win-  
ner Temperance Societies have flourished,  
religion has revived and prospered. Many  
churches have been purified. I have seen it  
stated that 80 Congregational churches in  
Massachusetts had not a member who deals  
in ardent spirits. This was long since. Per-  
haps a thousand churches are now in the same  
blessed condition. But besides this cleansing  
of the house of God, most glorious revivals  
have broken out, in all directions, among the  
members of Temperance Societies, and multi-  
tudes of them have made profession of reli-  
gion and cast in their lot with the people of  
God. Thus 30 in one case, 20 in another,  
and 400 in another are said to have commu-  
nicated a pious life, after embracing the cause  
of temperance—and not one else. The instances  
are not only striking, but are very nu-  
merous, in which Temperance has proved the  
handmaid to piety. Therefore it is said  
in the 5th report—"There is reason to be-  
lieve that thousands and tens of thou-  
sands are members of Christian churches, and  
rejoicing in hope of the glory of God, who had  
they continued to drink, had now been with-  
out hope and without God in the world."

These are some of the benefits flowing from  
Temperance Societies. Doubtless many others  
might be named; but I have already de-  
tailed you long, and have yet much to com-  
municate. I will therefore conclude this  
branch of the subject also by some general re-  
marks and then hasten to the third and last  
part of the plan.

Prior to the origin of Temperance Societies,  
such individuals as were enlightened in regard  
to the great destruction of happiness and life  
by the use of intoxicating drinks, were sorely  
distressed. The following inquiries were nat-  
urally forced upon their minds:—What shall  
be done? What can be done? Can anything  
be done? Must we see the unparalleled desola-  
tion spreading wider and wider, as long as  
we live? Shall we die with the fear oppress-  
ing our soul that future generations shall suf-  
fer a thousand fold more than the past, and  
our whole race ultimately wither and perish  
under the blasting curse? Had there been no  
Bible, sir, there had been no hope. There  
was nothing in human nature—abstractly con-  
sidered—to warrant the anticipation of even  
a check to the evil much less its entire abun-  
gation. It continued to increase—it increas-  
ed with terrific rapidity—it far outstripped all  
others—and surpassed, in its appalling influ-  
ence of misery and death, all elemental dis-  
temperaments and convulsions and all the hor-  
rors of human warfare. In view of human  
agency alone, it was impossible to prescribe  
or imagine a limit to its ravages. But, thank  
God the Bible was in our midst; and the  
truth of its open pages proved sufficient to the  
emergency.

The grand doctrine that Jesus Christ—the  
once Crucified Man of Calvary—is the acting  
Sovereign of the world;—when taken in con-  
nexion with his declared purposes and the pre-  
dicted results of his reign;—this one truth, in  
this relation, was enough, not only to inspire  
the hope, but to establish the belief that in  
temperance should cease to exist; and that  
any proper means adopted by the pious on  
earth to hasten its suppression, would be sanc-  
tioned by his approval and crowned with his  
prospering blessing. Behold the prompting  
principle of all holy exertion! Jesus occupies  
the mediatorial Throne—he is our Prince as  
well as our Advocate. He is the Ruler as well  
as the Representative of mankind. It is so-  
lemnly decreed,—and no power on the univer-  
se can make void the ordinance,—that his do-  
minion shall extend from sea to sea and from  
river to the ends of the earth. From this  
doctrine the people of Christ may draw cour-  
age to assault—and power to overcome the  
mightiest evil that obstructs the reign of right-  
eousness—aye, the whole host of evil. Not  
one fear—not one doubt should the christian  
indulge, even for one moment. "All power in  
Heaven and Earth" is vested in the Son of  
God. And, though every species of iniquity  
may now abound, the time is fast approach-  
ing when the shout of one land and the re-  
sounding acclamations of all others shall announce  
the extinction of the last lingering sin. You  
have seen the firmament obscured by a  
vast extent of compact clouds; leaving only  
few blue openings for the glancing  
light of the golden sunbeams. So sha-  
dows and darkness—with some Goshen ex-  
ceptions—still rest on the kingdom of Christ  
But was it the design of Providence that the  
clouds should overshadow the world forever?  
Had he no agents to remove them? Did they  
not float away on the missioned winds—  
and did you not soon behold the azure expan-  
sion without a vapour, from the glowing hori-  
zon of hills to the full-orbed glory of the zen-  
ith? So shall it be with the Kingdom of  
Christ. The darkness shall vanish away—the  
last shadow be lost in unbounded brightness.

Under the influence of such encouraging re-  
flections, the awful evil of intemperance was  
encountered;—and lo! the success. It is a  
marvel—unspeakably amazing. From who-  
ever the most sanguine faith could have  
expected so much good—in so short time  
and by such simple means? "Tis the work of  
God. I repeat the assertion—it is the work of  
God. He who made the world—in six days—  
by the breath of his mouth;—he began—he  
sustains—and he will perfect the work of tem-  
perance. To him alone be all the glory!

With much solicitude I now approach, sir,  
the last part of the subject. I desire to assist  
in uniting the energies of the county in vigor-  
ous promotion of the holy object.

In thus entering upon the highly important  
duties that here open before me, I am deeply im-  
pressed with the delicacy of my situation and  
the propriety of bespeaking, not only for my-  
self, but also for the society, the generous con-  
fidence of my respectable audience. It is be-  
cause of my confidence in them that I now  
proceed. Let the feeling be reciprocal. I pay  
no vain compliment, but simply give utter-  
ance to the sincere sentiment of my heart,  
when I say, that the majority of all who hear  
me are willing to receive the truth. It is im-  
possible that I am mistaken—but not probable.  
My strong conviction is, that the truth will  
declare me. My only duty, therefore, is to de-  
clare it.

I have stated that God will complete the  
work. Of this there can be no doubt. But it  
was commenced by human instrumentality; it  
has been carried on in the same way; and thus  
also it will be consummated. It is proper,  
therefore, that we endeavor to persuade our  
fellow-men to join us. Our desires are large,  
we wish to induce distillers, merchants, tavern

keepers, politicians, mechanics, farmers, and  
every other class of citizens to make no more,  
sell no more, give away no more, use no more—  
is there any prospect of success? I think  
there is. I believe the spirit of God will  
prompt the conscience and I hope the people  
will obey its voice. But we shall soon see.

You remember that the parent society pro-  
posed to accomplish its object by "light and  
love." So, also, do we. Light and love are  
our only means of influence. Some light has  
already appeared, and there is more on its  
way. The promise may also be ventured that  
love shall not be wanting.

First, then, I will make a few observations  
on the distillation and sale of ardent spirit.—  
If the manufacture and traffic were stopped,  
the use would be prevented. This is a clear  
case. Why, then, is it made and sold? Can  
any other answer be given than that it is pro-  
fitable? No—this is the sole reply. Distill-  
eries and wholesale stores, and dram-shops,  
and tavern bars are carried on and tended  
that money may be made. And what does  
the money cost? Tears, hunger, nakedness,  
disease, idleness, broken-hearts, profanity, quar-  
relling, murder, and a thousand other evils—  
is it not so? Do not distillers and dealers make  
and sell the poison knowing that it may, and  
probably will, produce many or all of these  
sins and sorrows—aye, more than these? And  
have they any, even the shadow of an excuse,  
except the gain of money? If a curse can be  
cleaved to anything, it cleaves to such money.  
We cannot enter each other's hearts. The  
feelings of this assembly in regard to this sub-  
ject I cannot tell. But, while I despise ego-  
tism, I will still state that if I know myself,  
I had rather have a mill stone hung round my  
neck and be cast headlong into the midst of  
the sea, than make money thus. It is my  
chief design, however, to array against these  
modes of business, the deliberately formed and  
strongly expressed opinions of the excited  
world. What said Mr. Wesley? "The men  
who traffic in ardent spirit are poisoners gen-  
eral." He declares that "a curse is in the midst  
of them,"—that "none can gain in this way  
by swallowing up his neighbours substance,  
without gaining the damnation of hell." In  
deed, it was the design of Mr. Wesley that  
the Methodist people should constitute a large  
Temperance Society; for one of his original  
rules prohibited "drunkenness, buying or sell-  
ing spirituous liquors, or drinking them, ex-  
cept in cases of extreme necessity." Mr. Wes-  
ley was far ahead of the age in which he lived,  
in regard to this matter. His decision and  
energy have scarcely been equalled in the  
whole history of Temperance. But this quota-  
tion is somewhat out of date. Let us come  
to our own day, and the sentiments of our  
countrymen. Mr. Wayne, a member of Con-  
gress, has asserted that "the man who holds  
out the temptation, is the chief transgressor."—  
Another says—"Words cannot express the  
guilt of those individuals who are now en-  
gaged, in any way, in manufacturing or vend-  
ing ardent spirits." Another declares, "the man-  
ufacture and sale are daily becoming more  
and more disgraceful." Another styles the  
making and selling of these liquors, "an im-  
morality of a high and aggravated character."  
Again, it is declared "that the men who un-  
derstand the nature and effects of ardent spi-  
rit, and yet continue to traffic in it, are access-  
ories to the evils and accomplices in all the  
crimes which it occasions. Dr. Fiske, one  
of the most distinguished ministers of the Me-  
thodist Episcopal Church, has denominated  
the dram-shop "the recruiting rendezvous of  
hell" and then adds, "If the term shocks you,  
I cannot help it, for we all know it is the  
truth." In short, the whole business is con-  
sidered the business of "destroying the bodies  
and souls of men." Almost innumerable pas-  
sages of a similar & perhaps stronger charac-  
ter might be quoted, expressive of the decided  
opinions of the most wise and virtuous men  
in our country, all concurring in the conclusion  
that the traffic in ardent spirit is carefully sin-  
gular. I mention these things not to provoke re-  
sentment. No man should feel himself insulted  
with much anxiety for his happy influence on  
all concerned. It is a fact, that the whole  
christian world is rising up in opposition to  
this traffic, not for the sake of malicious pro-  
scription but for the good of man and the glo-  
ry of God. All will act as Mr. Wesley ad-  
vised his societies to act. "Oppose it" said he,  
"oppose it as you would the devil, whose off-  
spring and likeness it is." There is no good  
excuse for it; no, not one. Many are offered,  
but they are all vain. I shall notice some of  
them, hereafter, and prove that they are vain.

Permit me now to offer some brief remarks  
on the gratuitous distribution of ardent spirits  
And first the custom of placing them before vi-  
sitors. Here, however, nothing more is neces-  
sary than to say, that the practice is so gen-  
erally condemned and abolished, that the man  
who still persists in it, is justly pro-  
nounced either ignorant, or intemperate, or  
weak, or vulgar. Secondly, selection of  
trouts. This custom, in the eyes of common  
sense, of patriotism, and of religion, is dis-  
graceful, injurious and wicked. It is dis-  
graceful, to republican institutions. It is in-  
jurious, to the health of the man to whom  
the liquor is given. It is wicked, because  
republicanism should be abandoned as a fool-  
ish experiment, suited only to a community of  
drunkards. If not necessary, why give it?  
To buy a vote? To obtain office by bribery;  
and bribery so mean? Are our sacred estab-  
lishments thus based on corruption? But it is  
disgraceful to the candidate also. Can he be  
elected unless he will sit down in a drunken  
circle and measure out his qualifications  
by the gill? Must he stay at home unless he  
will take by the elbow the vilest wretch in the  
country—escort him to the tavern, and there  
make him tipsy? Then let him stay at home;  
let him take an active part in the temperance  
reformation, and rest contented until a purified  
community shall honor him with their suf-  
frages. Is it not contemptible in any man  
thus to pay court to the sot he despises?  
And is it not the same thing as saying:—as long  
as the man is in his sober senses I have no  
hope; but let me make him drunk, let him be-  
come a fool, and then my prospect will be  
promising! After all, if this cajoling prove suc-  
cessful, it is an exalted honor to be the repre-  
sentative of a drunkard! But the custom is  
injurious, also;—injurious to the man who is  
supplied with drink, aggravating the ruin of  
his health and his morals; injurious to his fam-  
ily, frequently sending him home to perpet-  
rate some shocking outrage on his innocent  
wife and children; and injurious to the gen-  
eral peace and order of society, causing distur-  
bance, brawls and fighting. It is also wicked.  
It aids and abets the cause of the Devil. It  
dishonours and indignifies the cause of God.—  
But I pass on to notice, thirdly, the practice of  
furnishing these drinks by farmers, mechanics,

and others, to journeymen and laborers. We  
have the strongest demonstrations of the im-  
propriety of this custom. The experience of  
multitudes has settled the truths—that they  
are unnecessary—that they are pernicious—  
out than with them, and better done, and with  
greater ease and comfort. Ships have been  
navigated with greater safety, houses built  
sooner and better, and harvests gathered in  
with less loss and in a shorter time, and all  
the concerns of life carried on to abundantly  
more advantage without ardent spirit than  
with it.

And now, I will call attention to the drink-  
ing of these liquors. As just stated, they are  
not useful. The heat of summer, the cold of  
winter, and all the toils of the field and the  
workshop have been best endured with no  
other drink than pure cold water. The fogs  
of the morning, the dews of the evening, and  
the wide wasting influence of epidemic disor-  
ders are all better withstood if no spirits be  
used. But farther than this; while they are  
not useful, they are ruinous—ruinous to all  
the interests of mankind. Their evil effects  
commence on drinking the first dram and in-  
crease to the last—aye, extend into eternity  
and exasperate hell. As already seen the  
body suffers. The drunkard runs the gaunt-  
let between a thousand savage diseases and  
falls in death with a thousand wounds. The  
same is frequently the case with the moderate  
drinker. From the first transient weakness  
or confusion to the ultimate horrors of vacan-  
tancy or confirmed madness, every degree of  
mental degradation ensues. It has been seen  
also, that the heart suffers. All love to God and  
man may be destroyed, all peace be banished,  
and hatred and terror prevail. It has been  
seen that the family suffers. The wife lan-  
guishes or dies with a broken heart, the chil-  
dren pine with every species of infirmity, and  
abject poverty and friendless grief oppress  
them all.

Having thus far proceeded, I must now make  
a closing appeal. I appeal, sir, to parents,  
to the citizens of the village and the county,  
to patriots, to philanthropists, to christians.

your soul—and he also will condemn you. If you  
near the one of your own kind, or a  
obey, or you are left "but what shall I do?"  
you ask, "what business shall I enter?" There  
are hundreds of professions, and you had  
better be a shoe black with a good conscience  
than hold the most exalted rank, with your  
brother's blood on your skirts. And yet there  
is no necessity for degradation. A trade less  
exalted than the one you are now in can  
readily be named. Many more reputable  
may be readily pursued. The change of busi-  
ness, to most men, is rather a dread than a  
difficulty; and to a man of much energy is but  
a slight inconvenience. "But what good  
will result? If I do not, others will." But so  
if they dare, let them—and they will stumble  
into the bottomless pit. Will you tread in  
their steps? Will you seek their fate?—or  
will their example excite you?—or their pun-  
ishment alone for you? If you distil at all,  
you are as responsible for the quantity you  
make and the effects it causes as you could  
be were not another drop produced in the  
world. Are you not? Then why not change?  
"I would make the attempt, but I should feel  
some little shame, it would appear so when  
social and scrupulous." What ashamed to  
do good! Never—never. Besides, if you  
dely much longer you will be ashamed of dis-  
grace. Whimsical! You had better change  
every day than continue to be cast both body  
and soul into hell. I hope, that you will stop  
distillation. Do you want examples? Look!  
1500 distillers—many, perhaps most of them  
surviving any among us—have been closed.  
"I would join," says another, "were it not  
that I am engaged in the sale. I am not to  
shame to quit the trade—I do not sell because  
others sell—I would gladly exchange the busi-  
ness for some other." What, then, is the  
hindrance? "Simply this—others may change  
and prosper, but I could not." And have you  
come to the conclusion that the God who  
feeds the birds and clothes the flowers has de-  
termined that you should either sell rum, and  
whiskey, and other spirits, or suffer want? Or  
do you think that while he provides for the  
birds he will be careless of you? Has he not  
promised to sustain you, if you do that which  
is right? "Seek ye first the kingdom of God  
and his righteousness, and all these things shall  
be added unto you." Does not he embrace  
your case? And look at the pledge—  
"Can you hesitate? Is not God true? Yes;  
and were I only concerned, I would stop—but  
my wife and children!" I am thrillingly a  
live to this appeal. But is not "the promise to  
you and your children"—to your whole house-  
hold? But let us view it in another light.  
Is your family as fearful as you are? What  
does your wife say? What do your chil-  
dren say? Do they, sell—sell—or  
shall start! Sometimes 'tis quite the reverse.  
"Father!" said a son, with tears in his eyes  
and sorrow in his heart, "Father! are you  
going to sell my more rum? I should not  
think you would. Oh! I hope you will not!"  
Perhaps your children have talked in the same  
way. Many children are grieved that their  
fathers continue the traffic, and many others  
rejoice that their fathers never sold a drop.  
Permit me to relate a case. I know a man,  
who, having failed in the china business, was  
kindly assisted by his friends in the establish-  
ment of a small grocery. He had a consump-  
tive wife and three helpless children to pro-  
vide for. He opened a store—but not one drop  
of ardent spirit disgraced it. This was seven  
years prior to the origin of the American  
Temperance Society. His own reflections had  
convinced him of the iniquity of the trade.  
Indeed, he had published a small volume  
against it. The effect of his integrity was  
an apparent—*ay, felt*. People flocked to  
the new store; but they came with a bottle in  
one hand. Disappointed by not obtaining the  
liquors they sought, they soon directed their  
steps and expended their money elsewhere.  
In a very short time, the store was broken up  
and its owner a second time cast upon the  
world. But he retained the best of all bless-  
ings—a pleasant conscience. At first, his  
struggles were almost insupportable. But a kind  
Providence watched over him, supplied his  
need, gradually smoothed his way before him,  
and within a few years past has placed him  
in a situation more profitable than any ever  
held before. And the son of that man, now stand-  
ing before you, should he survive his father,  
would rather enjoy the remembrance of that  
one fact as an inheritance of honour than re-  
ceive as a bequest all the blood-rusted gold  
that the most prosperous spirit-trade could  
ever have acquired. And I do hope in God  
that I may have the further honour to day  
of persuading some of you who have hereto-  
fore been engaged in the traffic to abandon it  
at once and forever. Oh, sell it no longer!  
Besides all other reasons, I entreat you, in the  
language of a minister of the gospel, by this—  
"Spare your name; spare your family; spare  
your children's children the inopportune  
name and reproach." If you decide as you  
are besought, you and they will rejoice in the  
decision as long as life shall last. Do you  
want examples? Look! more than 4000 mer-  
chants who once sold it, sell it no more. With  
the voice of love I exhort you—"Go ye, and  
do likewise!" "Oh!" said a man, after quitting  
the trade, and with his hand on his heart,  
"Oh, you can't think what a load I've got off  
here!"  
"But," says a third, "I keep a tavern. Else,  
I would join. A well-stored bar is essential to  
my property. The taverners already given  
will all be here. You see the light in this  
light, examine your condition. Does your  
conscience say, it is well? If not, you are  
sinning against God. With sin are associated  
trouble and punishment. But I will not threat-  
en—I pray. Look at the character of your  
customers. Have they not daily grown more  
and more debased? Will you—can you long  
or minister to their ruin? Nay—but rather  
close your bar. I recently heard a poor man  
speak, in substance, as follows:—"I have de-  
termined to pull down my bar. I cannot en-  
dure the thought of living poor—dying poor—  
and suffering in eternity. I'll starve in this  
world, rather than be miserable in the next!"  
In the morning, down came his bar. His condi-  
tion, I believe, is already improving, morally  
and temporarily. Do you want further ex-  
amples? About 1500 tavern keepers have dis-  
continued the sale. Go, then, also, and do  
likewise.  
But a fourth voice is heard. "I have been  
in the habit of inviting my friends to drink,  
when they come to see me. Could I continue  
this, I would not subscribe my name. And can  
you compliment a friend by offering him that  
which you would not touch yourself? Besides—  
if your friend be a good man, he will de-  
cline the offer and pity you for making it; and  
if he be a bad man you will only make him  
worse."  
"On Election day," says a fifth, I must  
treat. The party will suffer—we can do noth-  
ing unless we treat. Were it not for this, I  
would sign the pledge." But this, certainly  
is an extravagant assertion—or else the party  
is very willing to possess the ascendancy. But  
how is this—you will pledge yourself to absti-

nence—if you may furnish others. One re-  
minding sower, if he may make many drunk!  
If there be no sin in giving to others, how can  
it be sinful to indulge yourself? If to drink,  
yourself, be wrong, how can it be right to  
supply others? Shameful reversion! why with-  
out? Drink none—give none. Could I gain  
the ear and the heart of every poor man in  
the county, I would teach him to suspect and  
shun the politician that treats.  
"But," says another, "I am a mechanic.  
My workmen have been used to spirits, and  
they will not consent to work without them."  
Then turn them off and get others. Before  
this, however, employ every proper means to  
persuade them to do as you wish. You may  
yet succeed. Behold the reform among your  
predecessors. It is thought that more than 30,  
000 mechanics have abandoned the practice  
of allowing their workmen spirituous liquors.  
And yet another object. "I am a farmer.  
My labourers work hard. They do not do  
well without whiskey." They can do far better  
without, than with it. Had you made the ex-  
periment, you would know that I speak the  
truth. "More than 100 tons of hay," said an  
old man, "more than 100 tons of hay I have  
gathered this summer off my own farm, and  
not a man in my employment has used a drop.  
I finished the business of the season much  
sooner than my neighbours who kept on in  
the old way, and much better than ever before.  
Oh! said he "it's a great improvement!"  
There have been hundreds of such cases.  
An experiment was tried on a large farm.  
These advantages were gained:—"The work-  
men had better health—did more work with  
greater ease—got more property—were more  
happy and useful. The employer—had more  
work for his money—a better fence, tools,  
barns, were all kept in better order—the farm  
was more productive—the fruits gathered in  
better season—the deportment of his men more  
pleasing—and the very cattle and horses, be-  
ing no longer beaten by the cudgels of rum-  
drunkers, grew gentle and mild in their tem-  
per." Similar experiments have resulted in  
similar good in this section of country. I hope,  
therefore, that you will join us. "But I can-  
not get hands unless I promise them whis-  
key." This also is a mistake. Raise their  
wages, and you will find enough. Many have  
done so and gained much. "But I have tried  
it, and none would work for me." But you  
may succeed in future. Sign the pledge—  
many of your neighbours will do the same—  
then exert your united influence in inducing  
others to imitate your example;—and then la-  
bourers must work without spirits. But the  
hands are not, perhaps, as unreasonable as  
you suppose. Many of them will cheerfully  
acquiesce, without much urging. Besides,  
there is yet another way. Promote temperance  
among the coloured people. Encourage them  
to form societies. Show them the advan-  
tages. Assist them in the work. They will  
join. Their character and condition will  
be wonderfully improved;—and the whites  
will find cause to rejoice in their amendment.  
Temperance Societies among the coloured  
people have been organized in many places  
and flourish. It is said that they adhere to  
the pledge with remarkable fidelity. I hope that  
a similar state of things will be soon seen here.  
If our coloured people shall be prevailed upon  
to engage heartily in the work, and our white  
people afford them the requisite aid, they will  
soon become, under the divine blessing, a  
hundred fold more comfortable in their cir-  
cumstances than they have ever yet dreamed  
of being. Their houses, or rather their huts,  
instead of remaining such cheerless abodes  
as most of them now are, would be made  
light, neat, and clean, and pleasant, and  
be surrounded by beautiful and fruitful  
garden patches, from which they could pro-  
duce enough, in addition to the savings of  
their honest and constant industry, to make  
their hearts glad all the year round. And  
doubtless religion would soon gain over them  
a stronger and more extensive control. But,  
to return from this digression—what says the  
farmer? Will he unite with us? Does he  
want examples? Let 60,000 farmers are sup-  
posed to have banished ardent spirits from  
their farms!  
Methinks I hear another say—"I would join,  
were you less exclusive in your requirements.  
To drink to excess is unquestionably sinful,  
but to drink a little is not improper." Why so?  
"Because to evil results." A mistake!  
a total—an avowed mistake. What say physi-  
cians? Dr. Harris says:—"The moderate use  
has destroyed many who were never drunk."  
Dr. Kirk:—"The respectable use of this poison  
kills more men than even drunkenness." Dr.  
Cheyne:—"Should the young men begin at  
twenty-one days of age to use but one glass  
of two ounces a day, and never increase the  
quantity, nine out of ten would shorten their  
lives more than ten years." What says experience?  
She states, as you have already been told,  
that "temperate drinking is the down hill road  
to intemperance." One fact proves it. It is  
thought that near 40,000 drunkards die every  
year in our own country. Still the number  
increases! How is this? More than 40,000  
temperate drinkers become confirmed drunk-  
ards every year. Look at it! "Is horrid  
Never—old never speak a word in palliation  
of the crime. But a little is good for me in  
cold weather." Not so. Thousands have en-  
dured the cold of seventy winters without it,  
better than they who used it. "But 'tis certainly  
serviceable in warm weather." Not so. 'Tis  
a poison. Thousands who once used it, now  
say it was an injury, and exult in deliverance  
from it. The Israelites wandered in the hot desert 40  
years, with neither wine nor strong drink.  
All the water was water. Moses struck  
the rock—and the water gushed forth. Had  
wine been better, doubtless it would have  
been ruddy and strong. "But I am old and in-  
firm—a little spirit relieves my infirmities and  
lessens the weight of years." Old age claims  
respect—infirmary excites tenderness. But I  
may say that perhaps the spirit aggravates in-  
stead of lessening your evils. Many such  
cases have been discovered. Old men have  
abandoned the use of it, and soon their infirmi-  
ties fled. "But ardent spirits give inspiration  
to genius." And how few are there of great  
genius. Are you one of them? Is it not a  
fact that many cherish this silly excuse who  
make no pretensions to genius? What, then,  
would it avail such, even were it sound? But  
how pitiful is it how senseless! Never was  
a man great who drank intoxicating liquors but  
might have been greater without them. No pro-  
tracted argument is here necessary. A refer-  
ence to the nature of the soul is sufficient.  
Your own reflections cannot fail to sustain the  
assertion. What, then, is your conclusion?  
Will you pledge yourself to abstinence? Do  
you ask for examples? Look! These appear  
nearly 500,000!  
And another is heard. "Alas, sir!" says the  
suffering speaker, "could I have relief, I  
would rejoice to come forward and sign  
my name. But I fear that I am too far gone,  
never to be reclaimed." Do not despair. As  
previously stated, your case is alarming, but  
not hopeless. Two things are requisite—  
resolve to touch not a drop, and keep the reso-  
lution. Begin in the fear of God—and the

grace of God will keep you to the end. Can  
you resolve? Certainly. Can you keep the  
resolution? Certainly. Let this be your motto.  
"Touch not, taste not, handle not." If  
you touch, you will taste; if you taste you will  
handle again and again. "Lien refrain entirely.  
No more touch the bowl than you would a  
serpion; no more taste the spirits than you  
would a viper. Do you hesitate? I hope  
not. You know not what crimes you may  
commit, if you delay. You may be com-  
mune with a miser and take his last speck  
of money from your hungry family to buy  
drunk. I lately read an account of a drunkard  
who sent his son, with the last shilling, to  
buy half for whiskey and half for bread.  
But the boy had not gone far, when his stricken  
parent ran to the door and hallooed after  
him, "get all whiskey, bread to the devil!"  
son he—but beware!—reform—or your  
wife and children may yet weep for your  
depravity. Aye, you know not but you  
may yet imbrue your hands in the blood of  
some of your dear ones. In the state of New  
York, in a few weeks, four drunkards murder-  
ed their wives. Others have murdered their  
children. Others, their friends. A not lately  
killed his friend in a quarrel for a cent! He  
is now in prison for twelve years! But did I  
say, your dear ones? Are they yet dear? Have  
you yet natural affection? For their sake,  
then, break off from your sin. Look there is  
your bottle! here is your wife! Which do you  
love best? Sad question! Oh! to what foul  
depths may man descend! Can such a ques-  
tion be appropriate to any? It is. Is it to  
you? Then regard it again. There is your  
bottle, here is your wife; there is your child,  
that will make you miserable in life and send  
you to hell after death; and here a merciful  
gentle, intelligent, lovely woman, who has  
given you her heart and her hand; who has  
loved you for years, and loves you still,  
who has cherished and will cherish you in  
sickness, and in health; who has forsaken all  
relatives and friends, to lighten your sor-  
rows and relieve your sorrows; who will bless  
you on earth and do all she can to prepare  
you for Heaven! Which do you love best?  
The inquiry is too disgraceful to be made. It  
might be strengthened by reference to your  
children. But I will not dwell on it. If you  
love the bottle better than them, I have no  
wish to know it. I trust, however, it is other-  
wise. I hope you are ready to sign the pledge.  
"But will it not injure me to stop suddenly  
and entirely?" Not at all. It will be the best  
thing possible for body and soul. And if you  
want encouragement, look! 4500 already re-  
claimed!  
Citizens of the Village and of the County,  
shall we be successful? Will you abandon  
the distillation, the sale, the gratuitous distribu-  
tion, and the drinking of ardent spirits? You  
may be ready to ask—"Shall we give up all  
connexion with it?" And the answer is—yes,  
ALL! In the language of Mr. Kitt-edge I  
would say—"one gallon for this town"—may  
I would extend it one gallon for this county.  
"Is just four quarts too much." In many towns,  
not a drop is sold. In Seaside, a flourish-  
ing village in Virginia, on the 4th of July—  
mark the day!—a boy went to all the stores  
in town, 12 or 13 in number, seeking whiskey,  
but finding none. He had to go home  
but empty jug! The account states that "no  
alcoholic liquor could have been obtained at any  
price." When shall it be so here? As yet  
as all our energies are exerted "The call,  
then, is to all classes. Fellow citizens, ad-  
vocate your efforts, and the work shall be  
completed! Let the Ministers of the Gospel  
entreat from the pulpit the principles of Tem-  
perance. Let the Physicians advocate them  
in their daily practice. Let the gentlemen of  
the Bar help us. In many places, the Law-  
yers have formed Temperance Societies, and  
delivered addresses at the sitting of courts,  
and effected much good. Let the local au-  
thorities take the work in hand. In Albany,  
Georgia, the commissioners "have imposed  
a tax of \$500 on every person who shall retail  
spirituous liquors." Let the teachers of schools  
instruct their scholars in the blessed system.  
And let the ladies be respectfully entreated to  
assist. They need no compulsion to induce  
them to engage in a cause so good. It is a  
voice, and their family regulations, their dis-  
crepancy, and their service. In short, let all  
do as they can, or as they possibly will be  
able to do. General promise will be  
useless. The prevention of crime will be the  
comfort of hundreds of families, who would  
otherwise be sorely afflicted. Public health,  
as well as domestic, will be benefited. The  
peculiar diseases of our climate and of our  
epidemics will lose their power to harm,  
and many a man, who would otherwise be  
haste to the grave, will survive for years,  
respectable abroad and a blessing at home.  
The town will flourish. More business will  
be done, for more money will be earned and  
more expended,—not, indeed, for spirits, but for  
articles that will profit both buyer and seller.  
A certain merchant declares that "the year  
after he relinquished the sale of ardent spirits,  
his profits on other goods amounted to \$200  
more than those of the previous year." Thou-  
sands upon thousands of dollars have been  
saved by towns that have declined this busi-  
ness. The town might flourish in other ways.  
Public meetings could be called and proper  
measures taken for general improvement.  
With the savings of temperance, all the streets  
might be paved from end to end—every house  
might be repaired and made neat and comfort-  
able—every nuisance that contributes to the  
production of disease, might be removed—  
every poor family, white and coloured, might be  
put in a way of obtaining a good living—  
peace and harmony might be established in  
among all classes—and perhaps an altar of re-  
ligion be erected in every household. Besides  
all this, while strangers should witness the  
handsome appearance, and thriving condition  
of the town, your happy inhabitants might  
say "we have money to spare and are still  
improving." Similar advantages would result  
to the county. In a certain county, while the  
use of ardent spirits was general, scarcely  
grain enough was raised for home consump-  
tion; but in one year after the formation of  
temperance societies 30,000 bushels were ex-  
ported. In another place, where, also, there  
had been a scarcity, about 80,000 bushels  
were sent abroad after the temperance reform.  
All this had before been lost, utterly lost,  
as much so as if it had been ground into flour  
and then cast upon the winds. People of the  
county! your cordial and vigorous co-opera-  
tion is earnestly solicited. Form societies in  
your various neighbourhoods. Be diligent  
in preserving, and our inheritance will soon  
bliss as the garden of the Lord.  
But, sir, I trust there are many here whose  
sympathies extend beyond the town, and the  
county! Are there not patriots here? To you  
I appeal. Are you not gratified by the reflec-  
tion that the society we advocate originated  
in our own country? It is the American Tem-  
perance Society. The abolition of the spirit  
trade, "the glory of modern times" is already  
acknowledged, even in Europe, not as if  
to be once named in comparison of the Tem-  
perance Reformation. I am thankful to God

that he gave to our country the honour of  
founding this superior institution. It has ex-  
alted us high in the eyes of the world, and has  
procured us the pleasure, not vain, but cheer-  
ing, of beholding elder nations, which had  
heretofore regarded us, simply with the cour-  
tesy due their followers, now falling back from  
our front and walking in our train. What  
cause, in so brief an interval, has made half  
so much progress? In 1826, the society was  
composed of but sixteen individuals; and now,  
within our own limits alone, it comprises, by  
its auxiliaries, hundreds of thousands, and ex-  
erts an influence on millions. Do not your  
hearts expand and their pulses beat quick and  
strong at the sound of such tidings? And do  
you not desire, ardently desire, that temper-  
ance associations may soon be established and  
be powerfully supported, not only in your own  
city, but in every county and town in the Union?  
Where is the patriot who will not haste to the  
work? I trust there is not one. The prosper-  
ity of individual states, the union and glory  
of the whole, will be promoted by temperance.  
The purity and stability of all orders of gov-  
ernment, subordinate and supreme, it will cher-  
ish and confirm. It will exert a soothing and  
harmonizing agency in all our borders. And  
the sun shall rejoice to look down on our  
lands; the moon and the stars will impart  
in their night-watches over it; and our impar-  
tialised forefathers, standing on the high places  
of immortality, shall see the land of their birth  
and the children of their love emulating the  
holiness of the Saints and the beauty of Hea-  
ven.  
But again. Are there not some here whose  
sympathies occupy a yet wider range? Are  
there not philanthropists here? I trust there  
are many. Oh surely it is one of the most  
ennobling and delightful exercises of the heart  
to prize a well conducted newspaper, for it  
brings toward the consummation of all the proper  
degrees of feeling. Self-love, family love,  
to-w-n love, county love, and the love of coun-  
try, are all either natural or readily acquired.  
But a well edited newspaper, by furnishing  
intelligence, which could not otherwise be gen-  
erally learned, of every thing important con-  
cerning even the most remote nations of the  
world, exercises an influence only inferior to  
that of the Bible, in giving our love an expan-  
sion embracing the globe. This philanthro-  
pic affection runs strong in American bosoms.  
Glad the large contributions of money and  
food and clothes and other articles which have  
been sent to the destitute and oppressed of  
foreign countries, within a few years past.  
Hence, also, I have been pained I entreat every  
philanthropist present, to aid in the cause of  
temperance. It is a cause that regards all  
the tribes of the earth. It has blessings in  
store for the whole human race. Already it  
has been established in the four continents of  
the world, and in many of the islands of the  
sea. "But what can we do?" you may be  
ready to ask. Much—very much. An individual  
at home may act upon nations abroad. An  
epidemic, supposed of small moment here, may  
affect the destinies of the most distant people.  
One of our southern merchants, having been  
informed of the sinfulness of the traffic in  
intoxicating liquors, emptied his casks on the  
ground. The fact, as if wafted on the wings  
of the wind, was soon borne over the billows  
to the far Sandwich Islands; and a young  
king, who had a cask of spirits on board one  
of his brigs, ordered it at once to be poured  
into the sea. Doubtless his example and  
counsel will have a happy influence on all  
under his authority. Perform your duty, and  
the whole world will feel the added impulse.  
And who is there that does not rejoice in the  
privilege of forwarding a work like this—uni-  
versal emancipation from vilest bondage!  
What were your feelings when you read  
the account of the recent eruption of Mount Ves-  
uvius, by which a town, with its ten thousand  
inhabitants, was suddenly and totally destroy-  
ed? You were sorrowful. In that case, how  
ever, your sorrow availed but little. The evil  
was wrought and could not be remedied. But  
you are called upon to day to aid a cause that  
has for its object the prevention of greater  
evils, by the suppression of an evil of greater  
magnitude. Here it is not too late to do  
good. Here there is a possibility—a proba-  
bility—a certainty of success. Yes, temperance  
is a volcano a thousand fold more terrible  
than either Vesuvius or Etna—and further  
still, it is in constant action! It has poured  
its greater torrents of fire within a few years  
past, than Etna and Vesuvius combined have  
ever poured from the foundation of the world. But,  
as the flaming torrents of these fearful moun-  
tains, after rushing over the landscape con-  
suming all they touch, are at last met and stop-  
ped by the ocean; so the lava of intemperance  
shall ere long be checked in its desolating  
career, and the waters of temperance suffi-  
ciently abound to quench its burnings.  
But once more. In speaking of the degrees  
of feeling, I omitted the name of the highest.  
There is something more exalted than philan-  
thropy; I allude to religion. Religious feeling  
is the crowning excellence of the soul. The man  
who is wholly under its influence, seeks, not  
only the partial improvement, but the full sal-  
vation of his fellows. His love embraces them  
in life, consoles them in death, and follows  
them into eternity; or, there, if possible to  
better their condition. And are there not  
some in the house who are thus more than  
philanthropists? Are there not Christians be-  
fore me? Yes; hundreds. To you, my bre-  
thren, to you I make my last appeal. Do you  
wish religion here and everywhere, glorious  
to revive? If so, promote temperance; for  
wherever temperance has prevailed religion  
has flourished. You have often dwelt with  
rapturous participations, on the glowing pro-  
phesies in the Bible, of the "latter day glory."  
You have fondly hoped that the time is at  
hand when all shall be fulfilled. But where  
have you looked for the accomplishing agen-  
cy?—the means, under God, of affecting the  
work? You answer at once, "To Missionary  
Societies, Bible, Sunday School, and Tract Societies,  
and their kindred institutions. But have you  
not seen and felt that there are at least two  
difficulties in connexion with all these? First,  
there can be no agency obtained to carry on  
their operations so extensively as desirable in  
foreign countries; and, secondly, the people at  
home are lamentably backward to the gospel.  
But both these obstacles may be surmounted  
by the encouragement of temperance. The  
people at home will be more easily persuaded  
to embrace Christianity. Indeed, some of  
the wicked have made this objection to the so-  
ciety. Thus, for instance, a certain man in Ver-  
mont, to whom a temperance circular was ten-  
dered, at his own door, refused to receive it,  
saying "I had nothing to do with it." So it is  
a very gentle and a very successful plan. But,  
when the Gospel shall have gained in a good  
degree, its rightful ascendancy over our own  
people, what then? What then? Religious  
institutions will be enabled to do more vigor-  
ously abroad. Do you remember that I allude  
in a former point of the address, to  
our own country, the money annually spent

and lost for and by spirituous liquors, would  
be sufficient to "furnish every family on earth  
with a Bible, in eight months or to support a  
missionary or teacher among every two thou-  
sand souls on the globe." What a great out-  
cry has been heard in our land from the scof-  
fers at religion, respecting the enormous sums  
of money collected by benevolent institutions  
for the good of mankind! And yet it is said  
that the cost of the favourite poison "is sixty  
times as great as the aggregate income of all  
the principal religious charitable societies in  
Europe and America combined!" What ineffi-  
cacious blindness might this money be the  
means of accomplishing, if, instead of being  
thus lost, it were brought within the sphere  
of the sanctifying and liberalizing operations  
of the gospel of Christ! Do you see it, bre-  
thren? The point is obvious and cannot, there-  
fore, require any further explanation. In  
view of it, I pray you to assist, by the exer-  
tion of every energy you can command, in the  
great work before you. Yes! it is true and  
well may we triumph in the truth, that tem-  
perance aids religion. Methinks I see her  
walking abroad with the grace and beauty of  
an angel. Made glad by her appearance, the  
sky brightens and the earth blooms. Sin and  
her offspring, Disease, Poverty, Ignorance,  
Sorrow and Death—all fly from the radiance  
of her countenance. Health, Opulence, Know-  
ledge, Happiness and Life, attend at her side.  
Thousands upon thousands of her disciples,  
men, women and children, follow her steps.  
She wears the Crown of Blessing, placed on her  
brow by the grateful world. Whether bend  
her steps; and where doth she lead her train?  
I see her draw nigh to the altar of religion.  
She takes off her crown and lays it on the al-  
tar. She assembles around it the thronging  
host. She waves her hand, and they kneel at  
the signal. She humbly bows in her midst,  
folds her arms on her breast, looks up with  
her eyes, and utters, in reverent tone—  
"Here I am, Lord!" and then extending her  
hands, a pleasant beaming rays on her face  
as she adds with thankful voice, "and those  
that thou hast given me!" Thus she con-  
tinues to dispense favours, acquire honors, and  
collect disciples; but her honours shall be laid  
on the altar of religion, and her rejoicing mul-  
titudes gather round it adoring their God.  
Mr. President—In reviewing the course of  
this long address, I cannot forget that I called  
your attention to the subject of ancient intem-  
perance. To some, this proceeding may have  
appeared irrelevant to the character of the  
meeting and the object of the Society. The  
meeting was not convened to adopt measures  
for the suppression of wine drinking; nor does  
the pledge in the constitution require its aban-  
donment. But I cherish the hope that the re-  
marks alluded to, with a few which I now pro-  
pose to offer in conclusion of the whole, will  
exert some influence in the check of this evil,  
as well as strengthen our efforts to banish in-  
dulgence in distilled spirits.  
The effects of excessive wine drinking were  
shown to be mournfully correspondent with  
the consequences of an immoderate use of ar-  
dent spirits. Some brief illustrations of this  
were furnished from sacred and profane his-  
tory. The question, therefore, and profane his-  
tory here—was it left entirely to modern times  
to oppose this ancient sin? And the answer is—  
No. A second question then occurs—What  
measures were adopted by either Jews or Gen-  
tiles to subdue it? Many by both. A few of  
these, I have reserved for this place.  
Some of the heathen legislators exercised  
their wisdom and authority in attempts to re-  
strain and destroy this accursed vice. Ly-  
curgus, the severe Spartan lawgiver, estab-  
lished among his people the most rigid habits  
of temperance. Pittacus, the wise sovereign of  
Mitylene, decreed double punishment for the  
drunken criminal. Niger, the strict governor  
of Syria, forbade his army to drink any thing  
stronger than vinegar and water. The Soun-  
ians put to death "any one who was found to  
have drunken unmixed wine, unless prescribed  
by a physician." The Romans had a regula-  
tion that "women, youths and servants" should  
not drink wine "until they were thirty years  
of age." In Athens, if one of their accusers,  
or chief magistrates, were seen "overcharged  
with wine," he was punished with death. And  
another of the Athenian laws directed the judges  
of the Areopagus to "take cognizance of all  
drunkards." Some of the philosophers, also,  
laboured to repress the evil, and at times  
were strikingly successful. The eloquence of  
Zeno persuaded Polemon, an Athenian youth  
notorious for his drunkenness, to re-  
solve, even while intoxicated, to lead a sober  
life. Though formed in such an unpromising  
condition, his purpose was maintained; he  
drank nothing but water, and lived to "ex-  
ceed old age." Add Diogenes, the Egyptian  
philosopher, "gained such an influence over  
the Sicyonians, that they destroyed all the vines  
which grew in their country, to prevent the  
riot and dissipation which the wine occasioned  
among them." Then let these voices of the  
heavenly world, coming down from the mist-  
covered mountains of antiquity, encourage us  
by the truth, that long and widely as intem-  
perance has prevailed, there have always been  
a few, even in the dark places of the earth, to  
lament its wasting influence and strive against  
it, to some advantage, according to their  
power.  
But we may add to the example of pagans  
the authority of GOD. Let us come to the  
Bible, and here we shall find, as we would  
reasonably expect, the most positive prohibi-  
tions of the sin, in all its forms, and the most  
dreadful denunciations of wrath against all by  
whom it is committed. Before I enter upon  
the quotations of these, however, I will cite  
one of two minor matters, at least curious, if  
not important. Among the people of Israel,  
there were two classes of Nazirites; (persons  
who were under vows of abstinence, particu-  
larly from vinous drinks)—1. by birth—2. by  
self-devotion. Samson belonged to the first  
class. Before his birth, his mother was spe-  
cially charged by the angel of the Lord, to  
"drink no wine nor strong drink." This was  
requisite to qualify him for his appointed or-  
der; but it also furnishes an illustration, at  
least, of the connexion between temperance  
and physical energy. "The strongest man that  
ever lived—the man who overturned the pil-  
lared foundations of a building burdened with  
three thousand of his foes, drank nothing but  
water from his birth to his death. An in-  
stance taken from the second class would il-  
lustrate the connexion between temperance  
and piety; for the man who vowed to "sepa-  
rate himself unto the Lord" was also bound to  
"separate from wine and strong drink." I  
turn from these miscellaneous preliminaries,  
however, to state now, as promised above,  
some positive prohibitions of the sin, in all its  
forms. I had marked many, but have room  
only for a few. Indeed, one is quite sufficient,  
for God changes not, and his sentiments are  
always the same. I quote, therefore, as follows—  
"First, against making, selling, and giving  
any intoxicating liquor. If any man or  
gully, are embraced by the following passage  
in which prohibition and denunciation are  
combined:—"Woe unto him that giveth his  
neighbour drink, that putteth his bottle to his  
mouth, and makes him drunken also!"

Secondly, against intemperate drinking.  
MINISTERS OF RELIGION were prohib-  
ited; when about to engage in public worship—  
"Do not drink wine nor strong drink when ye  
go into the tabernacle;" and, on ordinary oc-  
casions—"Be not given to wine." Another  
passage will show how the Almighty recom-  
mended the ignorant, and crimes of some—  
"The Priest and the Prophet have erred through  
strong drink, they are zealous based up of wine,  
they are out of the way though strong drink,  
they err in vision, they stumble in judgment."  
III. RULERS OF NATIONS are prohibited.  
"It is not for Kings; (supreme rulers) O Lemuel,  
it is not for Kings to drink wine, nor for  
Princes (inferior rulers) strong drink; lest they  
drink, and forget the law, and pervert the  
judgment of any of the afflicted." To the land  
whose rulers refuse to submit to the restriction,  
God says, foreseeing the consequences, "Woe  
unto thee!" and to those whose governors are  
obedient, he addresses the salutation, "Blessed  
art thou, O land!" III. All are prohibited.  
"Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged  
with surfeiting and drunkenness." "Let us walk  
loosely, as in the day; not in ruting and  
drunkenness." "Be not drunk with wine,  
wherein is excess."  
"Thirdly, against even looking at it, either by  
such as are yet sober, but are tempted to  
drink; or such as are hard drinkers, but wish  
to reform. "Look not thou upon the wine  
when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the  
cup, when it moveth itself aright." What a  
striking description! And how appropriate  
the warning associated with it—"At the last  
it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an  
adder!"  
And now, fourthly, let us notice some of the  
denunciations of punishment connected with  
this sin. It is said of the man who will pre-  
sumptuously "drunkness in thine;" that  
the "Lord will not spare him, but thou the  
anger of the Lord shall smite against that man;  
and the Lord shall blot out his name from  
under Heaven!" True; it may be objected  
to this that the expression "add drunkenness  
to thine!" is metaphorical, and simply design-  
ates the aggravation of sins in general. I  
think not. It is a specific allusion to actual drunk-  
ness; but yet the literal application is no less  
proper; for Providence daily inflicts the curses  
here pronounced by Revelation. If, however,  
this application of the text is improper, I shall  
rejoice to find it so. But suppose it be so—  
shall the intemperate then escape? Al! no!  
Observation exclaims; "The whole world is  
even now suffering!" And Revelation de-  
clares "I have other and unquestionable threat-  
enings." Hark! "Woe unto them that are  
mighty to drink wine and men of strength,  
to mingle strong drink—as the fire devoureth  
the stubble, and the flame consumeth the  
chaff, so their root shall be as rottenness and  
their blossom shall go up as dust!" But this  
—terrible as it is—has reference only to  
time." St Paul, however, standing on the  
summit of inspiration, looks far into eternity,  
and, beholding the souls of the set falling un-  
der the influence of the invisible cup of Heaven,  
declares to the world that "drunkards shall  
not inherit the kingdom of God."  
Thus much I have felt it my duty to say in  
regard to the laws and penalties of the Bible  
respecting the sin of intemperance. I hope  
that these two conclusions will be acknowl-  
edged as just. That the Bible most emphati-  
cally condemns excessive wine-drinking and  
the furnishing of wine to any that they may  
make themselves drunk. And 2d, that God  
must condemn the manufacture, sale, use, and  
distribution of distilled spirits as certainly and  
as severely if not, on account of the greater  
evil resulting, more severely. These conclu-  
sions being acknowledged, I exhort all present,  
with the utmost affection, in view of the  
Constitution of Religion, to beware even of  
indulgence in wine; and in view of the Co-  
stitution of our Society, at least to pledge  
themselves to entire abstinence from the use  
of ardent spirits.  
Are there any who will oppose us? If there  
be, their opposition will be founded on the  
opinion that this is not the cause of God—or  
be opposed by the fact that it is his cause. If  
the former be the case, I will treat them with  
brotherly affection and endeavour to  
win them over by "light and love." But if  
the latter be the case—and they will persist  
in their opposition—we can only warn them  
that "in the hand of the Lord there is a cup,  
"deep and large;" which "contains in much  
and is filled with "the wine of astonishment  
mingled with "the wrath of the Almighty";  
and that, if they will not repent, they must  
drink of it. And if they laugh at the cup, we  
can only say to them "Thus saith the Lord  
of Hosts, ye shall certainly drink;" and then,  
when made to take it, although it may be  
"a cup of trembling" in their hands—they  
shall "drink the dregs of God's fury" and be  
"filled with drunkenness and sorrow, and  
the cup of astonishment and desolation!"  
Alas! alas! how unspeakably awful such lan-  
guage as this! Surely it cannot be applicable  
to any, except the basest blasphemers of the  
Holy Ghost and revilers of his work. Oh  
how vile, how inconceivably vile must be the  
man or the nation against whom the God of  
Love is compelled to send such withering  
consummating terror!  
But, while I hope that none will oppose, I  
also pray that none may be indifferent to the  
cause. Indifference here is intolerable. Zeal  
zeal the most glowing zeal ever kindled by  
the love of God and man should animate us  
all. We have the highest encouragement that  
could be asked, or desired, or imagined.  
What though we are battling against, not only  
one of the STRONGEST, but, also, one of the  
OLDEST of the "RULES OF THE DARK-  
NESS of this world?" Instead of causing  
despondency, this fact should inspire the most  
lofty and holy ambition. It is this fact that  
arrays our enterprise with surpassing magnifi-  
cence. I exult in it, and glory that our aim is  
to emancipate the globe from a tyranny by  
which it has been corrupted and cursed for  
five thousand years. Here is a vastness of plan  
—a boldness of purpose—a consciousness of  
might,—all of which indicate their origin; de-  
note most clearly that the Eternal Spirit has  
been breathing wisdom and courage upon the  
minds and hearts of his people, and imparting  
to their energies a degree of omnipotence that  
nothing shall withstand. Yes, a voice to which  
the startled world cannot but listen with awe—  
the Voice, lone and mighty, of the Agent of  
Heaven—sounding forth from the solitude of his  
light-hidden throne:—ONWARD! the com-  
mand—the promise—VICTORY!  
Then let us proceed in our work. Let us use  
all prudent means to promote it. The peo-  
ple, being somewhat better acquainted with  
the subject than they were, will see the propri-  
ety I hope of joining in our assistance.  
And if any distillers or retailers, should fol-  
low the traffic, and be in any danger of suf-  
fering in consequence of it, let the community  
be exhorted to patronize and sustain them.  
This is right. Not to do so is to encourage  
sin. Every man should act conscientiously  
in this matter. Let us go on, sir; we have  
adv

ty on the ground of pour it into the creek. But another advantage we possess is, there is no sectarian in the society. All in the house are invited to join us. The very best then urge us to action. The New Zealanders wonder at the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors. "Why will you make yourselves mad?" they ask. The Emperor of China has forbidden the sale of wine or spirits among foreign seamen. He thinks that these liquors so demoralize the sailors that they are not fit to associate with his people. And again when the British Consul applied to a Governor of one of the Sandwich Islands for privilege to buy rum for the English ships that merely touched at the island, he refused, saying, "to horses, cattle and hogs you may sell rum, but to real men you must not on these shores." Let us follow, such examples; and may the time soon come, when, by the influence of Temperance Societies and other benevolent and religious institutions, all the nations of the earth shall be redeemed from all the sins under which they have mourned, and be blessed with knowledge, purity and joy. Then shall such angels pause in their homeward flight and admire the beauty and bliss of the vision, and Jesus, rising up on his throne, shall point to our planet and direct the eye of his Father to the full triumph of grace in the salvation of the world.

### EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 30, 1833.

By yesterday afternoon's Western Mail, we have the Washington and Baltimore papers of yesterday morning.

The South Carolina Convention, has adjourned, after passing Ordinances of the following import:—

1. They have declared that so much of their Ordinance of November and the laws pursuant thereto, as nullifies the Tariff acts, shall be of no effect, except the laws relative to the military organization of the State, which are to remain in full force.

2. They nullify the law for the more effective collection of the revenue—and

3. They ordain and declare that the allegiance of the citizens of the State of South Carolina is due to the State, and that obedience only and not allegiance, is due by them to any other power or authority, to whom control over them has been or may be delegated by the State, and the legislature is empowered to ordain laws in conformity with this ordinance and binding the people to this allegiance.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday morning, contain intelligence from England to the 24th February, brought by the ship *Rococo*, at New York.

The Convention Bill against Ireland has passed the House of Lords. In its last stage it received some important modifications—one in particular, by which counsel are allowed to prisoners before the Court Martial. In ordinary Courts Martial the prisoner submits his questions in writing to the President, which may be put. The bill will probably be much longer on its passage through the House of Commons—meanwhile, the London Atlas of the 24th of February, contains an item of intelligence, which if true may prove very important. It is that the Political Union in England are about to oppose a determined resistance to the passage of the bill. It will be recalled that during the agitation of the Reform question, these Unions exercised considerable influence over the public mind, and that ministers were charged with encouraging them as their action was then favorable to the views of Government. "It would not be astonishing if they were now to create throughout England, a virulent opposition among the lower classes to the arbitrary measures proposed against Ireland."

It appears that the King of Holland has desisted from levying a toll on the cargoes of ships according to the Scheldt. In other respects, however, he shows no intention to give way.

It seems generally admitted even by the English journalists, who have been evasive of the success of Don Pedro's expedition, that his case is now almost desperate.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Sir Charles Vaughan, has returned to this country in the *Rococo*.

Melancholy.—Yesterday morning, a little daughter of Mr. John G. Thomas, of this county, at play in the orchard of her father, where he was burning the dry sedge, incautiously came so nigh, that the fire was communicated to her clothes, and before assistance could be rendered, she was so burnt, that she survived only until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

### FOR THE WIG.

Mr. Mulkin.—Not having for many years mingled in the political world, and preferring the peace and happiness of domestic ease, I did hope I should continue so the remainder of my life; but the late movements in my beloved country, has caused an uneasiness, and the spirit moves me to take part of the responsibility. The time has now arrived when every freeman should unfurl his colours, and no longer fight the political battle for men and office, but plant his flag staff on the firm ground of principle.

We have seen, within the last four years, many political marriages and divorces; but, sir, the late discussions in Congress, have caused the American people to reflect more on their rights and wrongs, and deeply to consider the first origin of their happy union; and they have with much interest attended to the various constructions given to the constitution. They have seen the same feeling and influence, which existed in 1789, and divided the two great political parties of this country. It is not fresh in the recollection of every member of the community, that Alexander Hamilton was one of the great leaders of the Federal party, whose doctrines were for a President and Senate for life, and a consolidated government; the first squinting at monarchy, the latter calculated to sap the rights of the States. And can it be forgotten with what force and power the federal party urged the various laws during the administration of the elder Mr. Adams, to strengthen the arm of government; vide the Alien and Sedition Laws. The one prevented an American citizen from speaking a disrespectful word of his majesty the President, without incurring the danger of being imprisoned in the loathsome dungeon, to associate with the murderer, horse thief and assassin. The other to force from your hospitable shores, him who seeks refuge from the grasping hand of a Tyrant, (and invited to by your laws to spend his declining years with his young and rising family under the fig tree of liberty) whose rights should be protected by the Star Spangled Banner.—Yes, at the simple nod of a vicious President to be ordered to a foreign clime, within so many days, or suffer imprisonment; and to enforce those laws, your country was filled with armed men; every little village was furnished with an officer strutting like a Peacock, beating to arms under the pretence of fighting France, three thousand miles distant.—And to support all this the farmer's land, his houses, his stock, his carriages, were taxed, say sir, the very window lights which afforded him the light of Heaven were taxed—and every oppressive

law calculated to bear down the farmer and mechanic, and keep them as hewers of wood and drawers of water, were supported by those same self-styled gentry called Federalists—Are those imaginary ideas, or are they facts? Sir let the old Republicans who had to feel and suffer, speak for themselves, and present to their children the history of those days; let them spend an evening by their peaceful firesides, and detail to their posterity the trouble and expense they had to encounter, to burst the fetters which were fast forging for them. Sir those oppressive acts were not only confined to the General Government, but your State Governments responded to them; have you forgotten how close the federal phalanx, adhered to the thirty pound qualification law, which forbade any man to vote who was not worth thirty pounds, but questioned and driven from the ground like an oat from society? Do you not see the same feelings like Phœnix rising from the ashes, the same spirit gaining strength, binding you hand and foot with the Tariff, and the consolidated government, and passing laws to force them into operation? Sir, let me call on the Republicans again to put on the armour of freedom; let me invite those who have deserted our cause again to assemble under our banners, and unite in support of those doctrines which placed the great and good Jefferson at the head of our Republic; the principles secured your domestic rights, and carried us safe through an arduous struggle, and taught for signers to respect us. The Republican ranks have been broken, and now is the time to rally; we have all the same feelings; we fought constitutionally for our rights, and secured them; the same double headed monster of oppression is about to attack us in a different shape; let me invite a union; take the constitution for your land mark and we shall all be safe. The Coalition have lost their head; Mr Clay at the eleventh hour deserts them, tell them the Tariff has become unpopular, it is not the true spirit of the American government; he has cut the bond of union with Webster; the Federalists will have to cling to the *Eastern Star*; he advocates their feelings; they will now show the world they have never forsaken their old doctrines, but have by smothered them to gain strength; let me again invoke the friends of the old Jeffersonian school to unite. No nullification, no secession, but plant yourselves under the true constitution of the constitution, meet your enemies on fair ground, combat them with argument; you have done it before; remember with what fearful odds we met them in 1798; see how they fell before the powerful weapon of truth.

A PLAIN MAN.  
Talbot county, March 22, 1833.

### LATE FROM ENGLAND

The packet ship *Sampson*, Capt. Chidwick, arrived this morning from London, having left Portsmouth on the 6th of February. By this arrival the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, have received London papers to the evening of the 5th inclusive. The most important item of intelligence is the King's speech, which was delivered on the afternoon of the 5th of February.

This being the day appointed for the delivery of the King's speech, his Majesty arrived at the House of Lords shortly before two o'clock, and on alighting from his carriage was received by the Cabinet Ministers and great Officers of State.

His Majesty immediately proceeded to the robing room, and from thence to the interior of the House of Lords. On his Majesty taking his seat on the throne, the Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the House of Commons to hear the Royal Speech. Shortly afterwards the Speaker, attended by a great number of members, appeared at the Bar.

The Chancellor, upon his knees, presented the Speech to His Majesty, who read it with a firm and audible voice, as follows:—  
*My Lords and Gentlemen—*  
The period being now arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you are entrusted. Never at any time, did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention.

I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which has for some months existed between the Prince of the House of Braganza. From the commencement of this contest, I have abstained from all interference, except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal, but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of any opportunity that may be afforded me to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected.

I have also to regret that my earnest endeavors to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled in conjunction with the King of the French to take measures for the execution of the treaty of Nov. 1831. The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has in part accomplished that object, but the Dutch Government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that treaty, the embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negotiations are again commenced; and you may rely on their being conducted on my part as they have uniformly been, with the single view of ensuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of mutual security and independence.

The good faith and honor with which the French Government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the Chief Powers of Europe of their friendly dispositions, give me confidence in the success of my endeavors to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the various papers which are necessary for your information on the affairs of Holland and Belgium should be laid before you.

The approaching termination of the charters of the Bank of England and of the East India Company will require a revision of these establishments, and I rely on your wisdom for making such provisions for the important interests connected with them, as may appear from experience, and full consideration, to be best calculated to secure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and power of the British Empire.

Your attention will also be directed to the state of the Church, more particularly as regards its temporalities and the maintenance of the Clergy. The complaints which have arisen from the collection of Tythes appear to require a change of system, which, without diminishing the means of maintaining the established Clergy in respectability and usefulness, may prevent the collision of interests, and the consequent derangement and dissatisfaction which have too frequently prevailed between the Ministers of the Church and their Parishioners. It may also be necessary for

you to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses, and whether the Revenues of the Church may not admit a more equitable and judicious distribution.

In your deliberations on these important subjects, it cannot be necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of carefully attending to the security of the Church established by law in these realms, and to the true interests of religion.

In relation to Ireland, with a view of removing the causes of complaint which had been so generally felt and which had been attended with such unfortunate consequences, an act was passed during the last session of parliament for carrying into effect a general commutation for Tythes. To complete that salutary work, I recommend to you, in conjunction with such other amendments of the law as may be found applicable to that part of my dominions, the adoption of a more equitable system, on the principle of a just commutation, the possessors of land may be enabled to free themselves from the burden of an annual payment.

To the further reforms that may be necessary you will probably find that, although the Established Church of Ireland is by law permanently united with that of England, the peculiarities of their respective circumstances will require a separate consideration. There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland, affecting the administration of justice, and the local taxation of that country, to which your attention will also be required.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*  
I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They will be framed with the most anxious attention to all useful economy. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the estimates of the last year, I am happy to inform you that all the extraordinary services which the exigencies of the times required, have been amply provided for. The state of the Revenue, as compared with the public expenditure, has hitherto fully realized the expectations that were formed at the close of the last session.

*My Lords and Gentlemen—*  
In this part of the United Kingdom, with very few exceptions, the public peace has been preserved; and it will be your anxious and grateful duty to promote, by all practical means, the habits of industry and good order among the laboring classes of the community. On my part, I shall be ready to cooperate to the utmost of my power, in obviating all just causes of complaint, and in promoting all well considered measures of improvement. But it is my painful duty to observe, that the disturbances in Ireland, to which I alluded at the close of the last session, have greatly increased.

A spirit of insubordination and violence has risen to the most fearful height, repairing life and property insecure, despoiling the authority of the law, and threatening the most fatal consequences, if not promptly and effectually repressed.

I feel confident that your loyalty and patriotism, I shall not resort in vain for assistance in these afflictive circumstances, and that you will be ready to adopt such measures of salutary precaution, and to entrust to me such additional powers as may be found necessary for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace, and strengthening the Legislative Union between the two Countries, which, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, I am determined to maintain by all the means in my power, as indissolubly connected with the peace, security, and welfare of my dominions.

In reading the speech the King laid peculiar emphasis on the passage relating to the disturbed state of Ireland, and was particularly emphatic when he expressed his determination to uphold the Union of England and Ireland. The troubles in that Kingdom evidently caused much uneasiness. A London paper remarks:—"We have reason to believe that the Government have decided upon strong measures being used for the tranquillization of that country; and also that the Marquis of Anglesey will return to Dublin."

They furnish no information as to the state of the negotiations, but it may be presumed to be favorable as the funds at Amsterdam had experienced an advance of 1 per cent.

The accounts from Constantinople are to the 6th Jan. from which it appears that the Sultan, in the extremity of distress to which the total defeat of the army under the Grand Vizier had reduced the Ottoman Government, had accepted the offer of assistance made by the Emperor of Russia, and that General Muraviev had already set out for Egypt to demand the submission of the Viceroy to the Sublime Porte. Letters from Swabia announce the probability of Ibrahim Pasha assenting to a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a definitive pacific arrangement of the differences between the Sultan and his insurgent Viceroy. The Pacha demands that Syria be ceded to his father, the Viceroy of Egypt; after which he will commence his retreat, but not till then.

It is added that a Russian fleet was expected at Constantinople, for the purpose of preventing the passage of the Channel by the Egyptian Army, which was supposed to be advancing on the capital.

The accounts from Paris are to February 4th. The naval preparations at Brest continued to be prosecuted with undiminished energy, and some of the ships of war were already in a condition to put to sea.

The Breton of the 29th January says,—"Our port and roads present a very animated picture. The telegraph constantly at work, and in short, every department there is in full activity. Ships, frigates and sloops are under repair, fitting out, or getting under weigh, and vessels from other ports are daily joining them. It is said that the French squadron in the Downs, or at least a part of it, will shortly come into our roadstead. Thus every thing indicates the approaching departure of a powerful naval force. What is its destination? This, time will show. Orders have just arrived to expedite the fitting out for sea of the *Duquesne* of the line, and for arming the *Herminie* frigate. Three companies of the crew of the *Duquesne* went on board to day, and she will receive a fourth to-morrow. The Suffren of the line is in port, preparing to put to sea in the most complete condition. The *Resolue* frigate is taking her departure for the Downs. The sloops *Heroine*, *Najade*, and *Bayonnaise* and the brig *Saumon*, are in the roads waiting only for orders to sail. They are pressing the levy of sailors, and bodies of them, are daily coming in. They are immediately incorporated into the companies of the division."

The Bulletin des Lois contains the official promulgation of the law repealing that which provided that the anniversary of January 21st should be observed as a close holiday. The union between the Catholics and the movement party, if it ever existed, is now completely discontinued.

The Army of the North, the head quarters of which were at Compeigne had been ordered to the same footing as that upon which it was placed before its recent entry into Belgium.

Intelligence from Madrid is to the 24th Jan. and strong rumours were then prevalent of the dismissal or resignation of M. Zea Bermudez, but there was no authentic information of the fact.

It is stated in the French Journals that there had been some partial disturbances in Spain; but they had been effectually put down. It is also added that the Infant Don Carlos had been arrested and was confined to his own apartments.

Stockholm and St. Petersburg papers of the 18th and Hamburg of the 23rd January had been received, but contain nothing of interest.

Commercial letters from Smyrna, to the 6th Jan. assert that a treaty had been concluded between Russia and the Porte, in which the Emperor Nicholas agrees to succour the Sultan with a fleet, and with an army of 60,000 men.

We take the following from the Journal du Commerce of Lyons, of the 27th ult:—"Two days ago a mercantile house was opening some bales of cotton, when to the astonishment of those engaged in the operation, there was found in one of them the body of a negro, bent double and carefully packed in the middle of it."

MADRID, Jan. 24.—Letters, I am informed, have been received in this city containing intelligence to the effect that General Sulgac, at the head of Don Pedro's troops, was engaged in an action with the army of Don Miguel, of which no less than 9,000 men were killed, and a considerable number made prisoners. Letters worthy of credit, from the frontiers of Portugal, as well as from Cadix, inform us, without, however, entering into any of the grounds for such an opinion, that Don Miguel will not hold out beyond the present winter as the chief man of Portugal.

A correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser writes from on board the *Potomac* at Valparaiso, under date of 26th of October, as follows:—"We sailed from Canton on the 4th of June, and had a pleasant passage of forty eight days to the Sandwich Islands, where we had a very gratifying visit to the missionaries. We left there on the 10th of August, and after a voyage of 23 days reached Tahiti or Otaheite. Thence to this place, during our passage, we had cold weather most of the time, with considerable rain, and occasionally hail and fine snow. It is remarkable that we have made the circuit of the globe, and no important incident has occurred and no accident worth mentioning. On our passage hither, a man jumped over board in a state of intoxication, and was taken from the life buoy just as his strength had become exhausted. We have been disappointed in the appearance of the *Val de Paradise*. The view of the city from the ship is rather pleasant; but it presents little of interest on a nearer view, resembling an old Spanish town. The climate is fine, the air quite bracing."

"This is the last spring month in this country, and it was truly delightful to hear the birds singing once more. I visited the burying ground, which is upon the top of a high hill, surrounded by a wall, and contains a chancel house, with one or two monuments. It is the custom to bury the dead only between the hours of midnight and four in the morning. Crosses are erected here and there along the roads, to mark where murders have been committed."

"It is well for our ships of war to be stationed on this coast. They are certainly a great benefit to our commerce and to our citizens resident here."

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*, March 23.  
FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By an arrival at Philadelphia, we have received the Buenos Ayres British Packet of Dec. 29th. A severe gale occurred on the 23d, in which several vessels were more or less damaged.—The American schr. *Bess* parted from one anchor and slipped the other, (the latter she had not been able to find,) and remained under weigh until the morning of the 24th, when she again anchored in the inner roads, having been supplied with an anchor and cable by the British brig *Fairy*. A boat belonging to the national schr. *Star* of the South was capsized, and one man drowned.

On the 26th and 27th the weather was very hot, the thermometer standing at 85 in the shade. In the evening "the attendance at the river was very numerous, particularly of lady bachelors."

Accounts from Del Carmen, capital of Patagonia, state that 1,500 Indians were in the neighborhood of that town on the 17th Dec. and that the inhabitants were in considerable alarm, and preparing to defend themselves. It was hoped the operations of these unwelcome visitors would be confined, as usual, to cattle stealing.

Accounts from Chili to Nov. 13th state that the President of Peru (Gamarra) had resigned, under the plea of ill health, but that his resignation had not been accepted. The *Valparaiso Mercury*, in reference to two American whalers detained at Talcahuano, to which place the U. S. frigate *Potomac* had repaired, says, "In one of our late numbers we called the attention of government to this affair, which may prove the germ of discord, but which might be easily avoided."

FROM PARA AND MARANHAM.—Capt. Green, of the brig *Rebecca*, from Maranhon via Para, informs us that the state of things at the latter place was very unsettled. The people are divided into three factions, one in favor of Don Pedro, another for Don Miguel, and a third, consisting principally of the lower classes, desiring a republican form of government. Murders and assassinations were very frequent.

"On the day of my arrival," says Captain G. "I had business on shore early in the morning. The first thing that met my view was a young woman 18 or 19 years of age, with her throat cut from ear to ear! She lay in the public market place, and little notice was taken of her. Going further along through Palace Square, I saw a European Portuguese butchered in the most horrible manner. Capt. Green, represents the old Portuguese as very desirous to leave the country, but unable to dispose of their property for any thing like its value.

A caupany on board the Brazilian corvette *Defensora* [guard ship] against Capt. Inglis, had been detected in time to prevent its being carried into execution. The ringleaders were two lieutenants, who were put in irons and sent to Rio Janeiro for trial.

FROM JAMAICA.—The schooner *Choice*, Capt. Dodd, arrived yesterday from Montego Bay, bearing advices to the 2d inst. They represent the continu-

ance of discontent and alarm throughout the whole island. Neither master nor slave is at rest—the former anticipating the destruction of his property, and the latter the restoration of his rights. No middle path seems to have been devised for the safety and repose of either. The results that may follow the immediate emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, as now contemplated by the British Ministry, may perhaps afford us the lessons of wisdom, without the cost of experience.

A great drought has prevailed in the region of Montego Bay, and the *Cornwall Chronicle* of the 2d says:—"We have scarcely had a drop of rain for the last three weeks. The shrubs and trees are suffering most materially—the pastures are withered up by the scorching sun, and the water in the ponds is very scanty in his quarter of the country. The ground near the town is quite baked and cracked by the sun, and all other vegetation is at a stand. The month of March usually brings rain, and there is an apparent change in the atmosphere at this moment.—The prospect of the sugar crop is most unpromising."

MR. LIVINGSTON.—The following highly complimentary article in relation to Mr. Livingston is translated from the *Peruvian Mercury*, of the 10th of November last. We copy from the papers of the United Provinces, a decree of the supreme government of Central America, highly honorable to the enlightened condition. The adoption of a penal code esteemed by the most enlightened men of both hemispheres as one which approaches nearer to perfection than any known in the present day, is a step which may cause the people to advance very far in civilization and morality. The respectable author of that work, Edward Livingston, although born in New York, has been for twenty-five years a citizen of New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana. He has spent forty years of his life in the discharge of lofty and honorable functions, in which he has distinguished himself by his superior talents. At present he is the principal secretary under the government of the United States.

In virtue of a resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana, Mr. Livingston composed, a few years since, a penal code for that state, which is the same as that adopted by the new states of Central America; a work which has produced a profound sensation among all civilized nations, and which will doubtless place the name of its author in the catalogue of the most eminent jurists and legislators.—*Baltimore Repub.*

A Duel.—A gentleman writes from New Orleans, under date of the 29th ultimo, that he had just seen a "splendid young man," one mile from the city, in his last agony. The ball of his antagonist had entered his forehead, and his brains were gushing out. A collection of people, in carriages, witnessed the sacrifice to false honor. The affair originated in a dispute at the theatre.

BALTIMORE PRICES.  
March 26, 1833.

Wheat best red	1 10 a 1 15
Corn, white	61 a 63
Do, yellow	62 a 63
Rye	65 a 73

WILLIAM HUGLETT, administrator of Wolman Porter, deceased, informs all persons who purchased property, upon a credit, at the Public Sale of the personal estate, that the notes will become due and payable on the 8th day of April next; punctual payment is expected. The administrator, is bound by law to close the estate, those who neglect to make payment, must blame him for proceeding according to law, as he has no discretionary powers.  
Galloway, March 30th, 1833. Sw

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.  
ALL persons being in arrears on Executions, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangements with the plaintiffs, on or before the 9th of April next, otherwise their property will be immediately advertised for sale, without respect to persons. I would also say to those persons indebted for officer's fees, that the books are now in the hands of the deputies, who are instructed to collect according to law.

Those persons who are indebted on executions, or for officer's fees, will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham, who is duly authorized by me to receive the same. The Public's ob't. serv't.  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shfr.

The Subscriber may be found at the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. at most hours, every business day, where persons interested in the above notice, will please call and settle, without delay, as I am compelled to obey the instructions I have received.  
JO GRAHAM, D. Shfr.  
Easton, March 30th, 1833. tf

PUBLIC SALE.  
WILL be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 23d of April, 1833, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. on the premises, the following property, belonging to Gerard T. Hopkins & Moore, of Baltimore, viz:

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on Cabinet street, in the town of Easton; formerly the property of John Tomlinson.

ALSO, ONE HOUSE AND LOT, on Port street in the town of Easton, formerly the property of Joseph Chain. The terms of sale are: one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, at the time of sale, one third in three months, and the remainder in six months from the day of sale, with interest on the two last payments, to be secured by bonds or notes with security to be approved by the subscriber. On the payment of the whole purchase money, good and sufficient deeds will be executed to the purchaser or purchasers. Attendance by  
ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.  
Talbot county, March 30th, 1833.

A GREAT BARGAIN.  
I WILL sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well, to embrace this offer.  
THEODORE DENNY, agent.  
for Jos. W. Reynolds.  
Easton, March 16

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 12th day of March, 1833, by H. W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro Man who calls himself CHARLES HENRY, and says he belongs to Francis Middleton, of Charles county, near Port Tobacco. Said negro is about 32 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, has a lump on the right side of his throat, large scar on his breast, caused by a burn, scar over the left eye, caused by a fall from a horse. Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout, yellow and red striped vest, blue shenmutt pantaloons, coarse shoes and seal-skin cap. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
of Baltimore city and county Jail.  
march 23—30

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 14th day of March, 1833, by H. W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a colored man who calls himself JOHN PLUMMER, alias WM. JOHNSON, and says he belongs to Thomas Blackwell, in Northumberland Co., Virginia. Said colored man is about 25 years old 5 feet 8 inches high, has 3 small scars on his forehead, caused by a block on board of a vessel; had on when committed a light corduroy roundabout, blue country wore trousers, linen shirt with blue collar and breast, blue, red and white Scotch cap, and coarse boots.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
of Baltimore city and county Jail.  
march 23—30

SHERIFF'S SALE.  
BY virtue of a rendition ex parte issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, against Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, at the suit of William Baker, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day; all the right, title, interest, claim and estate, both in law and equity of Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, of, in and to, a farm or plantation, lying and being situate in the Chapel district, Talbot county, on which William Pockham now resides, and known as part of Collier Selby, and part of other tracts, containing three hundred and twenty five acres of land, more or less—Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid rendition ex parte, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shfr.  
mar 16

Constable's Sale.  
BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, against Thomas Parrott, one at the suit of Charles L. Rhodes, use of Samuel H. Benay, and the other at the suit of Annanias Gossage, use of Samuel H. Benay, will be sold at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 30th inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. one House and Lot on the Point Road, where Scipio Danbury now lives, a small lot of ground adjoining the aforesaid lot, purchased by said Parrott, of John Bennett, Esq. all his interest, in and to a lot of ground at Easton Point, on which John Goldborough, Esq.'s house stands, also a Carriage House at Easton Point; all taken as the lands and tenements of Thomas Parrott, and will be sold for cash to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Constable.  
march 9

CONSTABLE'S SALE.  
BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., one at the instance and for the use of John L. Kerr, Executor of Rachel L. Kerr, deceased, and the other at the instance and for the use of Robert H. Rhodes, administrator of James Cain, deceased, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., all the right and title of Andrew Chermont of, in, and to, a PART OF A TRACT OF LAND, called Pitt's Range, containing 35 acres, more or less, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the Hole in the wall, whereon the said Andrew Chermont now resides, together with all and singular the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; taken to satisfy the aforesaid writs of F. Facias, together with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

WM. BARNETT, Constable.  
march 9 Sw

DISSOLUTION.  
The firm of FLYNN & FOUNTAIN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to James H. Fountain, who is the only person authorized to receipt for the same.  
JOHN FLYNN,  
JAS H. FOUNTAIN.  
Hillsborough, March 12th, 1833.

N. B. All persons having claims against the above mentioned firm will present them to the subscriber.  
JAMES H. FOUNTAIN.  
march 23

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing under the firm of Rose & Spencer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are most respectfully requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.  
ROBERT ROSE,  
RICHARD P. SPENCER.  
Easton, 23d March, 1833.

The business will be continued by Robert Rose, who is thankful for the patronage already received, and solicits a continuation of the same.  
LYMAN REED & CO.  
COMMISSION WOOD WAREHOUSE  
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,  
BALTIMORE.  
N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the market, will receive immediate attention.  
march 23 71

**JOHN J. HARROD,**  
PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND  
STATIONER,  
No. 172, MARKET STREET,  
Baltimore, Md.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber on Blacksmith and Store accounts, are requested to come forward and make payment by the 10th day of April, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of a Constable, without respect to persons.  
WM. VANDERFORD.  
March 26 3w

**MARYLAND ECLIPSE.**  
The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of the Centreville and Easton, at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, twenty five dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the mare owner. The single leap, payable before the mare goes to the horse, the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal. If the mare be sold, the person putting her to the horse will be held liable for the amount of insurance. The season will commence on the first day of April next at Centreville, where the horse will remain during that week, and on Monday following at Easton, and remain there also a week, and then alternate at Centreville and Easton, a week at each place during the season, which will close on the first of July.

**ECLIPSE** is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, nine years old this Spring, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large and fine, and those upon the turf give evidence of great speed, as yet however, few have been trained, the oldest of his colts, being only three years old last season. One of his colts bred by the proprietor and sold to a gentleman in N. York, was trained and tried last season, and proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in one minute and fifty seconds, both heats, and beating four others, with great ease. Eclipse was trained for the first time, and ran in the Spring of 1830, (being the two preceding years on the stand as a Stallion) in the State of New Jersey, a mile and repeat, and won with great ease, beating three other horses; he was afterwards carried to Poughkeepsie, and entered against the celebrated race horse Sir Lovel, and although beaten, yet it is said, this race was run in as short, if not a shorter time, with the same weight, than was ever run in the United States, the first heat was run in 3 minutes 57 seconds, and the second heat in 3 minutes 45 seconds, two miles and repeat. Sir Lovel after this race, was taken to New York, and matched against Mr. Johnson's celebrated race mare Arietta, (which had a short time been beaten Ariel two miles, in a match for \$5000) Sir Lovel distanced Arietta the second heat in 3 minutes 48 seconds, thereby proving that Eclipse was a better racer than Arietta. After the race at Poughkeepsie, Eclipse was turned out and trained in the fall following, and gave greater promise of speed, than on his first trial, but in his exercises received an injury in one of his sinews, and was withdrawn from the turf without further trial. Sir Lovel is the Certificate of the gentleman who trained him, and voluntarily tendered:

*Colt's Neck, New Jersey, Nov. 50, 1830.*  
I certify that for the last thirty years and upwards, I have been in the yearly practice of training race horses, and have had in my possession, some of the reputed best horses in the country; for the last year I have had Maryland Eclipse, with others under training exercise, and give it as my opinion that for any distance I have tried him, which was never more than two miles, he is the fastest horse I have ever trained.

(Signed)  
**JOSEPH K. VAN MATER.**  
The original Certificate of his performance at Poughkeepsie (where he ran) from the Secretary of the Club, and of Mr. Van Mater, are in the possession of the proprietor, and can be seen upon application.

**PEDIGREE.**  
MARYLAND ECLIPSE was got by the justly celebrated race horse "American Eclipse," formerly the property of Mr. Vanrats of New York; dam of Maryland Eclipse, the "Lady of the Lake," she by Mr. Badger's Hickory out of the "Maid of the Oaks;" Hickory was got by the imported horse "Whip," the dam of Hickory, "Dido," by the imported "Dare Devil," his grand dam by "Wildair," who was got by the old imported horse "Fear-nought," out of the imported mare "Kitty Fisher." Fear-nought by the Godolphin Arabian, his great grand dam by the imported horse Clockfast, his great great grand dam was the dam of the celebrated horse Buephalus and Lady Teasel. Whip was got by Saltan, his dam by Herod, his grand dam by Matchem, out of Gimereck's dam, &c. The Maid of the Oaks, was sired by "Spread Eagle," her dam by the old imported horse "Shark," her grand dam by Gen. Nelson's Rockingham, her great grand dam by True Whig, her great great grand dam by Col. Biler's horse Galant, her great great great grand dam by the imported horse Regulus, her great great great great grand dam by the imported horse Diamond. American Eclipse was sired by Duroc; dam, Miller's Damsel, she by Messenger; Duroc was sired by old Diomed, his dam Amanda, by Grey Diomed, &c. Messenger was got by the English horse Mambrino, &c. The dam of the Millers Damsel was the English Mare Pot 8 O's sired by Pot 8 O's, and Pot 8 O's by the celebrated horse "Eclipse." For further particulars of American Eclipse's Pedigree

See Turf Register vol 1 page 269  
For same of Hickory's vol 2 page 301  
For same of Maid of Oaks vol 2 page 256  
For same of Messenger vol 3 page 49  
For same of Duroc vol 1 page 57  
For same of Spread Eagle vol 2 page 116  
JAMES SEWELL, Proprietor.  
March 26th, 1833.

N. B. Those who desire to put mares to this horse, are requested to call upon William K. Landin, Esq. at Easton.

**NOTICE.**  
AT the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough bred horse)

"MARYLAND ECLIPSE," will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centreville. Competent Judges have pronounced him, inferior to few, if any horses in this country. He has fine size and great beauty, particulars however of his stock, size and performances will be hereafter given at full length.  
Per order,  
**THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.**  
March 16 1f

**NOTICE.**  
THE Commissioners for Talbot county, will, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. appoint Constables for Talbot county. On Tuesday the 20th day of April, will appoint Overseers of the roads, and will sit Tuesday and Friday each week, for four weeks, from Tuesday the 2d April next, to hear appeals.  
Per order,  
**JNO. STEVENS.**  
March 29 3w

**Branch Bank at Easton**  
March 22d, 1833.  
THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the stockholders on their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order,  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.**  
March 26, 1833 2f

**THE CELEBRATED HORSE**  
**RED ROVER,**

IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows, to wit: Six Dollars the spring's chance, Twelve Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents cash to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.

RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges. Red Rover it is believed possesses more of the Medley blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, will appear. Red Rover is now in Easton, and will remain here until the 20th inst. at which time he will commence his season. For stands, time of standing, pedigree, certificates, progeny, &c. see hand bills and Turf Register.

J. M. FAULKNER.  
March 19 1f

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

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.  
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.  
may 29 Baltimore.

**BOARDING.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.  
CALEB BROWN.  
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.  
jan 22 G 1f

**FANCY AND WINDSOR**  
CHAIR FACTORY.  
No. 21 Pratt street,  
Between Charles and Hanover Streets,  
BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship  
all descriptions of  
FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,  
of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions.  
N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms.  
aug 28 1year

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER,  
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.  
AMONG WHICH ARE:  
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,  
Hydroiodate of Potash,  
Black Oxide of Mercury,  
Morphine, Emetine,  
Strichnine, Coriine,  
Piperine, Oil Cabbets  
Solidified Copiva,  
Oil of Cantharidin,  
D-narcotized Laudanum,  
Ditto Opium,  
Iodyne,  
Do. Colocyinth Comp  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinimus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.  
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.  
Easton, Dec 18.

**A Saddle, Bridle and Martingale**  
Were lost on the 27th of January, between Easton and Perry Hall. A suitable reward will be given for their return to  
Mrs. ROGERS,  
at Perry Hall.  
feb 26 3w

**T. H. DAWSON & SON**  
ARE now opening an additional assortment of very superior  
MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c.  
which have been carefully selected by the junior partner and can be sold on reasonable terms.  
March 26 3f

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Morphine, Emetine,  
Strichnine, Coriine,  
Piperine, Oil Cabbets  
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Oil of Cantharidin,  
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which have been carefully selected by the junior partner and can be sold on reasonable terms.  
March 26 3f

**Easton and Baltimore Packet.**  
THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

**PACKET SCHOONER**  
**WRIGHTSON,**  
GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th inst.; leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour, and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season. Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for this packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point. Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.

The public's obedient servant,  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
N. B. The death of Capt. Thos. P. Townsend, who was so advantageously known as packet master for the last two years, has made it necessary to appoint another for this schooner. The selection I have made, it is hoped will give perfect satisfaction to the numerous patrons of this line. In the ability and integrity of Mr. Parrott, I have the most unlimited confidence; and I think it will only be necessary for my friends to continue their liberal support, to enable Captain Parrott to prove this confidence is not misplaced.  
Easton, March 9th, 1833. S. H. B.

**CANTON SPECULATOR.**  
THE well known horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by old Canton, his dam by the celebrated and much admired horse Speculator, whose colts have been so much celebrated for their superior qualities both for saddle and harness. Canton Speculator is now in first rate condition and will be at Easton on Tuesday the 26th inst. from thence down the Bay-side, and through Miles River and Goldsborough's Neck, on his return the first week. He will then proceed through Wye and round by Hillsborough and Kings Creek, down to the Trappe, the second week, and so on during the season, being at Easton every other Tuesday, and at the Trappe and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately. The terms will be one barrel of merchantable corn the Spring's chance, two barrels to ensure a mare in foal, half a barrel or one dollar and fifty cents the single leap, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case. The mare to be delivered during the month of November next, to the following persons who are authorized to receive the same, to wit:—For the Bayside district, James McDaniel and Thomas D. Singleton; for the Chapel district, James McDaniel and Son; for the Easton district, Samuel H. Benny; and for the Trappe district, James Chapman and the Subscriber. Season to commence on the 26th March, and end on the 20th of June.  
CHARLES M. BROMWELL.  
Oxford, March 20th, 1833—mar 23

**INDEPENDENCE.**  
THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the Subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.  
—TERMS—  
Seven dollars the Season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insured \$10, but \$5 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1834. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty five cents to the groom in each case.  
EDWARD H. NABB.  
Chapel, Talbot county, 2  
March, 1833, } march 23

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 21st day of February, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself JANE ANDERSON, charged with being a runaway, but says she is free and that she was last from Washington county. She is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and of large stature. Had on, when committed, a cross-barred lincey frock, and old shoes and stockings. The owner, if any, is hereby directed to come forward and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
M. E. BARTGIS,  
Sheriff of Frederick County.  
March 15—23 8f

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 16th day of February, 1833, a negro man who calls himself DENNIS MILLES, who says he was sold to a negro trader about seven years ago, by Henry Mankin, of Suffolk, Virginia, from whom he ran away. He is of a dark complexion; is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and slender made—no perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a bottle green frock coat, gray pantaloons, and white fur hat. The owner of the said negro is requested to come forward and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
M. E. BARTGIS,  
Sheriff of Frederick county.  
March 15—23 8f

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 29th day of February, 1833, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself REBECCY SMITH, and says she is free and came from Pennsylvania; had on when committed, a Blue cotton frock, sun bonnet, coarse shoes and stockings. She is about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high. The owner if any, is requested to come forward and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
M. E. BARTGIS,  
Sheriff of Frederick county.  
March 15—23 8f

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 23d day of February, 1833, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself ANN MARIA JOHNSON; says she belongs to Jonathan Forrester, living near Mr. Nathan Tadrow's mill in Harford county. Said colored woman is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; had on when committed, a blue calico frock, yellow shawl and green striped handkerchief on her head, yarn stockings and old pair of shoes. The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore city and co. Jail.  
march 26

**WAS COMMITTED** to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 23d day of February, 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself SAMUEL HALL, says he belongs to James Moore, of Washington city, D. C. Said colored man is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark mullatto, has several scars on his legs. Had on when committed, a grey cassinet coat and pantaloons, pair of coarse lace boots and white fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
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D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Balt. City & County Jail  
march 5—12

**NOTICE**  
IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the 14th November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

JAMES PARROTT,  
WM. H. GROOM,  
SAML' T. KENNARD,  
SAML' ROBERTS.  
Feb. 9th, 1833—feb 12

**Dr. SCUDDER'S**  
**CELEBRATED EYE WATER**  
For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant trade success to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afflicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water—and the cures effected by it, have been set forth as Wonderful beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts his reputation and experience as an Oculist will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by  
Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,  
Cultist and Inserter of Artificial Human Eyes,  
City of New York, and has a wholesale  
Circuit of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole  
Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.  
dec 22

**\$50 REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Thursday 27th December, 1832, a negro boy named ENNALLS, but has since changed his name to HARRISON,—about 18 years old, five feet four or five inches high, of somewhat yellow complexion, and rather a rolling walk,—his eye lashes curl very much Ennalls was by water out of Choptank this year. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro so that I get him again.  
HENRIETTA RICHARDSON,  
Near New Market,  
Dorchester County, Md.  
feb 26

**REMOVAL.**  
B. J. & E. J. SANDERS,  
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors north of Pratt Street) where they will continue the GROCERY and COUNTRY PRODUCE BUSINESS, wholesale and retail. They invite dealers generally to call and give them a trial.  
Feb 26

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

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three dollars. N. B. Persons wishing to go direct to Baltimore, will find comfortable accommodations on board the Queenstown mail packet, which leaves Queenstown immediately on the arrival of the mail from Easton.  
jan 5

**100 NEGROES WANTED.**  
I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will please give me a call, as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.  
THOMAS M. JONES.  
Easton, February 2, 1833. 1f

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore city and county on the 5th day of March, 1833, by J. A. Lininger, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself SAMUEL HALL, says he belongs to James Moore, of Washington city, D. C. Said colored man is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark mullatto, has several scars on his legs. Had on when committed, a grey cassinet coat and pantaloons, pair of coarse lace boots and white fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
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Balt. City & County Jail  
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