

John Catron

EASTON GAZETTE.

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CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 4, 1835.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF. SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS, OF MASS.

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 this 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 enquiry been instituted? It had not. No inquiry 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 effect great and wide spread interests in the country, without any previous inquiry, it would not be following the recommendation of the President but the contrary. Mr. A. did not say that if such an inquiry 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 and 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 plant ourselves upon the Constitution, and the immutable principles 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 insatiation 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, 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 says—
"We will not, we cannot, we dare not submit to this degradation, and our resolve is fixed and unalterable that a protective tariff shall no longer be 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 his remedy, he never heard it spoken of, but it minded him of the first adventure of Gil Blas. Gil Blas had been furnished by his uncle with forty mule and thirty or forty pistols, and set 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 pistoles with much satisfaction into his hat, the mule suddenly raised her head, and pricked up her ears. Gil Blas looked round to see the cause of her alarm, and perceived an old hat upon the ground in the middle of the road, with a rosary of very large beads in it. This was the object which 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 pointed 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 Blas not much pleased with the looks of this 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 intended 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; so long as Nullification 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. Gentleman 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 would 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; but he considered it 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 for 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 duty and obligation of the government. It was on the part of the 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 anybody. But that, he believed, was not the opinion of a majority of the Committee; he was confident that they believed the Constitution was made by "We the People of the United States." By way of parallel, Mr. A. had placed these two documents side by side, and looked alternately at both. The first instrument began with these words—"We the People of the United States." Now, he would ask gentlemen whether these words conveyed to their mind any idea or not? He was speaking to men of intelligence—to men of feeling. What impression those words conveyed to other minds, it was not for him to say; but for himself, he could say that nothing short of divine inspiration conveyed to his mind an idea more sublime. How were the words used? They were the first, the opening words of the Constitution—they designated the speaking parties—these parties it was who declared that "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

If ever there had been an assemblage of men whose aspect impressed the mind with the ideas of grandeur and of moral sublimity, it was these men, using this language.

By the side of this paper he then placed the other; and how did it commence?—"To the people of Massachusetts, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, Georgia, Delaware, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri:—"

"We, the people of South Carolina, assembled in Convention." &c.

Mr. A. compared the two—and how did they sound? In the second he found, indeed the same idea as in the first. The people of these twenty-four States were the very same people as those who spoke in the Constitution; but where was the grandeur, the moral sublimity, that filled the mind when we read the words, "We the People of the United States?" To his mind, it was gone. Indeed, when he read over this long list of names, all designating one People it reminded him of the Spanish Hidalgo who knocked at the door of an inn at a late hour, and on a very dark night, and being asked his name, gave in five-and-twenty names, all of which belonged to him, but on hearing which the inn-keeper refused to open his door, declaring he had not room for one half of all those people.

Did those words, "we the People," mean nothing? Did those who issued this instrument, lie in the face of the world? Was there no such Being in existence? If it were indeed so, then all the ideas Mr. A. had ever entertained must undergo an entire revolution. If the words meant anything at all, they declared explicitly that that Constitution was the work of the People of the United States. Who would deny it? Who could deny it, and not give the lie to that most majestic corporate body; and deny that it had any being.

Mr. A. had heard this Union called a confederacy of States; and such was the idea put forth in the South Carolina Address. It did not address the People of the United States—it recognized no such People. The Constitution, according to that doctrine, was the work not of the People, but of their attorneys. It was said that the act was the act of the States, and that this was a Union of States. That was in one sense true. It was a union of the people and also a union of the States. The Convention of '87 was the result of an act of the Representatives of States; but, as it came from their hands, the instrument was nothing—it had no more force or value than a blank indenture, not sealed. It might as well be maintained that the attorney who drew an indenture was one of the parties to it, because he drew it. It was true that the States were also parties to it, because they had always been separate communities, and, after the establishment of the national independence, were still to continue so. That was the reason why the votes of the People were taken in separate masses, and not in one. It was more convenient, but it was not the States who gave force to the Constitution. The Convention sent the instrument to Congress, and asked them to submit it to the State Legislatures; but did the State Legislatures act upon it? No. And why? Because they could never use the language, "We the People." They were not the parties to it; they could not give it their sanction; they did not pretend to act upon it; they called Conventions of the People to decide on the single question, and the People adopted the Constitution commencing with the words, "We the People." It had been the act of the People, collected in separate communities, but forming one People, whose sanction alone gave the Constitution all its power. Even had the States, as States, unanimously ratified it, it would have been a dead letter, until the People acted upon it. In fact it was in this very point, that the difference lay between this instrument and the Confederation. The nullifiers would have them to be one and the same. The Confederation had been created by the State Legislatures and by Congress. They went on the principle that this was not a Government, but a Confederacy. Therefore it was first made by the State Legislatures, and afterwards by Congress. The People had never acted upon it at all—they had no part or lot in making it; and it was because such an instrument was found in practice to be wholly inefficient, and that it would be impossible for the People of this Union to live happily or peaceably under it, that they went to work another way.

Here, however, Mr. A. said that he was wandering from the subject before the Committee. The position he had assumed was, that the Government was bound to protect the great interests, all the great interests of the citizens.—Wherever any great interest existed in the community, there the protection of Government must of right be extended. But protection might be extended in different forms to different interests. It was true that the interests of one portion of the community could often be protected only at the expense of some other portion of it. It was the complaint of the nullifiers that the Government took money out of the pockets of one portion of the Union, to put it into the pockets of another. And, in extending protection, this must always more or less be the case. But then, while the rights of one party were protected in this way, the rights of the other party were protected, equally, but in a different way.

He would illustrate this position. In the Southern and the Southwestern portions of this Union, there existed a certain interest which he need not particularly designate, which enjoyed under the Constitution, and the Laws of the United States, an especial protection peculiar to itself. It was protected first by Representation. There were upon that floor upwards of twenty members who represented what in other States had no representation at all. Mr. A. believed that it was not three days since he had heard it declared by a gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Clayton) that the species of population he now alluded to constituted the "Machinery of the South." Now that Machinery had Twenty-old Representatives in that Hall: representatives elected not by the machinery, but by those who owned it. Was there any such representation in any other portion of the Union? Did the manufacturer ask for any representation of their machinery? He believed their looms and factories had no vote in Congress; but the machinery of the South had more than twenty representatives at that floor. And if he should go back to the history of this Government, from its foundation, it would be easy to prove that its decisions had been effected in general by majorities less than that. Nay he might go farther and insist, that that very representation of which he had spoken had ever been in fact, the ruling power of the Government. Was this not protection? Was it not protection at the expense of another portion of the community? If it did not literally take money out of the pockets of some, and put into the pockets of others, still it operated in precisely the same way. Yes, this very protection had taken millions and millions of money from the free labouring population of this country, and put it into the pockets of the owners of Southern machinery. Mr. A. did not complain of this. He did not say that it was not all right. What he said was that the South possessed a great protected interest—an interest protected by that instrument—the Constitution in his hand. He was for adhering to the bargain, and he was for a bargain was now to be made.

This interest was farther protected by another provision of that same instrument.

"No person held to service or labour in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour; but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due."

What was this but protection to the owners of the machinery of the South. And let it be observed that a provision like this ran counter to all the tenor of legislation in the free States. It was contrary to all the notions and feelings of the people of the North, to deliver a man up to any Foreign authority unless he had been guilty of some crime. And but for such a clause in the compact, a Southern gentleman who had lost some article of his machinery, could never recover him back from the free States.

The Constitution contained another clause extending still further protection to the same interest. It guaranteed to every State in the Union a republican government.

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall PROTECT each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

This, to be sure, was a general provision operating alike on every portion of the Union.—But every body knew, that where this sort of machinery existed, the State was more liable to domestic violence than they were elsewhere because that machinery sometimes exerted a self-moving power. Such a power had been exerted. The call for this protection had very recently been made, and it had been answered and the power of the Union had been exerted to insure the owners of the machinery against domestic violence. Mr. A. would say one word more on this guarantee of a republican form of Government. It was a serious question in his mind whether that part of the Constitution was not at this very time on the eve of being called into execution. He had no hesitation in saying that if South Carolina were not at this moment under a government not republican, she was at a very little distance from it. It deserved serious consideration, whether the ordinance of the nullifiers had not placed South Carolina without the verge of republican governments.—When he endeavoured to reflect upon what the proceedings of South Carolina had been, and asked himself whether the power now operating there could truly be described as a Republican Government, he felt himself unable to answer the question. He should not further enlarge on this point at present. But it was a serious question, and it deserved serious consideration.

Such was the protection extended by the Constitution to a particular interest in this Union.

But that same interest was farther protected by the laws of the United States. It was protected by the existence of a standing army.—If the States of this Union were all free republicans, and none of them possessed any of the machinery of which he had spoken, and if another portion of the Union were not exposed to another danger, from their vicinity to the tribes of Indian savages, he believed it would be difficult to prove to the House the necessity for any such thing as a standing army. What in fact was the occupation of the army? It had been protecting this very same interest. Of what use to the District of Plymouth which he represented was the standing army of the United States? Of not one dollar's use, and never had been. He would go farther. The Army was not of one dollar's value to the whole manufacturing interest. The persons engaged in manufactures were, and ever had been, most orderly and exemplary in their obedience to the laws. No army was necessary to keep them in order. Now the United States kept up an army of six thousand men. What to do? To protect the owners of this machinery, and to defend the settlers on our western frontier. In what had it been occupied during the last summer? In protecting the factories? No. In suppressing an Indian War. The army existed only for the protection of the South, and of the West. Of what value was it to those manufacturers or agriculturists at whom the House was going to strike by this Bill? There was not one among the poorest shopkeepers who tended their flocks on Mr. A's native hills, that did not pay his quota towards the support of this army. Was not this taking money out of the pockets of one, to put it into the pockets of another? Yet what was the ground of all the complaints? While the people of Massachusetts were spending their money to support the South and the West, what show of right had gentlemen from the South; he would do the members from the West the justice to admit that they said no such thing, but what right had the representation from the South to come on that floor, and tell them "We will not submit to pay one single cent to protect you."

But there was another great interest protected under the Constitution. He referred to the interest of commerce and navigation. The country had a navy, which was now costing it two or three millions of dollars a year. Of what value was this to the manufacturer, or to the wool grower?—If they should reason on the narrow and contracted principle, that their personal interest was the only interest in the community for which they ought to care.—On such principles, the navy was nothing to them. It might achieve as many, and as glorious victories as ever had been won by the wooden walls of the fast anchored Isle. The manufacturer was not a cent the richer for them. But he was obliged to pay to support the navy, and to pay six or seven millions, including navy and army.

When he heard gentlemen talk about reducing revenue to the wants of the Government he wanted them first to specify what were the wants of the Government? Protection, it seemed, was not one of them. Well. If they would withdraw protection from the free white labor of the North, then it ought to be withdrawn from the machinery of the South. Let them

disband their army. This would go as far as four or five millions towards reducing the revenue to the wants of the Government. The next step was to abolish the navy, for why should commerce and navigation continue to enjoy protection when it was withdrawn from the other interests of the country? Well.—When this had been done, and Congress had been so very generous as to give away all the public lands, what he asked, would remain for the General Government to do? Nothing. There would be nothing for it to do. The members might then withdraw protection from themselves by abolishing their pay, and there would be but one step more remaining, which would be to dissolve the Government. No Government would be needed. Let it go back to its original elements. Let it go back to the States. Let it go back to the Confederation—go back to the People. This was the legitimate consequence of those arguments urged by gentlemen who would no longer submit to a system of protection.

Mr. A. might say, that his constituents possessed as much right to say to the People of the South—we will not submit to the protection of your interests—as the People of the South had to address such language to them.

There was another decided reason which operated with him against passing any bill what ever upon this subject, at this time.

The house could not pass any bill that would not, of necessity confirm the ordinance of South Carolina.—No law upon this subject could, at this time, be enacted by Congress, but would be received and understood by all parties, friend and foe, to be the triumph of nullification.—The State of South Carolina had said that the tariff law was null and void, and that it should not be executed within her limits. And Congress immediately replies, by declaring that that law should not be executed any where.

Mr. A. admitted that such a proceeding might for a moment, remove the question of nullification. But it would be for a moment only.—Let congress permit one State to declare that its laws should not be executed, and submit to have that declaration carried into effect, and they would soon have States enough tell them that the laws should not be executed within their limits. And without intending any reflection on South Carolina, he might observe that there were States in this Union, who, if they should say the same thing that South Carolina had said, might make it a much more serious question. And the House might take his word that they would have such language addressed to them.

Mr. A. was against the passage of any thing. He wished to see the question settled. South Carolina had made up an issue; she said she wished it settled peaceably. Mr. A. was for meeting her, and settling the question she had made. This Union was now tottering. It was tottering to its foundation, on the question whether a single State possessed the power to annul laws enacted by the whole Union. He averred that this was a question on which the continuance of this Union depended. It was a question that must be settled, and this was the time to settle it. There was no time in which it could be so fitly and advantageously settled, as at this time, because those who raised the question, declared their desire to be, that it should be settled peaceably. Mr. A. wished that it might be settled peaceably. He believed that it would be, because he believed that the nullifiers would not strike the first blow; and that the Government would be too wise, and too cautious to do it; and if neither party struck the first blow, it must be settled peaceably.—Either the laws would be executed, or the Tariff annulled; and the protecting system destroyed. If that system should be destroyed, he would not say in what form the question would come up, as a question far more serious than was now made, and to be settled in reference to a different interest. At present, the interests of the South were protected, and superabundantly protected, by the provisions of the Constitution. Let that protection be destroyed, and they would find their security put in question in a manner not so easily gotten rid of. The notion held out in favour of the bill was, that it was to allay discontents. And the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had delivered a very pathetic and very eloquent eulogium upon fear. Mr. A. had listened to it with great delight, but as he knew that gentleman to be an accomplished classic scholar, he would venture to remind him that there were other virtues besides fear, suitable for the exercise of a patriot and a statesman, on which as just and eloquent eulogiums might be pronounced. Among these was the virtue of fortitude—a virtue, which he was under a solemn conviction that every member of this House, and every intelligent citizen of this community would at no distant day be called upon to exercise. In commendation of which he would refer the gentlemen to a classic authority, which no one better understood, or was more qualified to appreciate. He alluded to the sentiment so eloquently expressed by the great Roman poet.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor preva juvenium!
Non vultus instantis Tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. A.) I ask the forgiveness of the Committee for having detained them so long and have nothing more to say.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on the BLACK AND WHITE SMITH Business in all its various branches, and that he has in his employ Mr. Wm. Thompson, who served his time in the city of Baltimore, & who is a first rate horse shoer. Gentlemen who may favor me with any work in my line, I pledge myself, shall have it done in first rate order, with quick dispatch, on as reasonable terms as it can be done by any good workman in the country, and will take any kind of trade, that will suit me at the market prices. Customers will find my stand on Dover Street near Bartow's old stand. The Public's humble and
Ob't. Serv't.
WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Jan. 19

At this deeply interesting period, when the American Union is at stake, when the all encompassing contest is raging, on the one part to collect, devise, and invent justifications for disunion—and on the other to defend and preserve the union of the American States, according to the charter of union and consolidation—to be deprived of the regular course of intelligence at such a time, by the long endured and unprovoked misconduct of Mail Contractors and Postmasters, is a grievance actually more felt by the freemen of this part of the country than that which is set up by the south as the cause of nullification and secession.

To the middle of yesterday (Friday 1st March) our last intelligence by mail from Washington comes down only to the 23rd ult. and that gives us no certain accounts of the result of the several proceedings in Congress regarding South Carolina; but fortunately for us, and our readers, the Steam Boat Maryland made her appearance last night, and brought us the Washington and Baltimore papers of yesterday, from which we extract the following interesting intelligence.

From the Nat. Intel. of Wednesday last. By one of those extraordinary currents which are to be met with in legislation as well as navigation, the tariff question took a sudden direction in the House of Representatives on Monday night, entirely different from that which it has been travelling for the last six weeks, and the bill of Mr. Clay, as it had passed to a third reading in the Senate, and was at the time under debate in that body, was adopted as an amendment to Mr. Verplanck's bill; and the bill of the committee of ways and means, (thus swallowed up in its amendment,) yesterday finally passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 34 votes, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate, finding the House acting thus rapidly, suspended proceedings on its own bill, on Monday night, to await the reception of the bill from the House, which, from its having originated in that body, would be free at least from the objection to Mr. Clay's bill, in the Senate on the score of constitutionality, however small the force of that objection might be considered. The bill of the House was received by the Senate yesterday, before its adjournment, and read a first time. It will of course undoubtedly pass that body, in form, as it has already done in fact.

Our readers may therefore be morally assured that the bill of Mr. Clay, in the form published yesterday, will become the law of the land so far as depends upon the two Houses of Congress.

Thus ends a much vexed and trying question, if it shall so end.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of yesterday. It is exceedingly provoking at all times, but just at this moment more than ever so, that with all the exertions we can make, and all the expenses that we incur, to place our Eastern readers in possession of the earliest accounts from Congress, we are defeated in our purpose, in one way or other. Thus, the Philadelphia papers of Wednesday, received here yesterday, bring the consoling news "No Washington papers were received by the Baltimore boat of last evening;" and our readers are indebted to some straggling letter that found its way there, for the information of the important proceedings in Congress on Monday last.

The following interesting information is from the Baltimore American of yesterday: "We learn by a gentleman who left Annapolis yesterday afternoon, that the bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to make a Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington, passed the House of Delegates yesterday, by a vote of 51 to 15. The bill provides, among other matters, for a subscription of \$500,000 on the part of the State."

News from the West.—The Western Mail of yesterday brings us the following unlooked-for and very unpleasant intelligence from the Western frontiers:

Indian War.—We received last evening the following letter, which contains information of considerable moment.—Journal.

CANTONMENT GIBSON, Jan. 12, 1833. Dear Friend: I take this opportunity of informing you of our situation. Capt. Ford's Company of U. S. Rangers left this place on the 5th instant, by order of Col. Arbuckle, on an expedition against the Pawnees, but, to their surprise, they were attacked on the 9th, by a band of Camansha Indians, five hundred in number. They fought with great bravery for the space of an hour and a half, but they were surrounded and overpowered, and compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. I was at the Fort when the express came in. One of the Lieutenants made his escape, and brought information 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 the receipt of the intelligence, immediately started to rescue such as might be still alive. There is every probability of a bloody war with the Camansha Indians.

JAMES SMITH, A Ranger under Captain Boon.

It is not between here and New York alone that the irregularity and tardiness of the Mails are complained of. The same complaint is made every where. The following paragraph is one of many.

MATSVILLE, Feb. 21. THE MAILS.—From Monday night, of last week, till Monday morning, of the present week, not a single paper, we believe, was received at this place from the City of Washington, and but very few from any quarter. On the morning of the latter day, the National Intelligencer, of the 7th, reached us, after a journey of eleven days—and on the same morning, we learn, the same paper of the 12th was carried by here on board a steam-boat. We have no disposition to find fault unnecessarily, or to attach blame where none is really due—but the failures in the great Eastern Mail, for several months past, have been so frequent as to have

produced a general conviction that something is wrong—radically wrong—aye, rotten to the core—on the mail line between this place and Washington, Pa. Why is it that the newspaper mails arrive regularly at Cincinnati, while at Mayville there are, upon an average, from two to three failures per week? Cannot the Postmasters at Zanesville, Wheeling and Washington, Pa. or some one of them answer? Eagle.

From the Washington Globe of yesterday. Mr. McDuffie made his funeral oration over the dead body of Nullification yesterday, in the House of Representatives. It was a powerful effort in one sense, for he made great bodily exertions—but as an eulogy over the miserable departed, it was a miserable failure. Indeed, we were somewhat surprised to see him undertake the office. Mr. McDuffie had in the heyday of the Nullifiers' triumph in South Carolina, condemned the course as unconstitutional.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle. "Chamber of the House of Delegates." ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 26, 1833. This house has reconsidered the vote of yesterday on the State Bank question, and substantially passed the bill, as you will see by the message sent to the Senate on that subject.

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

The Spy in Washington intimates in a late letter, that Mr. Bulwer, the author of Pelham, is to be appointed Minister from the court of St. James to the United States.

A Dear Whistle.—Mr. Blair of the Washington Globe, it is said, was one of the principal agents in procuring Mr. Verplanck to be denounced at Tammany.—When the election for printer came round, Mr. Verplanck, in fair political reciprocity, voted for Gales & Seaton. This vote turned the scale, and so cost Mr. Blair a clear profit of \$40,000.—Jour. of Com.

[From the Annapolis Republican, Feb. 23.] (St. John's College Commencement.—Both branches of the Legislature adjourned at an early hour yesterday, partly in respect to the day which gave birth to the Father of the Republic, and partly for the purpose of attending the Commencement of the above institution; which took place in the Episcopal Church.

His Excellency GOVERNOR THOMAS, and family, the members of the Executive Council, heads of departments, members of the legislature, and a number of distinguished visitors, as well as a large congregation of Ladies and Gentlemen were present, and appeared much gratified with the performance.

Another unsuccessful attempt to choose a United States Senator, was made at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. On the last ballot it stood, Rush, 48; McKean, 45; Seargeant 16, Mullenburg, 19; Richards, 1.

On Wednesday the balloting was resumed with but little difference in the result—on the last ballot, McKean, 47; Rush, 45, &c.—Further balloting was postponed to the 12th March.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21, 1833. "I have only a moment to inform you, that the bill directing the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to subscribe in the name of the State, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars in the stock of a Rail Road to be constructed from Baltimore to the city of Washington, was passed by the House of Delegates, this morning, by the very large majority of more than thirty, in a shape that is entirely satisfactory to the parties interested in the success of that magnificent enterprise."

The New York Evening Post, of Wednesday says:—"The remains of our lamented fellow citizen, Henry Eckford, arrived this morning from Constantinople, in the ship America—His obsequies, of which due notice will be given, will be so attended as emphatically to express the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens."

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 20. By the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered yesterday by Mr. Justice Story, the discharge of Tobias Watkins from imprisonment was decreed. The grounds of the decision, we believe, are error or informality in the proceedings in the Court below which we shall be careful hereafter to state more particularly than we now can. Mr. Watkins was brought into Court and discharged. On leaving the Court, he had not passed the threshold of the Capitol, before he was arrested by the Marshal, at the suit of the United States, on three Ca. Sa's. issued under the judgment upon which he was originally confined, and carried again to prison. This proceeding created, as might have been expected in such a case, great sensation in different parts of the building. A motion for another writ of habeas corpus was immediately made by Mr. W. L. Brent, and is to be argued on Saturday next."

The death of the Hon. JAMES LEWIS, of N. York, occasioned yesterday a melancholy cause of interruption to the action of the House of Representatives on the various business before it, and especially of that assigned for that day, on the affairs of the District.

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. As this is one of the cases originating in the political persecutions of the memorable year 1829, we shall take an early opportunity of recurring to the opinion of the Supreme Court, and presenting to our readers a more particular account of it.—Nat. Intel. of Saturday.

The Charleston papers of the 20th received in Washington, acknowledge the receipt of the views of Mr. Clay's compromise bill and his remarks upon it. The Courier, a strong anti-nullification paper, has the following remarks upon the subject.

"It will be seen by reference to our Congressional head that Mr. Clay has brought forward his proposition of compromise relative to the tariff question, and that it is pronounced perfectly satisfactory by Mr. Calhoun. We stop not to enquire into the causes which have led to this arrangement, but will content ourselves with expressing our high gratification at the prospect which it holds out of restored peace and harmony to our distracted country.

LEGISLATURE SENATE. The joint committee of the two Houses of the legislature, who were instructed to bring in a bill to be entitled, "An act to amend the State in congressional districts, respectively report: That they have arranged the districts upon the plan as appears in statement A, which makes a part of this report, and also prepared a bill accordingly, which is reported as a part of their proceedings.

No. 1. Worcester 16659 Somerset 17538 Dorchester 16635 50882 No. 2. Caroline 8609 Talbot 12278 Q. Ann's 12483 Kent 9234 Cecil 14750

No. 3. Hartford 15148 Part of Balt. city, say 50,000 No. 4. Residue of Balt. city 27,000 No. 5. A. Arundel including 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Annapolis 21764 48764 28923 46160 No. 6. Fred. Co. districts, No. P. Georges 15839 2, 3, 11, 12, 16866 Calvert 7340 W. Co. 25268 Charles 13659 A. Co. 10609 St. Mary's 10985

52,743 The bill entitled a supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections. Was then read the first time.

From the Delaware State Journal. We are glad to find the Editor of the Baltimore American relating towards Little Delaware. He disclaims the wit and bitterness of his first notice of our suit, and we cheerfully acquit him of both. Certainly the effect of it was to throw cold water upon the generous flame which had prompted the overture for an union, and to prejudice one of the high contracting parties against the suit. We did not know he was standing upon "ceremony" merely, when as we thought he shut the door in our face. Little Delaware is willing to allow a reasonable time for "ceremony" for "decorum" and all other considerations proper to the occasion, if the Editor, as a friend of the fair object of his wishes, will promise him that his suit shall be rewarded at last. It is rather detracting from the sentiment of the occasion, and giving it the mercenary air of a speculation, to ask for rent rolls and titles. But these Little Delaware is fully prepared to obviate all difficulties—he has a clear estate—does not owe a dollar—has money in the funds—an ample income to educate the children and plenty to support the family. What then is there in the way? The parties, we believe, are both willing—they have been long acquainted—their habits and tempers harmonize delightfully—and their estates lay most conveniently contiguous. Will not the Editor speak a good word then for Little Delaware? There is not much of him—as the Editor has truly said—but what there is, is of the very best.

Mr. CLAY, Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. Petersburg, came passenger in the Henry Fourth, from Havre at New York. Mr. C. is bearer of despatches for Government.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD, (late Secretary of the Navy,) now Governor of the State of New Jersey, was on Saturday last elected a Senator of the United States from that State for six years.

DOFF CREEN was re-elected Printer to the U. S. Senate on Wednesday on the ninth ballot. So the gilded bait has slipped through the fingers of the Editor of the Great Government Globe!

Mr. Van Buren arrived in the city of Washington on Wednesday last.

Contents of the American Farmer. VOLUME 14—NUMBER 50. Editorial: Preserved Yeast; To make Good Wheat Bread; To make Fine Rusks; To make Apple Dumplings—Remarks on the Warrenton Grapevine; by T. McCall—Experiments in Calorie—Foreign Markets—Remarks on Agriculture—On the Culture of Corn with the Plough, unassisted by the Hoe, by Thomas Parker—Account of Several Premium Crops of Corn and Potatoes, by Dr. C. W. Capers—Seed Wheat, Chess, &c.—Cultivation of the Poppy—Difference between buying Potatoes and having them to sell—Field Culture of Carrots—Vines best adapted to Culture, &c. in the latitude of Baltimore, after ten years Experience and Observation, by Robert Sinclair—On the Culture of Rhuubarb, by John D. Legare, Editor of the Southern Agriculturist; Continued—Cause of the Variation of Fruits, &c. produced from Seed—Yellow Locust—Remarks on the Barbary—Pebble Stone Fence—Samuel S. Griscoms Meteorological Journal for January—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

PRICES CURRENT. Baltimore, March 1. GRAIN.—Wheat at \$1 to 1.05; according to quality; the millers generally are not grinding at present. CORN—Sales of yellow at 57c; scarce; white at 55c. for several cargoes. Oats Sales at 38c. to 40c. dull. Rye—No sales of importance.

MARRIED Near Hillsborough on the 28th ult. by the Rev. J. L. Lenart, Mr. William Roe to Miss Louisa Nicols, all of Caroline county.

DIED In Tottenham, England, on the 24th December, Rev. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, the celebrated Methodist preacher, aged 79.

Garden Seeds. T. H. DAWSON & SON HAVE received their supply of GARDEN SEEDS, amongst which is an assortment raised & put up by the United Society of Shakers in Massachusetts, of choice quality and in high repute. March 2

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 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 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 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. March 2

A CARD. A Gentleman residing in Baltimore, and intending to reside there wishes to purchase 2 or 3 mulatto or negro boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years—and not to weigh more than 80 pounds. For such liberal prices will be given. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Gazette. March 2

150 NEGROES WANTED. I wish to purchase NEGROES, of both sexes, From the age of 12 to 25 years, for which I will pay higher prices in cash than for any other person on the peninsula. Any communication addressed to me in Easton, will meet with prompt attention. C. S. KNIGHT. March 2 if

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. 26

NOTICE. BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County court, the undersigned have been appointed commissioner to lay out and open a Public Road leading from the town of Easton to the Town of Centerville, beginning at a gate standing on the lands of James M. McDaniel & on the Lands of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot county deceased and running through the lands of the said Edward McDaniel, straight to Wye River, all in the said county, and that a Public Landing should be established at the termination thereof on Wye River aforesaid. Pursuant to said order, the undersigned will meet on the said premises on Wednesday the 6th day of March next for the purpose of executing said commission.—All persons therefore who may be interested are requested to take notice and attend on said day. WM. TOWNSEND, JESSE SCOTT, BENNETT BRACCO. Commissioners. Jan. 19

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. Easton, Feb. 23

POSTPONED SALE. TRUSTEE'S SALE. By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on Saturday the 16th day of February next, at Hillsborough Caroline county, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the farm which was devised by Mrs. Mary Tripp to Mrs. Mary Nicholson, consisting of parts of several tracts called Hunters Forrest, Mount Pleasant, lying and being in Caroline county, a few miles from Greensborough and the Nine Bridges, containing 200 acres of land, more or less, a description of the property would be unnecessary. The premises can be viewed by any one who may be desirous to purchase. The terms of sale are as follows, that the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale will be required to pay the trustee one half of the purchase money in cash; and to give bond with approved security for the balance of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be paid in six months, and on the whole payment being made, and on the ratification of the sale the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed in law convey to the purchaser or purchasers and to his or their heirs and assigns forever the said property. T. W. HOPPER, Trustee. Centerville, Jan. 26 1833

The Sale of the above property is Postponed until SATURDAY the 16th day of March. Feb. 23

STRAY COW. A Red Cow, with white belly & tail, & some white spots on her rump, came to the subscriber's Farm, called, The Four Square, in August last, she appears to be marked with a crop in her right ear and a swallow fork in her left and to be about 10 years old; she has been bored for the hollow horn. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, & the cost of this advertisement, and take her away. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

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. J. P. A. & Co. The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above six times. Feb. 16. 6w

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.

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 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. 10

NOTICE. I HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made for renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland which have been lost or mislaid, viz:— 6 Shares issued in the name of Mayer and Brantz, No. 5366 to 5371 inclusive. 10 Shares issued in the name of David Williamson, No. 1718 to 1737 inclusive. 8 Shares issued in the name of Miss Sophia Carter, No. 1565. The above described Stock now standing in the name of Sophia Carter on the Books of the said Bank. WM. H. FITZHUGH, Ex'r. of Sophia Carter, dec'd.

The Editors of the Political Examiner, Frederick, Herald, Hagerstown, and Gazette, Easton, will copy the above, and send their accounts, a copy of the advertisement and a certificate attached to this office. Feb. 9

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE MEDLEY, THE property of Col. W. R. Johnson and John C. Craig, Esq. (nine years old next spring) will stand at the Central Course, near Baltimore, at \$30 cash—\$50 the season, payable 1st of August next, when it will expire—\$75 to insure, payable as soon as the fact is ascertained, or she is parted with; \$1 cash to the groom for each. Excellent and extensive pastures, and mares fed if required at a moderate price; every necessary attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either. JAMES M. SELDEN, Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1833.

PEDIGREE. MEDLEY'S sire was Sir Hal, the best son of the imported Sir Harry, by Sir Peter Teazle.—Hal's dam by the imported Salttram, by Eclipse; his grandam by the imported Medley, by Gimerack; his g. g. dam by Young Aristotle, by imported Aristotle.—Medley's dam was old Reality, by Sir Archy, and his favorite daughter, she was the best four mile racer of her day, and is now I think the best breeder; his grand dam Marnaduke Johnson's old Medley mare, (the best racer in her time, and was never beaten,) who was more productive to her owner as a brood mare, and produced more runners and more winners, than any other mare in America, was by the imported horse Medley, his g. g. dam by the imported Content of Polly Williams, the greatest racer in her time; she by the imported Janus, and her g. g. dam by the imported horse Spanker. It will thus be seen from his pedigree, that he has more Medley blood than any stallion known, which in my opinion is the best blood. The blood and distinguished performances of Sir Hal, his sire; of Reality, his dam; of Slander and Bonnets O'Blue; her only produce besides MEDLEY, and his own successful performances in the north and south, one, two, three and four mile heats; the high expectation of his colts, their promise, size, beauty and general appearance being such as to make them sell at the highest prices; his oldest and the only one of that age, 2 years old last spring, (being got before he made a season,) sold for \$1,500;—several year olds of his get have sold at from \$400 to \$900, and many I know could not be bought for \$1000. All these facts must prove him a most desirable stallion, independently of his being himself having commanded \$10,000, or rather \$5000 for one half of him, which sum would not now buy my half. W. R. JOHNSON, Petersburg, Dec. 8, 1831—Feb. 23 6w

POETRY.

THE SMUGGLER'S ESCAPE.

The sky grew dark, the dim moon waned,
The sea rose with the blast;
The canvas broad the cutter strained,
Loud creaked the quivering mast—
A flint-lock flashed along the gale,
It tossed the watch on shore—
The rovers felt their gleaming sail,
And plied the muffled oar—
A rock beneath, stood the Rover Chief,
Away from his ocean band;
That signal shot soon brought relief,
For the boat was ably manned.
A beacon light blazed o'er the dark,
From the cliffs the guards emerge;
The smuggler saw his own wild bark,
Like a sea bird on the surge.

Within the deadly carbine's reach,
The long black boat lay to—
Then bounding down the dusky beach
Rash'd the leader of the crew,
He sprang—he almost touched the wave,
When a foman crossed the sand,
The crew strained every nerve to save—
They were struggling hand to hand.

The coast guard hurried on either side
When blood from the heart was spilt;
The smuggler sprang knee-deep in the tide,
With his sabre stained to the hilt;
Shots poured around—slugs plashed the foam
As the seaboard dashed afar:
Three cheers for the reckless hearts that roam
The deep by the midnight star.

Miss Charlotte Jackson,
(FROM BALTIMORE.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Easton, and its vicinity that she has taken the stand lately occupied by Miss Mary Brown, on Washington street nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Hotel, where she intends carrying on the

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY BUSINESS
in all its varieties.

Having for the last six years been constantly employed in the Mantua Making business in the City of Baltimore and having engaged a young lady from Philadelphia, and one from Baltimore, (expected in a few weeks,) who have served regular apprenticeships to the Millinery business, and are now employed in the most fashionable establishments in those cities; together with her own personal exertions, she flatters herself she will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may have the kindness to patronize her—she has just opened the following with a variety of other fancy articles in her line, viz:

Fancy Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs,
Gauze Thibet shawls,
Handsome assortment of Belts; Gloves and Mitts,
Bobinets, Lace edgings and insertings,
Grecian net and Blond edging,
French Flowers and Bonnet ribbons,
Fancy Cravats and French Quillings for the neck,
Sewing silk, Cord, Needles, Pins Tapes and Bobbins, &c. &c.

To which she invites the attention of the Ladies.

N. B. Miss J. has made arrangements and will receive regularly the latest Fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 29.

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, Feb. 23 64

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 19th day of March, that small and convenient framed Dwelling house and lot situate on the corner of West and Cabinet Streets in the town of Easton (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell) on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Agent
for the heirs of Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.
Feb. 23

PUBLIC SALE

WILL be sold at Public Sale in Denton, Caroline county, on TUESDAY 12th day of March next, the TANNERY and ground attached thereto, the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell—situate in the town of Hillsborough, in said county, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.—Attendance by

JOS. CALDWELL, Agent
for the heirs of Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.
Feb. 26

FIRST RATE PONY FOR SALE.

LOWEST Cash price one hundred Dollars. Apply to the Editor.
Feb. 16 5w

JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOK-SELLER, AND STATIONER.
No. 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore;
Has constantly on hand,
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, AND STATIONARY which he offers whole sale and retail at the lowest market prices 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 Suteliff—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, Coates, 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 variety of binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.

Dr. Clark'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 Academics, &c.

The Academical 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.

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. 27

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms; that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to

A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Jan. 5 1833

WANTED TO HIRE,

A negro girl from ten to fifteen years of age, one that can be recommended for her honesty and sobriety, very liberal wages will be given, to live in a small family—a slave would be preferred, for particulars enquire of the Editor.
Feb. 9 34

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, particulars however of his stock, size, and performances will be hereafter given at full length.
Jan. 19

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

Ran away from the employ of Capt. Benjamin Parrott on or about the 11th of October last a mulatto boy by the name of

AARON FREEMAN,
said boy is 17 years old and stoops as he walks he was bound to the subscriber until he arrives at 21 years of age; and was hired by me to said Parrott, who was running a vessel from Denton to Baltimore, any person taking up said boy and delivering him to me at my residence, shall have the above reward, but no other expenses will be paid.
Feb. 9

THOS. HOPKINS;
Spring Mills, near Denton.

MA YLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
8th day of February, A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas M. Faulkner administrator of Jacob Faulkner, late of Talbot County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 8th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test,
JAS. PRICE, Register
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Jacob Faulkner late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth day of January 1834, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of February Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty three.

THOS. M. FAULKNER, Adm'r.
of Jacob Faulkner, deceased.
Feb. 9.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, that the taxes for the present year are now due; the time allowed for the collection of the same being limited the subscriber cannot give any indulgence; therefore I hope persons will endeavour to settle the same as speedily as possible, the subscriber or his deputy will be through the districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesday for the collection of the same.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector
of Talbot County Taxes.
Sept. 26

AP GO

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

A fine assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.
which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, }
Lisbon, }
Sherry & }
Malaga }
4th pr. Cognac Brandy }
Holland Gin, }
Jamaica and Antigua }
Spirits }
N. England Rum, }
Apple & Peach Brandy }
Old Rye, (very superior,) }
and common }
Whiskey, }
Imperial, Hyson, }
Young Hyson & }
Hyson Skin }
1st, 2d and 3d quality }
Loaf Sugar, }
Brown Sugar, }
White & green Coffee, }
First and second quality }
Chocolate, }
New England Cheese, }
Mould & dipt Candles, }
Tobacco, }
Spanish and American }
Segars, }
English and American }
Shot, }
Battie's Powder, }
Buckwheat & common }
Flour, }
Rope & Leading Lines, }
Coarse & fine Salt, }
Stone and Earthen- }
Ware, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.

SAMUEL MACKAY.
Easton, Dec. 8.

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. 27

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms; that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to

A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Jan. 5 1833

WANTED TO HIRE,

A negro girl from ten to fifteen years of age, one that can be recommended for her honesty and sobriety, very liberal wages will be given, to live in a small family—a slave would be preferred, for particulars enquire of the Editor.
Feb. 9 34

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, particulars however of his stock, size, and performances will be hereafter given at full length.
Jan. 19

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

Ran away from the employ of Capt. Benjamin Parrott on or about the 11th of October last a mulatto boy by the name of

AARON FREEMAN,
said boy is 17 years old and stoops as he walks he was bound to the subscriber until he arrives at 21 years of age; and was hired by me to said Parrott, who was running a vessel from Denton to Baltimore, any person taking up said boy and delivering him to me at my residence, shall have the above reward, but no other expenses will be paid.
Feb. 9

THOS. HOPKINS;
Spring Mills, near Denton.

TO PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.
The Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully informs the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, 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, }
Brevier, }
Bourgeois, }
Long Primer, }
Pica, }
4 Lines 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 Rule, Dashes—Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c.

Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other establishment of a similar kind in the U. States.

Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry.

Mr. Edward 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.
Feb. 9.

PASSENGERS LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA.

THE Subscriber having removed to "Haddaway's Ferry" and having prepared himself with a good & comfortable Boat & Carriage, intends running them from Annapolis to Easton "via Haddaway's Ferry" for the accommodation of Passengers; his Boat will leave the Ferry every Monday and Friday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday, at the same hour, he assures those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage that his conveyance is safe and comfortable; and that his exertions will be made to make it agreeable.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

W. H. DAWSON.
Jan. 12

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EDGAR.

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and customers and the public generally, that the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 17th instant, leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above named hour during the season. The Edgar is a new substantial vessel, built of the best materials that our country will afford, copper-fastened and coppered and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passage.

N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar will be thankfully received at all times at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point and all orders strictly attended to by the

Public's Ob't. Serv't.

ROBERT LEONARD.
Feb. 16

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE subscriber, grateful for 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 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. Freights intended for the 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 day 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 seventy-five cents each. They are marked either E. Auld, or S. H. Benny.

S. H. B.
Easton, Feb. 9

TO RENT

for the ensuing year.

THE small framed

DWELLING HOUSE,
situate near the corner of Post street, in Easton,

One other situate on Cabinet street, with a good garden, &c. &c.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE with about three acres of ground situate on Cabinet street the property of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.

The above property will be rented low to good tenants. For terms apply to

ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.
or to A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Nov. 10.

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Camper, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John Camper having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Camper be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Camper to attend, & show cause, if any they have, why the said John Camper should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the fourteenth day of February, 1833.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Feb. 16

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, Dec. 1

SINCLAIR & MOORE

HAVE removed to the corner of Pratt and Light Streets, head of the Basin, where they offer to their customers and the public generally, a good assortment of

Agricultural Implements, &c.

The arrangements made during the last Fall for making their own Castings, for manufacturing, raising and procuring supplies, will enable them to furnish the various articles in their establishment at as low prices as articles of same quality can be procured in the City.

The assortment of

PLUGHS,
embraces nearly all the Improvements of value used in this section of country.

WHEAT FANS
OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS.
CORN SHELLERS with verticle iron wheels and the most approved kind.

Cylindrical Straw Cutters
of the following sizes and prices, viz: 11 inch box \$27—14 inch \$45—16 inch \$55—20 inch \$75—the last designed principally to be propelled by Horse or Water Power. These machines are carefully made by good workmen, and can be highly recommended. Also, several other kinds of STRAW CUTTERS, at lower prices. *Beaton's Scarifiers, Harrows, Cultivators, Steel Hay and Manure Forks, Straw Knives, Hay Knives, Bramble Scythes, Mataxes, Grubbing Hoes, Picks, Cast-steel Axes.*

WOVE WIRE,
a general assortment for Fans, and Mill work, Screens and other purposes, constantly kept on hand and wove to order, CORN SCREENS, SAFES, &c.

100 BUSHELS PRIME ORCHARD GRASS SEED, expected in a few days, also other Grass Seeds.

Fresh Garden Seeds,
warranted genuine. **FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,** a great variety—also THORN QUICKS.
Baltimore, Feb. 23 4w

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Extra Class No. 6, for 1833:
To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, March 6.
66 Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.
ALL PRIZES.
\$30,000.

1 of	SCHEME.	\$30000 is	\$30000
1	12000		12000
1	8000		8000
1	3406		3406
1	2000		2000
1	1050		1050
10	1000		10000
30	500		5000
100	100		3000
58	50		2900
58	30		2820
58	40		1740
1450	20		2900
18324	10		13240
30856	4		12344

45760 prizes amounting to \$366080
Tickets \$10; Shares in proportion.
Tickets and Shares for sale at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Baltimore, Md.

GENERAL Agricultural and Horticultural Establishment.
COMPRISING,
A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert Street 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 interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (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, papered & 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 this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are 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 has, 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 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 whose 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.
Baltimore, Dec. 1

VOL. 2

PRINTED AND SATURDAY BY ALEXANDER T. TWO DOLLAR PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ADVANCE. Not exceeding a square for ONE DOLLAR CENTS for every square.

A Page from a year on a raw and just as the parched was beginning to be English summer had travelling far in the way to Cowell Cas lege friend. There ul to a weary travel evening" close the reflection that each brings him nearer destination; and on nearly "happy, for I a wanderer among ure with scarcely the completion of a peaching in a gay & lent swiftness in participation. Th I had to traverse, of the hour, some not been for a gill honor to my friend here I should have aspect of the even horse, and have little romantic view resting place. D ent at the featu my horse's best solitary health be somewhat desol its charms; for if ver which I wear gaze no fair-hair "Soft eyes-looked "gait,"

still there was mination, in the had been related from whom I ha path, and the and boy's, who deatua with e of beater. Bu behind him tra ed horizon show smiling, like a urch, by whose lustre, the witch gran to lose all bailed the stru bod with a stid with the shi through which sing lights w window—

"It was a So old, it Tet streng asle. Monastic Where S den."

The usual of pleasure at perceived that for the coming therefore to my self time to asc dows, or to an I prepared my ill-arranged pover, without a ble might pro perhaps of the est anticipation ing, and dese with massive old pictures, f many a centu

"Strong in strength. "I must int claimed my f girl, "I have o most intimate my thanks, a My partner v and beautiful beauty eclipsed creature w hat in her ey ther—a stru ment through ending," an y. Her pal, stored almost dark and glo from her bly-like, g lished the i fighter wor cived my a ched or disp some ques d her by a beautiful be at" she sig her words w er. I had r the quad ant for the ne upon th it quite con the quest friend hi as the ou rious Baro nder cares

THE EASTON GAZETTE

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."

VOL. XVI.

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

NO. 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

A Page from a Countess's Note Book.—It was on a raw and gusty evening in October, just as the parched and yellow leaf of autumn was beginning to tell that the three weeks English summer had passed away, that I was travelling far in the north of England, on my way to Cowell Castle, the residence of a college friend.

still there was plenty of food for romantic ruminations, in the legend of the wild witch, which had been related to me by the direction of my path, and the midnight revellings of brownies and bogles, whose grotesque forms seemed to breathe with every stunted shrub and clump of heather.

"It was a vast and venerable pile; So old, it seemed only not to fall; Yet strength was pillar'd in each massy aisle. Monastic dome! Where Superstition once had made her den."

"Strong in their age, and sombre in their strength." "I must introduce you to my fair sister," exclaimed my friend, leading me to a fair-haired girl, "I have engaged her hand for you, as my most intimate, for the first quadrille."

thus the flowers of her mind were left to wander in wasteful luxuriance, when, had they been better trained, they would have formed a garden of the fairest and brightest growth. It was impossible that such a being should live and not be loved; far more so, that her own bosom should be dead to the impulse and power of strong affection.

Time, however, that "only healer when the heart has bled" at length restored the lovely Constantia to the world; but the fair promise of her youth had been sapped, and her health had sunk under the bitter visitation. At first, her recovery was but partial, for the frequent and wild fits under which she laboured, rendered it constantly necessary to watch her every movement, and often to place a restraint upon her actions, which threatened to immolate the frail form which her malady had spared.

There was something in this narrative too deeply touching to permit me to join immediately the throng, a song of my heart had been struck, which would only vibrate to the sound of sorrow. I retired, therefore, to a niche at the extremity of the hall, where, unobserved, I could meditate on what I had heard, and watch the graceful, but melancholy movements of the young and ill-fated Constantia.

I heard the voice, but it seemed, if possible in a sweeter strain. The curtains of the neighbouring window was slowly drawn aside, and the casement quietly opened by a female hand. I fancied I could recognize the slim form and dark hair of Constantia. I was impelled by I know not what motive, for I did not wait to analyze it, I hastily wrapped myself in my dressing gown, and in a moment was stealing silently in the direction of the open window.

"Constantia!" exclaimed a voice, apparently of one suddenly roused from slumber, and which I immediately recognized as that of my friend's sister—"Constantia! how is it that you are up?" No answer was returned; indeed, her companion seemed unconscious that she was addressed.

"Constantia—my dear Constantia!" she said, in a subdued and soothing voice, "I thought you were still by my side, sleeping as sweetly and as calmly as when I came to bed. Why, dearest, have you risen? You forget that you are an invalid, and that the night air is cold." "AM!" exclaimed Constantia, suddenly leaping up and seizing her cousin with frantic energy—"Ah! I have you at last!—you have escaped me too long already!—you murdered my poor Frederick, and now—"

From the N. Y. Traveller and Times.

IRISH JACKASS RACE.

There are many descriptions of races in the world, of which our American sportsmen know just as much about, as we do touching the hunting of the "human Hydra" in the Dog Star; for instance: there are your races in sacks, barrels, clogs, stilt and patterns—your hand and your foot races, and your races without either hand or foot, which latter, as you may suppose, is performed on a fundamental principle—then there is your pony race, and your pig race, besides a thousand others each and all of which we will here initiate our readers into the mysteries of, but all these and all others, either conceived, seen or dreamt about, even including the Kildare four mile heat, the King's plate, would dwindle into perfect insignificance when compared to an Irish Jackass race for a pair of leather breeches.

The law that distinguishes this race from all others, is that every man rides his neighbor's ass, and the last ass wins; so it may be easily imagined that no man is very saving of the beast that carries him, inasmuch as he expects there will be a like ceremony taken with his own; and it is equally manifest that every man drives away as fast as he can for the poplar, in the laudable hope of leaving his neighbor behind and of wearing the leather breeches.

In the present instance there were ten candidates for the buckskins, but the betting was all hollow in favor of Paddy Finn's brogue maker's ass, who was a most forward little devil at stopping, behind at a race in the country, and the ass of Billy Malone, the piper who was celebrated for a retrograding sort of a motion, peculiarly his own, which, whatever might be its other disadvantages, rendered him very well qualified for the present undertaking.

"Monn!" cried the master of the ceremonies a merry old fellow, who had held his place with honor for the last twenty years; "steady, boys—that's it—now whip—jack, and away!—And accordingly off they went; but to the eye of a stranger it would appear as if they were bound for any part of the world rather than the winning post, and also it might seem as if their roads lay in different directions; for no two could be discovered in the same track together after the first two minutes.

To give the various exploits of each here, enumerating every broken head, sprained ankle, and so forth, would be too great a tax on our own time and memory, not to say a word about the readers opinion of the matter at all, at all; but then as it might be deemed unjust in

us to confine ourselves too much to the more distinguished champion of the day, we will give every man's name in full, with an item or two therewith connected.

Jack Moley much to the detriment of his course's credit however it might have redounded to his own, first dismounted at the Poplar. Martin O'Gorman was the second on the Poplar, having suffered little on the way, but the loss of his hat, and the character of his neighbor's donkey. Murdock Delany, Rory O'Fay, Neal McCann, Dennis O'Toole, and Bryan Magrath, were the next losers in regular succession; but then, to the credit of their cattle he it spoken, they lost with considerable grace which was manifested by the cathe of the riders, and the very extraordinary figures they cut. One bore the evident marks of having some part of the journey. Another had contented himself with a dip up to the middle and the loss of his brogues. Ned McCann's cashmere breeches, it was suspected, had been scraping up an acquaintance with some stubborn did hawthorn on the way.

The honors of the day were now entirely between the redoubted donkeys of Paddy Finn and Billy the Piper; and indeed, the riders on this occasion manifested nearly as much talent as their coursers. Precisely as was expected, the moment the word to "be off" was given, Mr. Finn's ass, which was rode by the Piper, brought his four legs to the front in a manner peculiarly his own, and then stood stock still as if perfectly contented with his present situation.

Not so with the Piper's, which of course was jockeyed by Paddy, for no sooner had the word "away" sent the majority of his opponents after their heads, than that notable animal began a very lively and interesting canter after his tail. Now was the moment of suspense and admiration. Betting was at a stand—so was the Musician's ass; Lapstone's was little better, for though by the dint of hard management, he contrived to keep him from making much way to the rear, still he could never incline him to make any motion at all to the front, and so, as a matter of accommodation between both Neddly (that was the donkey's name) kept describing a circle round and round again, tail ways. Whins, spurs, pins and curses were applied with equal devotion by our heroes, and with nearly equal success, for while one ass remained as if growing from the green sward and without showing any more symptoms of embarrassment than a mile stone might be supposed to do on the same occasion, the other kept retreating or about as much progress towards the Poplar as the Poplar was making towards him.

Such was the state of affairs when a very happy thought came into the Brogue maker's head, who jumping from the saddle, gathered a bunch of full grown nettles and then mounted again, with his face towards his charger's tail. Neddly, who first put rather to a stand at this most unaccountable conduct, but on feeling his nettles very busy about his eyes, and conceiving by the posture of his rider, that he wished to gain a tail direction, he was determined on disappointing him for once in his life, by following his nose, and so, much to the wonderment of every body present, the next moment found him setting out at a very respectable pace for the winning post. Then was the Piper's despair at the very climax, and good reason it had, for here he saw himself stuck up like a finger post at the side of a common; and there he saw his rival careering away, for glory and the Leather Breeches.

"Och! that jade of mine is taken in at last—it's mistaking her head for her tail, she is—Och! Neddly—have you no gumption left, after all the expense I was at for your education?—Lie down in the ditch, you thief, or your credit's gone for ever, and Paddy wears the Buckskins."

Thus, at times ejaculated the Piper, wistfully eyeing the progress of his neighbor, and at the same time trying as it would seem to take the worth of the inexpressible out of his ass, but all would not do—the little devil, as he called it, still remained as motionless as if it were asleep.

"Blood and fire," says he again, "this is too bad—the breeches is gone any how, bad luck to them, but then it's my own credit, and the fame of my donkey, troubles me most—Only think of it, Paddy set up as the best breeder of race asses in the Province, and me grinned at by the whole town for a month of Sundays—Och! you thief of the world; if you was't made of cast iron you was, I'd be the death of you—But soft a bit, I've often heard there was a great virtue in a little barley. So ho, my party little fellow, what a fine, sharp, shoulder-blade you've got of your own—Och! the edge of a trencher is nothing to it—Hah! have I got to the soft side of you, oh! I wish it was as easy to move your limbs as your heart. Who knows what a little music might do—it will kill time any way, so here goes—"

So saying, he sent for his pipes, and had no sooner struck up Langolee, than his charger began to cock his ears, change his position, and move forward in time to the tune.

though we must confess, his gait had less the appearance of a gallop than a jig. Paddy Finn's nettles were applied with more than wonted energy, when he saw the piper approach, but in vain—the man of music, shot by him like a shaft of lightning at the last gap, to the tune of "Jenny bang'd the weaver," and the next five minutes saw him master of the best pair of Bucksia breeches in the Parish.

DEBATE ON SELLING BANK STOCK.

House of Representatives, Feb. 19.

REMARKS OF MR. WATMOUGH.

Mr. WATMOUGH rose and expressed his sincere regret at the necessity which compelled him, even for a very few moments, to intrude himself upon the notice of the House. But, said Mr. W. to remain silent on an occasion so important as the present—to withhold the expression, either of my opinion on the bill now proposed to us, or of my indignation against the unceasing, unflinching persecution which its presence here inflicts upon us is still to be waged against this great national institution, would be both disgraceful and derogatory to the sacred trust I am sent here to fulfill.

I confess myself quite at a loss to say which feeling predominates at this moment in my breast; amazement at the utter absence of sound financial views on the face of this bill, or detestation of the unrelenting spirit on the part of the Administration by means of its advocates on this floor against an institution; admitted by the wisest and best men of the times to be as absolutely essential to the existence and safety of this Union, as I had almost said, the constitution itself, which forms its basis. Sir, I have said I was amazed that such a bill at such a crisis, could emanate from any Committee of this House. That amazement, however, is wonderfully diminished, when I recall to my mind the source from whence it does come. It is reported, sir, from the Committee of Ways and Means, and comes into this House, under the parental care and peculiar auspices of the honourable gentleman from Tennessee. Need I say more? It is a scion of the same stock from whence sprung the famous submission bill, as it has been indignantly called, from one end of the country to the other. A bill, sir, allow me to say, which will go far to immortalize all who have had a hand in its concoction, which, after a most severe and painful travail through this House, during which it has suffered all the severity of anatomical dissection, has at length been permitted to drop, as it were, lifeless to the ground, and been buried under the mass of its own dismembered parts, or so changed as no longer to be recognized by its illustrious founders. A bill whose title in the first instance should have been amended so as to read—enable the mighty British Empire to maintain, free of cost, its mass of miserable paupers, to the utter ruin of the free and independent men of these United States.

But, sir, what shall we say of the conduct of the Administration in reference to this vast and important interest? How shall we extenuate that? Upon what plea can that be excused? Is it, sir, that the action of this institution is hostile to the welfare and happiness of the citizen, or injurious in its operations to the great commercial, manufacturing, agricultural or planting interests of the nation? No one will pretend that such is the case. Is it that the mighty minds of those who now govern the destinies of this fair empire, are disturbed by the constitutional question, which once rang through this hall and divided the nation? No, sir, not so; for they repose with complacency on this ground and confess it is placed beyond a doubt. What then, can induce them, at a crisis so momentous as the present, when it is confessed on all hands that this Union is being shaken to its very centre—the minds of all men are filled with the gloomiest forebodings of the future, and no one knows how soon the security each now feels in the present will vanish; perhaps for ever—when, sir, not one single principle of our constitution is settled or established, even after the lapse of nearly half a century, what, I repeat, can induce them to come into this House, and before this nation, in a spirit of political recklessness, and ask us, the friends of fixed principles, to aid them in their unholy crusade, or expect us to remain silent while they make their insidious attacks? Add this, too, at a time when they know not to what quarter to look for support—who are their friends, and who their foes. It might be supposed, as some extenuation for them, that the high-minded, honourable and talented individuals who administer the affairs of this institution, had indulged in feelings of a just indignation, and set themselves in hostile array against their persecutors. Is this so? Will the honorable gentleman from Tennessee venture to assert it? He will not. He will say nothing here which he does not believe. Sir, there is no foundation whatever for this supposition. The Bank has never stepped out of her prescribed constitutional path; her vaults have never been closed against the wants of the Government, and if the subject can be got at, I have no doubt it will be found, that even at a moment when the public deposits did not equal those of many private individuals, the demands of the Government were unhesitatingly met, and her wants supplied, beyond, perhaps, her utmost hopes or expectations.

I will venture no further on this track. I will seek no further to unravel what can only pain me. I will only take care that no anxious fear of having a like current turned against myself, shall induce me to swerve even for an instant, from the severe path of my duty; that I do not fold my arms, and tamely abandon all the great principles of the Government, and the every interest of my constituents, while the attempt is being made utterly to merge them in the vast maelstrom of political expediency or party intrigue. Could I act thus, I should consider myself unworthy the name of freeman, much less worthy to be endowed with the high privilege of a representative of a free, manly, and highly intelligent People. No, sir, I shall fulfil my duty here; happen what may. I shall be deterred by no personal considerations—shall fear no personal consequences: personal impu-

Monsieur Tomson come again!—From the croaking of the Frogs, and the warbling of the Birds this day two weeks, we thought we had reason to believe that winter had gone. We accordingly with grateful feelings and laudable industry, went to work in our Garden, turned up the soil and proceeded to plant early Peas and Potatoes, set out Lettuce and early Cabbage, and straightened up the Cabbagete stalks &c. But alas! what a change, in place of green verdure, the fields are covered with Snow and instead of the cheering music of the Birds, we hear the tinkling of the Sleigh Bells. How great our disappointment has been and how severely our sensibility has been assailed and our feelings touched, has been universally known and felt.

Report from Washington is that Mr. Webster has torn Nullification to atoms and tossed it to the winds—that Mr. Clay is placed amidst new currents, some of his old friends having abandoned him and new ones having joined him—that the old parties are all thrown into confusion and disarray—and that the celebrated Washington Irving has pronounced Mr. Webster the greatest man now known in the world.

The remark is growing, for the fact is obvious, that in the present abruptness of parties at Washington, the fast and loose politicians, the folks who are sometimes on this side and sometimes on that, but no where long, feel themselves quite important and talk quite big; as in such a state of things they are worth as much as any other worthless trash, and now they can take a fresh chance to see who will be the strongest in the next formation of parties, and then come out. In the meantime they talk all about it, and about it.

We call the attention of our readers to, and invite a careful and attentive perusal of the following letter from our worthy friend L. M. N.

DEAR SIR,—It seems as far as intelligence has reached us, that the strife with South Carolina is likely to be at an end, and that this expectation springs from the Bill of compromise introduced by Mr. Clay and adopted by Congress.

That the refractory and rebellious spirit of one of the members of this Union should be quieted, and a prospect held out of national tranquility, is certainly matter of great pleasure—and as a uniform and steady opponent, from the beginning, of an excessive tariff, I feel to force up Manufacturers under Governmental patronage, I cannot but feel gratified at the abundant proofs now given us by the authors and abettors of that system, that they think it high time to relax it. What grounds we may have to believe that the mode of this adjustment will be of lasting and salutary influence hereafter, is a subject into which litigation may fairly enter.

The compromise bill, taking a longer time to reduce the duties to their appointed standard is so far favourable to the Manufacturers—but having arrived at that standard, such manufacturers as then cannot stand alone must be sacrificed. The surprise is, how South Carolina, presuming that she acted from principle and not from wanton caprice or madness in taking her stand against the constitutionality of any duty for protection, or against any list of exempt articles, can settle down under this bill, upon any assumption, that will not expose her to the just imputation of catching at the pretext to get out of the scrape. For five years to come the reduction of duties is exceedingly moderate—being only two tenths of the excess of any duty over twenty per cent—which, on a duty of fifty per cent, would reduce it to forty per cent. Upon no other ground can the acquiescence of the manufacturing interest be anticipated for such new arrangement of the tariff as times, circumstances, and calculations may afford. For it will be vain to expect any permanency in the tariff system for some time to come—as Mr. Clay says, in explanation of his bill of compromise, "they must look to more favourable times for a renewal of a more efficient tariff"—an indication truly that the Bill of compromise is but an expedient.

If the last Congress had neither patience nor confidence enough in its own acts and views to permit, what it desired the world to consider, its well digested and carefully arranged system of protection and finance, of conceded and compromised of the 14th July 1833 to go into operation, to be tested by the national Exchequer and the receipts into the national Exchequer. What chance is there that this bill of compromise, which has to encounter years of successive Congresses in two successive years extending through the term of the present administration as well as through that which may succeed it, and a portion of the one after that can be permitted to live without a change? This is indeed legislating for posterity.

Another ground of discontent in South Carolina was, that the duties under the high tariff brought too much revenue into the Treasury. She required, that duties must be extended equally to all imported articles and brought to a low standard so as to produce no more revenue than may be necessary for an economical administration of the government. But in the bill of compromise we see new articles are exempted from duty, the present list of exempt articles is continued until June 1842, and after that date may be admitted to entry, subject to a duty not greater than twenty per cent.—a disposal of them, as to exemption, as doubtful as language could make it.

It seems to be strange that the error has not been more committed in Congress, that their extension of duties to all imports, and their reduction in amount would reduce the revenue when in truth, it is the direct mode of increasing it. The universality of the duty, of the most augment receipts—then the lower the duty the lower the price of the article—and the lower the price, the greater the consumption.

Arrival at Washington.—The following announcement of the arrival at the seat of Government of John Randolph, of Roanoke, is contained in a letter from the correspondent of the Daily Advertiser, under date of Tuesday, 26th ult.—"Our late minister, who resided near the Court of Russia for ten days, arrived in the city last night. The object of his visit here at this time as announced by himself, when on board of the steam boat ascending the Potomac, is to be present at the burial of the constitution. He has brought with him two carriages, five servants, and a number of dogs. He speaks in degrading terms of Mr. Van Buren, and has lost much of his confidence in Andrew Jackson, Esquire.

From the Boston Papers, Feb. 6. Most Melancholy—Double Suicide.—Yesterday morning the bodies of Mr. John Carter and Miss Mary Bradlee were found suspended in the first chamber of her father's (Mr. Samuel Bradlee's) store on Washington street. They were hanging each in a handkerchief, tied to the same rope, & fastened to the hook of a scale beam. They had mounted on two chairs, and it appears that Miss B. being shorter than Mr. Carter, they placed a box on her chair to elevate her to his height. It would seem that they had embraced each other, and then pushed away the support, as they were found hanging in close contact, face to face.

Mr. Carter served his apprenticeship with Mr. Bradlee, and left him about three years since for New Orleans, where he entered into business. Mr. Bradlee wrote to him, some time last summer, requesting him to return and enter his store as an assistant in his business, offering him favorable terms. Mr. Carter returned, took his post & renewed a former intimacy with the daughter, to whom he was generally admitted to be betrothed, & permitted to visit and accompany her accordingly. Mr. Bradlee desired to retire from business. Mr. Carter entered into an unsuccessful negotiation to purchase the 'stock and stand,' with a view to immediate marriage. Not being able to accomplish his wishes, he resolved to return to New Orleans and renew his business there—Miss Bradlee was anxious to accompany him, but her parents refused their consent. The lovers were rendered mutually unhappy and in an hour of madness resolved to terminate their existence. The result we have told.

They left Mr. Bradlee's house yesterday afternoon, under pretence of going to Trinity Church. Their parents worship at Mr. Pierpont's. No alarm was felt for the absence of Miss Bradlee, as she was in the habit of accompanying Mr. Carter to his father's house, and often remained there over night with his sister. There are duplicate keys to the store, one of which Mr. Carter used.

When the lad, whose duty it was to open the store, went there this morning he found, that by inserting his own key, he had knocked out the other, which was on the inside. On entering the store he found Mr. Carter's cloak on the counter, and thought all was not right, but did not go into the chamber where the bodies were found, until some time after. Mr. Carter left two letters, one directed to his father, the other to Mr. Bradlee; Miss Bradlee left one directed to her father, and all three were enclosed in one package.

Mr. Bradlee is truly a bereaved and heart-broken man. But a short time since, his son and partner died of consumption, and last summer he lost another child, by the parting of a wheel tire, as he was looking out of a carriage window in which they were returning from the country. A coroner's jury was immediately summoned and an inquest held upon the bodies of the deceased. Their verdict was that they came to their death by hanging themselves by the neck by mutual agreement. We learn from one of our carriers that about one o'clock yesterday morning, he heard as he was passing the store of Mr. Bradlee, the sound of voices within, and saw a light in the second story of the store.

The Boston Suicide.—The Boston papers received this morning, contain a few additional particulars respecting the melancholy suicide, of which an account was published last evening. It appears that in the letter which Carter left directed to Mr. Bradlee, "he stated that he had been unfortunate, that he was tired of the world, and took this mode of leaving it; that he wished his friends would forgive him and his father, and that it was his request that both might be buried together in Mr. B's tomb, under Trinity Church." In Miss Bradlee's trunk at home, was also found a letter in her own hand writing, in which she thanked her parents for their kindness, and asked forgiveness of them for this last act of leaving them in this manner.

The Boston Centinel adds, that "within a few weeks Carter had received \$3500 on some real estate which he owned, and he immediately which he had declined giving any account of to Mr. Bradlee or to any of his friends, although he acknowledged that he had lost it, and was requested to state in what manner.

We have heard some additional verbal rumors—one of which is, that Carter had squandered money not his own at New Orleans. Of Miss Bradlee, the best account is given. Her reputation was unblemished, and her mind was any thing but romantic. No doubt she had been persuaded to the horrible act by him in whose guilty arms she perished.

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A singular being was seen to-day in one of the senator's seats. After reconnoitering him for some time through eye-glasses, spectacles, and pocket telescopes, he was discovered to be the late minister to Russia—John Randolph, of Roanoke. How he got into the seat no one could divine; but there he sat looking more like a being of another world than of this, or at any rate better fitted for some other than for this. He was seen very near to Mr. Calhoun—or rather, Mr. Calhoun was seen very near to him and when the Roanoke nondescript approached the ear of the Southern Senator with his lips, there were some who, remembering the hatred which he had borne to the Senator, trembled lest he should assail the reserved rights of the honorable Senator by biting off his ear.

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ing its charter, and receiving it within the pale of those constitutional powers of the Government as essential in its sphere as the judiciary has, had been found to be important and paramount in the more grave and important orbit in which it called upon to act.

Mr. W. hoped that in any remarks he had felt himself called upon to make, he should not be considered as intending any thing personally disrespectful to any honorable member on this floor. Such, he assured the House, was not his intention. He hoped he knew too well what was due to the distinguished body before which he stood, and which had done him too much honor by the patient hearing they had bestowed upon him, too well what was due to his constituents as well as to himself. It was true, he had assailed the action of the Committee of Ways and Means, and confessed himself entirely at a loss to conceive upon what ground or public document that could possibly have come before that Committee, the bill then under consideration could have been based.

(Here the Speaker reminded the honorable gentleman that it was not in order to assail the acts of a committee.) Mr. W. stated that he only intended to refer to the acts of the committee, as they had been brought before the House. Beyond that he did not wish to go—that surely afforded him ample ground. He again repeated that if, in the ardour of debate, any thing had dropped from him calculated to wound personally, he should regret it extremely. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the House would at once meet this question with the firmness and decision its importance demanded; and hoped that on his return home to his constituents, he might have it in his power to congratulate them and the country that a measure so fraught with ruin to them and it, had been met at once, and quashed in its very bud. He had done.

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Jackson, he said, was three months ago the most popular Democrat on the other side of the Potomac that ever had been, not excepting even Gen. Washington; now even the old Dominion was turned against him, as proved by the re-election of Mr. Tyler. Jackson, he said, might be honest, but he was misled and deluded by Federalists. Mr. Mangum would hold all his Secretaries responsible for his conduct, responsible for the Message, the Proclamation, and this Bill. If the Message or Proclamation, he added, could have come out before his re-election, he would not have received hardly a vote across the Potomac, in the whole Southern country. Next, Mr. M. denounced the Federalists in good round terms. He twitted the administration with being obliged to call to their aid, Federalists of the Boston stamp. Their best expounder, and the sole reliance, he said, was the Senator of a State which had originated the Hartford Convention. And as to the gentleman from Massachusetts who had said he would be in this fight when the blows would fall thickest, he would ask where he was in the last war! Beautiful all this. I laughed and enjoyed it more than a supper. Mr. Webster sent his newspapers, and kept quiet. He does not fly at small game.

Thus they continued to skirmish and skirmish, long after all good people ought to have been in their beds. Judge Bibb threw into the oven a new batch of amendments, which were all voted down. And when the little corps of Nullifiers could talk no longer, and could hardly keep their eyes open, they gave up, quit speaking, suffered the question to be taken as before stated—and adjourned to act to-night a similar scene, when the Bill shall be finally passed.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. I think it not to be doubted that the discussions in the House for the next three or four days, in other words, till the end of the session, will be very stormy. The Enforcing Bill, which will occupy the House during that time, will provoke the passions of the Southern men, and work them up to a fury of language, such as is seldom witnessed. I hope it will end there, but there is room for some apprehension, when we see the spirit which exhibited itself this afternoon before the House took its recess. There was a perfect confusion when General Dearborn moved the previous question. Mr. Carson, Mr. McDuffie and half a dozen others, were on their feet at the same instant, and their tongues in simultaneous motion. It was a clamor as loud, & almost as unintelligible as the confusion at the tower of Babel. Some cried out 'yea!'—others shouted 'nay!'—others vociferated 'order!'—and a score of others raised their voices in a variety of other words, the distinguished, but no one was regarded, until by dint of superior strength of lungs, and equal tenacity of station, Mr. McDuffie obtained a hearing for about three minutes, which he

consumed in declaring that he would not suffer the other side to press this Bill through without giving to its opponents an opportunity to be heard against it. "If I can find forty members to stand by me," said he, "I will move an adjournment every hour, and take the eyes and nose on the question until I shall have consumed the residue of the session." Several members started up and ran towards Mr. McDuffie to be ready to back him in case of emergency. Several of them I discovered to be Virginia members,—who seemed to be as much on the qui vive as though they were upon the Richmond Race Course, or in some crowded cock pit putting the gaffs on the victims of their amusement.

A singular being was seen to-day in one of the senator's seats. After reconnoitering him for some time through eye-glasses, spectacles, and pocket telescopes, he was discovered to be the late minister to Russia—John Randolph, of Roanoke. How he got into the seat no one could divine; but there he sat looking more like a being of another world than of this, or at any rate better fitted for some other than for this. He was seen very near to Mr. Calhoun—or rather, Mr. Calhoun was seen very near to him and when the Roanoke nondescript approached the ear of the Southern Senator with his lips, there were some who, remembering the hatred which he had borne to the Senator, trembled lest he should assail the reserved rights of the honorable Senator by biting off his ear.

Mr. W. stated that he only intended to refer to the acts of the committee, as they had been brought before the House. Beyond that he did not wish to go—that surely afforded him ample ground. He again repeated that if, in the ardour of debate, any thing had dropped from him calculated to wound personally, he should regret it extremely. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the House would at once meet this question with the firmness and decision its importance demanded; and hoped that on his return home to his constituents, he might have it in his power to congratulate them and the country that a measure so fraught with ruin to them and it, had been met at once, and quashed in its very bud. He had done.

Extract from the Washington correspondence of the Portland (Maine) Evening Advertiser—February 19. "Yesterday, I dropped into the Senate Chamber about eight o'clock, and in the midst of bad air, and a darkness speckled as it were, by an ill-omening candle here and there, found Mr. King, of Alabama, but yesterday a staunch friend of the administration, calling the Bill all manner of hard names. It was a Federal measure, he said, from head to foot. 'The Federalists were slipping into power.' 'The Federalists were domineering in both Houses of Congress.' 'The Federalists were enjoying a momentary triumph.' 'The Federalists would get possession of the Government every now and then, but the People soon put them down.'

Previous to this, however, I understood, that Mr. Miller, the nullifier, had been lecturing in his up-country fashion, Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, because he, Mr. F., abused South Carolina Nullification. In reply to the assertion that South Carolina was sneaking into a war with the Union under the cover of Nullification. Mr. Miller said he never heard of sneaking into a war, but he had seen sneaking out of a war—witness the State of Georgia. Such little set-ups among the Southern men is by no means disagreeable to us on our side of the Potomac.

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tions I dread not—I feel myself above them. No honorable member on this floor will make them, and such as come from corrupt and dishonorable sources out of doors will pass me as the idle wind. On the subject now before us, I feel myself strong. I stand, sir, on the broad basis of public opinion: I am sustained by the unanimous voice of my constituents, and of the whole moral and intelligent community, of which I am the humblest member. The House will pardon me if I indulge for a time in what may be termed the luxury of this moment.—We are no longer engaged in that miserable system of bosh-fighting, in which we have been struggling for the last five or six weeks. I feel sir, that I have my head above water. I breathe freely. The enemy has ventured from behind his entrenchments; modestly enough it is true, but still, sir, he is out, and I am too happy to meet him on the plain. My voice shall reach the People, that they may know who are their friends, and who it is that seek, in the indulgence of a rank, personal animosity, to corrupt the sources of their comfort and prosperity, diminish the value of their property, and take from them what they now enjoy, a fair and just equivalent for the toil of their hands and the sweat of their brows. Will not this prove the issue of those reiterated attacks on the Bank? Who can doubt it? No one, sir. I hold in my hands documents ample to prove it; I will presently refer to them; time will allow me to do no more at present.

And now, Mr. Speaker, to the point. My honorable friends who have preceded me in this debate have performed this day a great duty to their country, and with that firmness and intelligence which always distinguishes their efforts. My honorable friend from Kentucky has amply demonstrated the folly, if not wickedness, of this expense, in its effects upon the country at large, and more particularly upon the West while my distinguished friend from Connecticut has with equal ability shown its unwise and ruinous character as a measure of finance. But what says the honorable gentleman from Tennessee? Why, forsooth, he has told us, in a plain and modest language, and with a most unflinching simplicity of diction that he was greatly surprised at the opposition to this bill that was nothing more than an isolated proposition. An isolated proposition, Mr. Speaker! And have we come to this sir! Is it possible that an honorable member of this House, and from the Committee of Ways and Means too, can rise in his seat and tell us, the assembled Representatives of the People, that a proposition which strikes at the very existence of the most important national institution in this country, an institution whose benefits are extensively felt and acknowledged as, I had almost said, the broad light of day itself, without whose agency it is well known the administration of affairs could not progress, and whose amount of exchanges in a single year, foreign and domestic, solely for the benefit of the Government, and the convenience of the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing and planting interests, exceeds the enormous sum of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars; is it possible, I say, that a proposition which strikes at the very existence of such an institution, and puts at hazard this vast convenience, in which the whole Union is so deeply interested, is to be called simply an isolated proposition! The honorable member of the Committee of Ways and Means must excuse me. I cannot view it in that light. My financial vision, humble as it is, cannot adapt itself to such a focus.—An isolated proposition, sir! I consider it—and respectfully invoke the attention of the House to this point.—As a part and parcel of the same system of attack against this noble and ably administered institution, began at an early period of the present administration, fully developed in the ever memorable Veto Message, and now, sir, brought into this House, that we, too, may be made subservient and accessory to its completion. But I trust, Sir, that the Representatives of this great nation will at once boldly march up to this question, meet it at the very threshold, and crush it before its influences shall be allowed to contaminate the air we breathe. But sir, the honorable gentleman from the Committee of Ways and Means goes further, and tells us that this bill simply proposes "to disincorporate the Government from a partnership in this incorporated company." Why, sir, this is a strange doctrine, to say the least of it. The bill proposes to separate once the Government and the Bank. Now, sir, although it is true that when the Government invited its citizens to join in this partnership, there was no express stipulation to that effect, yet was there just moral ground to presume that the Government would not desert the stockholders until the term of the partnership had fully expired, & this presumption was the more natural, inasmuch as the constitution was subscribed in the first instance, and accepted but reluctantly the invitation to invest.

Let it be remembered, too, that while the Government has derived every possible benefit from the labour and exertion of the Stockholder the latter has at no time received even legal interest for his money. This position, sir, in my humble opinion, constitutes a strong moral ground of objection against this bill. But there are others, and equally strong ones, presenting themselves to my mind. I cannot abandon the hope that the people of these United States will, before long, have their eyes opened to the true state of this question. I firmly believe that, even at this moment, party discipline aside, a vast majority of them are in favour of renewing the charter of this Bank. I will not therefore consent that their interest in the renewal of this charter should be thus extinguished, and so far as my humble voice & exertions can go to accomplish it, I am resolved that they shall not only have the benefit of the bonus to be paid hereafter for the renewal, but likewise have all the advantage of the increased value of the seven millions, in consequence of that renewal, which cannot fail to amount from two to three millions of dollars. This, sir, may never happen; I anticipate the reverse. And I do not hesitate here, in my place, to express my conviction, that when that question again comes up for consideration on this floor, and the country and Congress are put in possession of the documents proving the actual condition of this Bank, and the vast benefits that result to the Union from it, that public opinion will make it imperative upon both Congress and the Executive to add their sanction to its judgment, and continue the benefits of this institution to the people, without which, having so long enjoyed them, they would become poor indeed.

And now, sir, let me ask the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, how and to whom does he propose to sell this stock?—to the Bank or to individuals? If it is to the Bank he looks surely it is with but little hope; for the Bank has been hitherto managed with two or three degrees of skill to suppose it capable of the folly of re-

newing its capital, in direct opposition to the spirit of its charter, which assigns thirty-five millions of dollars as the amount necessary to enable it to perform its duties to the country, of diminishing its business, and curtailing its means of usefulness.

If, then the bank be out of the question, it is scarcely probable that any honest capitalist will under present circumstances, seek it as a permanent investment. It must therefore remain a long time in the market, before it can become absorbed by the community, greatly depressing the value of the property of the present stockholders, depreciating daily in its own to the great injury of the nation at large, and only tending to illustrate the wretched infatuation upon which the financial concerns of this nation are based. It follows, then, as my honorable friend from Kentucky has clearly shown, that no one remains but the profligate speculator or the Government partizan,

in our growing population. For it cannot be said of a mere revenue duty as is said of a protecting duty, that imposition reduces the price and that the article is not increased in price by the protecting duty.—Revenue duties must always affect the price of an article as long as it is imported—when home consumption or the excessive degree of duty forbid the foreign article from being imported, the duty then of course, does not enter into the price, it becomes either nominal or prohibitory.—Such for instance was your duty of 8 3/4 cents per yard on imported cottons, when your own Manufactures were making and selling them at 6 1/4 cents per yard—the foreign article was excluded by home competition, the duty was merely nominal; it did not affect the price.

The incongruity between this Bill of Compromise and the high sounding denunciations and "large offerings of South Carolina to preserve the Union, made as a distinct concession on her part"—is strikingly great, and when she shall have closed in with it, will place in high relief, the monstrous ridiculousness of her "fustian" pretensions, and hand over the follies and absurdities of Nullification and secession as sport to the Broad-Gribs of a sarcastic world. "I would not disgrace her" said the eloquent Clay—but she is consigned to the merited penalty of shame, contrition, and remorse.

Yet it is not unlikely, that luckily extricated from their painful predicament, our accomplished and chivalrous brethren of the South, with the aid of a little of that redoubtable which occasionally characterises them, will proclaim themselves victors in the, "brilliant" and that we shall soon see it heralded in the "Richmond Enquirer" and borne upon the wings of "The Mercury" that the true spirit of the Constitution has triumphed over the hideous attempted interpolations of despotic designs—that state Rights have risen beyond the reach of Federal encroachment—and that South Carolina has inculcated a lesson how State Sovereignty can strike panic into the Councils of the Union, and maintain itself under the countenance of a little of the mock-medical oratorical of a neighbouring self-important friend.

The result of all this however will probably be, that, having got rid of the present trouble with South Carolina, the groundwork of a deep and systematic co-operation on the part of the mercantile and manufacturing interests will be laid, that will create another sensation in the country, productive of a full portion of detriment to the general welfare—for all this tampering, temporizing, unsteady legislation, to suit occasions ultimately defeats its own projects, and never fails to dispense national misfortunes. My opposition to excessively high protecting duties arose as well from an opinion that they were unjust and impolitic, as that they could not be stable because they were excessive, and not from an unwillingness to afford a proper encouragement to American Manufactures. I have always been disposed to favour moderately protecting duties as being just in system, less likely to be intermeddled with and less subject to fluctuation—for I have ever been persuaded that the permanency of moderate protection would, in the end, be more beneficial to manufactures and the country than an excessively high tariff that would be destined to perpetual fluctuations and discontent; and ultimately to fail. There are few of us who do not believe, that, if the system of moderate protection had been commenced in 1816 and adhered to until this time, our manufactures would have been equally if not more advanced—our revenue would have been equally if not more redundant—and the vexatious litigations growing out of the late Tariffs would never have arisen to disturb the harmony of our country.

Certainly do not mean to censure any vote given in behalf of the Bill of Compromise—the inducement may have partaken more of nervous or of good feeling, than of good reasoning.—I participate fully and sincerely in the pleasing hope of tranquility which is drawn from it.—But I am far from upbraiding any man who voted against it under the conviction that it contained nothing stable, nothing useful but a make-shift to rescue the Nullifiers from the rock on which their own arrogance and error had stranded them.

The Bill of compromise proposes a kind of perfect equality of duties and the future abandonment of discrimination—this is one of the visions of nullification. Will any man soberly say that such a provision can last, or that there is one rational man in the Country who believes it can last, if it ever obtains? We are desirous to extend our commercial trade to every sea and port—all the world with whom we have intercourse hold and exercise the right of imposing discriminating duties as a means of protecting and regulating their own interests and trade—yet we profess to abandon it and give it up to Sister Carolina because she is crying at our having it.

Congress, by the Constitution have the sole right of laying all duties—and this is a right the better to enable Congress to perform certain others that are prescribed—viz: "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare"—& to regulate commerce with foreign nations.—If Congress then undertake to regulate the exercise of this constitutional right so as to decline the use of one important branch of it this must place the country certainly in a very disadvantageous situation as it regards foreign commerce—I can conceive how she is to get on under such embarrassment. The projected equality of all duties therefore is a chimera—it is a canopy of painted paper that may glitter in the sunshine, but the first change or storm must destroy it—it is imposing letters upon ourselves too whilst we are buffeted with the stratagems and power of others.

In fine—the only good we can expect from this measure is relief from the indolent insubordination of South Carolina—the great evil may be, that, upon occasion, a like spirit may arise elsewhere, calculating upon, or hoping for a like fortunate escape. The occurrence of such an event as has taken place in South Carolina is distressing and awful—its recurrence anywhere would be a calamity that would be felt. In true wisdom, nothing should be tolerated by us that could render it familiar to the thought, for our greatest security consists in the contemplation of it with abhorrence.

Yours truly
L. M. N.
March 5, 1833.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated Saturday evening, March 2.

"Yesterday the house reconsidered the vote on the St. John's College bill, and passed it by a vote of 40 to 31—this day it passed through its several stages, and has become a law. It appropriates \$2000 per annum to that institution in addition to what it now receives from the Treasury.—Balt. Chron.

For the Eastern Gazette. IMPROVEMENT.

I have repeatedly attempted to bring to the mind of the citizens of Eastern and of its neighboring inhabitants throughout the county, the importance of paying more attention to the improvement of the Public Grounds, the Public Buildings, and the Public Walks—and of more attention to the improvement of their own Lots and Buildings—these are matters in which all and every one are so directly interested, that it seems strange that it should require a second suggestion.

This is the proper season of the year to start with it—the whole County is interested in the improvement of property in Eastern, and the more they can increase its inhabitants and business the more it adds certainly to the value of Country property.

Look at your Court House Square—why is there not a union between the County Commissioners and Town Commissioners to enclose it immediately with a neat, durable inclosure—lay the square off into grass and walks, and plant trees and make it a beautiful, ornamental place, and a pleasant walk of a summer's evening among trees and shrubbery.

Then a nice walk, eight feet wide, from the Town to the Point bordered with trees—this month of March ought not to pass away without doing it, and the earlier it is done, the more likely for the trees to live. This would be a frequented way—of great convenience, and very ornamental, if well made—and the expense would be trifling—all that is wanted is a little energy and a little taste. This would cause instant improvement in the Lots on each side, and as the road from the Town to the Point ought to be a perfect one, that should be made one of the most ornamented as it is one of the most public avenues into the Town.

Then point up your Public Buildings as a matter of economy to preserve them. Paint up, & white wash your private Houses & inclosures to improve and preserve them.—Cleanse every part of your town to improve the neighbouring agriculture and your own health and comfort, and you will all find yourselves richer and better off at Christmas, God willing, than you have been for five years.

Quit all smoking, tobacco chewing, snuff taking, grog drinking and lounging, and go to this work for amusement and profit. Hesitate no more, delay not an hour—now is the day and let us begin at once. Far less money will be wanting than you calculate on—activity, energy, and a fixed determination to effect your purpose, with a little pride and public spirit will do it all. Come, do not stand and talk over it, and say it would be well to do it, and then forget all about it—but do it—trust not one to another, but all go at it together.

One willing to take a hand.

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 worthies who, in the garb of gentlemen, make it a practice to insult females who appear without a protector in the streets, or, as they have it, "pick them up." He asked her if she should have the pleasure of seeing her home? to which she replied "certainly" and then requested him "as he was polite enough to see her home she would thank him to carry her bundle for her"—to which he joyfully consented. They proceeded up Broadway to the corner of Walker street, when suddenly the lady disappeared, leaving the gentleman with the bundle in his hands, hallooing after her, for it, seemed he was too much astonished to follow her. He then began to think what the bundle contained, for it felt warm, and something in it seemed to move. His fears were excited—he proceeded to examine the contents, and what do you suppose, gentle reader, it contained? "A child," you will say of course—unfortunately for the gallant gentleman, not but few new born kittens which the girl had been sent out to lose in the street, in preference to drowning them. It is truly to be hoped the gentleman has taken fatherly charge of the poor little four footed orphans, thus kindly entrusted to his care.

The passengers in the Steam-boat Maryland state that a boat with nine persons on board was lost in the bay on Sunday evening last.

From the National Intelligencer of March 4.

The Winter's Tale is almost wound up. This paper published twenty-four hours in anticipation of its regular time, will necessarily be put to press before the curtain drops upon the present Session of Congress; but very little will be left hereafter to be told of its action.

Much of the details of business of the two past days will be found in our columns to day; but the important business of the Session, from which it takes rank and character, may be summed up in three lines, as follows.

Congress have passed
1. A Bill to modify the Tariff;
2. A Bill to enforce its collection; and
3. A Bill to appropriate among the several States the Revenue from Public Lands.

These Bills have passed in a manner *pari passu*, and almost concurrently. The majorities by which they have passed are large; and whatever misgivings may exist in the minds of our friends as to the operation of one or the other of them, we have no doubt that they will as a whole meet the approbation of the great body of the People.

We will not exult at the vote in the House on the subject of the Bank of the United States, but it would be affectation in us to say that we are not gratified at finding ourselves so triumphantly sustained by the Representatives of the People, in the ground we have occupied on this subject. The House would not even leave it doubtful what its opinion was. It has most distinctly and emphatically declared it to the world.

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 Enforcement Bill and the Tariff Bill.—Balt. Chron.

Pennsylvania Lotteries.—The bill for the entire abolition of Lotteries in the State of Pennsylvania, from and after the 31st of December next, has passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and now only wants the Executive signature to become a law.—One section of the bill gives authority to the Union Canal Company to bring suit against the State, to ascertain whether or not their lottery privileges have been exhausted, or whether, by the act for the abolition of lotteries, that company shall have sustained any wrong at the hands of the Commonwealth, which may require redress.—Balt. Chronicle March 2.

Monument to Washington.—The corner stone of a monument to Washington was laid in Washington Square, Philadelphia, on the 22d instant, with cere-mo-nies appropriate to the occasion. An oration was delivered by D. P. Brown, Esq. The venerable Bishop White, although near 85 years of age, took an active part in the ceremonies of the day. This virtuous and venerable prelat says the Intelligencer, is, perhaps, the only living individual in Philadelphia, who can boast of having been the friend of WASHINGTON. The recollection of the day, when, as Chairman of Congress, he called down the blessings of Heaven upon the infant strugglings of our country; still gives to every thing connected with these times a lively interest. On Friday he ascended the stage erected for the occasion, and raising his feeble hands to heaven, blessed the work that was to commemorate the virtues of his former friend—the pious Washington.—Balt. Chron.

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 Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William. The duty of filling the station will probably devolve upon the present Legislature.—Alexandria Gazette.

UNITED STATES MINT.

The report of the Director of this establishment for the year just ended, shows the coinage, during the year, of the sum of \$53,401,055—consisting of 157,487 half eagles—1,400 quarter do.—4,797,000 half dollars.—\$30,000 quarter do.—\$22,500 dimes.—\$66,000 half do.—and 2,352,000 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 regions 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; 458,600 from North Carolina; 427 thousand from South Carolina; 140,000 from Georgia, and 1000 from Tennessee. The quantity produced in South Carolina was more than doubled in the last year; in North Carolina, nearly doubled; in Virginia, increased 80 per cent; in Georgia diminished 20 per cent.

JOHN RANOLD.—The Washington correspondent of the Patriot, states that the Hon. Ex-Minister was stretched at his length on one of the sofas of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, noticing no one, and by no one noticed. He is said to look ghastly, speaks only in whispers, and moves his body by instalments, a limb at a time!

We learn from the Alexandria Gaz. that the famous GWYNN, whose devotion to the President has induced the latter to bestow upon him a fat office, in contempt of the Senate, has been again rejected. It is not known whether the President intends to "try it again."

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. L. Storke, Mr. William Hoxter to Miss Ann Wheeler, all of this county.

DIED.
In this county on Tuesday morning last, Thomas, only son of Robert Jones.
On Friday night the 1st inst. Mr. Joseph K. Farland, son of Joseph Farland, Esq.—of this county, in the 28th year of his age.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

MARCH 9.
EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE subscriber, grateful for 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 the 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 Captain Thomas 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 that this confidence is not misplaced.
Easton, March 9 31. S. H. B.

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, of Samuel H. Benny, and the other at the suit of Ananias Gossage, 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 the said day, the following property, viz: one house and lot on the Point road, where Scipio Dunsbury 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 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 by

JO. GRAHAM, Constable.
March 9.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. on THURSDAY next, the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
By order
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
March 9.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County court, the undersigned have been appointed commissioner to lay out and open a Public Road leading from the town of Easton to the Town of Centreville, beginning at a gate standing on the lands of James M. McDaniel & on the Lands of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot county deceased and running through the lands of the said Edward McDaniel, straight to Wye River, all in the said county, and that a Public Landing should be established at the termination thereof on Wye River aforesaid.

Pursuant to said order, the undersigned will meet on the said premises on Wednesday the 10th day of April next for the purpose of executing said commission.—All persons therefore who may be interested are requested to take notice and attend on said day.

WM. TOWNSEND,
JESSE SCOTT,
BENNETT BRACCO. } Commissioners.
Jan. 19.

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

March 2
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.

Easton, Feb. 23
NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on the BLACK AND WHITE SMITH Business in all its various branches, and that he has in his employ Mr. Wm. Thompson, who served his time in the city of Baltimore, & who is a first rate horse shoer. Gentlemen who may favor me with any work in my line, I pledge myself, shall have it done in first rate order, with quick dispatch, on as reasonable terms as it can be done by any good workman in the county, and will take any kind of trade that will put me at the market prices. Customers will find my stand on Dover Street near Barton's old stand. The Public's humble and
Obt. Serv't.
WM. VANDERFORD.
Easton, Jan. 19.

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 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. 16.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made for renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland which have been lost or mislaid, viz:—

6 Shares issued in the name of Mayer and Brantz, No. 5866 to 5871 inclusive.
10 Shares issued in the name of David Williamson, No. 1718 to 1727 inclusive.
8 Shares issued in the name of Miss Sophia Carter, No. 1565.
The above described Stock now standing in the name of Sophia Carter on the Books of the said Bank.

WM. H. FITZHUGH, Ex'r.
of Sophia Carter, dec'd.

The Editors of the Political Examiner, Frederick; Herald, Hagerstown; and Gazette, Easton, will copy the above, and send their accounts a copy of the advertisement, and a certificate attached to this office.
Feb. 9.

POSTPONED SALE.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on Saturday the 16th day of February next, at Hillsborough Caroline county, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the farm which was devised by Mrs. Mary Tripp to Mrs. Mary Nicholson, consisting of parts of several tracts called Hunters Forest, Mount Pleasant, lying and being in Caroline county, a few miles from Greensborough and the Nine Bridges, containing 200 acres of land, more or less, a description of the property would be unnecessary. The premises can be viewed by any one who may be desirous to purchase.

The terms of sale are as follows, that the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale will be required to pay the trustee one half of the purchase money in cash, and to give bond with approved security for the balance of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be paid in six months, and on the whole payment being made, and on the ratification of the sale the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed in law convey to the purchaser or purchasers and to his or their heirs and assigns forever the said property.

T. W. HOPPER, Trustee.
Centreville, Jan. 26 1833
The Sale of the above property, is Postponed until SATURDAY the 16th day of March.
Feb. 23

JOHN MECONKIN,
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, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have 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 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.
March 2

A CARD.
A Gentleman residing in Baltimore, and intending to reside there wishes to purchase 2 or 3 mulatto or negro boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years—and not to weigh more than 80 pounds. For such liberal prices will be given. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Gazette.

March 2.

150 NEGROES WANTED.
I wish to purchase NEGROES, of both sexes,

From the age of 12 to 25 years, for which I will pay higher prices in cash than any other person on the peninsula. Any communication addressed to me in Easton, will meet with prompt attention.

March 2 if
C. S. KNIGHT.

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. 26

STRAY COW.
A Red Cow, with white belly & tail, & some white spots on her rump, came to the subscriber's Farm, called, The Four Square, in August last, she appears to be marked with a crop in her right ear and a swallow fork in her left and to be about 10 years old; she has been bored for the hollow horn. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, & the cost of this advertisement, and take her away.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE
MEDLEY,

THE property of Col. W. R. Johnson and John C. Craig, Esq. (nine years old next spring) will stand at the Central Course, near Baltimore, at \$30 cash—\$50 the season, payable 1st of August next, when it will expire—\$75 to insure, payable as soon as the fact is ascertained, or she is parted with; \$1 cash to the groom for each. Excellent and extensive pastures, and mares fed if required at a moderate price; every necessary attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

JAMES M. SELDEN.
Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1833.

PEDIGREE.
MEDLEY'S sire was Sir Hal, the best son of the imported Sir Harry, by Sir Peter Teasdale—Hal's dam by the imported Saltram, by Eclipse; his grandam by the imported Medley, by Gimerack; his g. g. dam by Young Aristotle, by imported Aristotle—Medley's dam was old Reality, by Sir Archy, and his favorite daughter, she was the best four mile racer of her day, and is now I think the best breeder; his grand dam Marmaduke Johnson's old Medley mare, (the best racer in her time, and was never beaten,) who was more productive to her owner as a brood mare, and produced more runners and more winners, than any other mare in America, was by the imported horse Medley, his g. g. dam by the imported Centinel out of Polly Williams, the greatest racer in her time; she by the imported Janus, and her g. g. dam by the imported horse Spanker.

It will thus be seen from his pedigree, that he has more Medley blood than any stallion known, which in my opinion is the best blood.

The blood and distinguished performances of Sir Hal, his sire of Reality, his dam; of Slander and Bonnets O'Blue; her only produce besides MEDLEY, and his own successful performances in the north and south, one, two, three and four mile heats; the high expectation of his colts, their promise, size, beauty and general appearance being such as to make them sell at the highest prices; his oldest and the only one of that age, 2 years old last spring, (being got before he made a season,) sold for \$1,500.—Several year olds of his get have sold at from \$400 to \$800, and many I know could not be bought for \$1000. All these facts must prove him a most desirable stallion, independently of his himself having commanded \$10,000, or rather \$5000 for one half of him, which would not now buy my half.

W. R. JOHNSON.
Petersburg, Dec. 8, 1831—Feb. 23 '33

POETRY.

THE PROPHET CHILD.

Within the temple slept the child—
The after prop of Israel's fame—
When o'er his slumbers, calm and mild,

[BY MOORE.]

Take hence the bowl that beams,
Brightly as bowl ere shone;
Oh! it but sets me dreaming,

Miss Charlotte Jackson, (FROM BALTIMORE.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of
Easton and its vicinity that she has taken the
grand lately occupied by Miss Mary Brown,

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY BUSINESS

Having for the last six years been constantly
employed in the Mantua Making business in
the City of Baltimore and having engaged

Fancy Gaitz & Crape Handkerchiefs,

Gauze Thibet shawls,
Handsome assortment of Bobs; Gloves and
Mits,

Bobbinets, Lace edgings and insertings,
Grecian net and Blond edging,
French Flowers and Bonnet ribbons,

REMOVAL.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers
and friends, that they have removed to No.
46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors North
of Pratt Street.)

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale at the Court
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 19th
day of March, that small and convenient
framed Dwelling house and

WILL be sold at Public Sale in Denton,
Caroline county, on TUESDAY 12th day of
March next, the TANNERY and ground

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JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOK-SELLER, AND STATIONER.

No. 173, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore;
Has constantly on hand,
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
BOOKS, AND STATIONARY

Amongst others in quantity are the follow-
ing.—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Hu-
man Mind, the most popular work now extant.

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned
and authentic Jewish Historian and celebra-
ted Warrior, including his dissertations con-
cerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James
the Just, and God's command to Abraham—
complete in one volume.

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James
Saurin, translated from the French, by those
eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter, and
Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Watt's much admired work on the im-
provement of the mind—a new and fine edi-
tion.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Car-
thaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and
Persians, Macedonians, and Grecians, by the
eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of
Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Prin-
ciple of the University of Paris, to which is
added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols.
8vo.

Drs. Mosheim, Coves, and Gleig's Complete
History of the Christian Church, from the ear-
liest period to the present time, carefully
printed from the English edition, and now pub-
lished 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 variety of binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of
the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitu-
tion and Discipline.

Dr. Clark's admired collection of Scripture
Promises.

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Reli-
gion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.

Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social
Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John
Wesley.

Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by
Mary Collyer, with wood cuts.

Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge.

150 different sorts of premium Books, for A-
cademies, &c.

The Academical Reader, a very popular
School class Book.

The two first volumes of the Methodist Pro-
testant, a popular weekly Religious paper—
The third volume is now publishing.

This periodical is furnished with contribu-
tions from many distinguished Ministers, and
other writers.

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

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio
Post, 4th Post, and Cap PAPER, in quanti-
ties and well assorted.

Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals,
Ledgers and other BLANK BOOKS, in
great variety.

Custom Blanks, in their variety.

Bills of Exchange and Lading, assorted.

Penknives, Razors, red Tape and Taste.

Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine.

English and American Lead Pencils, as-
sorted.

Wafers—Red, black, and assorted colours.

A general supply of School, Miscellaneous
and Medical Books, in great varieties.

Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted.

Super royal and Medium Printing PAPER,
assorted qualities.

Ir mnongers & Grocers Wrapping PAPER,
Blue and White and White Bonnet
BOARDS.

All sizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS,
made to pattern.

Baltimore, Feb. 2 12w

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 Bar-
rouche, 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 perse-
verance to merit a continuance of the patron-
age of a generous public.

They wish to take two apprentices of good
moral character, from the age of fourteen to six-
teen years, one to learn the branch of Coach
painting, the other the branch of Coach-smith-
ing.

The public's ob't. Serv'ts.

JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are
most earnestly requested to call and settle their
respective accounts without delay, either by
note or cash, as we are under the necessity of
collecting close to meet our demands.

J. P. A. & Co.

The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the a-
bove six times.

Feb. 16. 6w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in
Talbot county will please take notice, their
axes for the present year are now due; the
time allowed for the collection of the same being
limited the subscriber cannot give any indul-
gence; therefore those persons will endeavour
to settle the same as speedily as possible, the
subscriber or his deputy will be through the
districts and attend also at Easton every Tues-
day for the collection of the same.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector
of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 25

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and customers that he has just returne
from Baltimore and is now opening at his stor
opposite the Court Ho

An extensive assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY,
QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which added to his finer stock makes his as-
ortment very comple

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Lisbon, } Wines,
Sherry & }
Malaga }
4th pr. Cognac Brand }
Holland Gin, }
Jamaica and Antigua }
Spirits }
N. England Rum, }
Apple & Peach Brandy }
Old Rye, (very superi }
or,) and common }
Whiskey, }
Imperial, Hyson, }
Young Hyson & }
Hyson Skin }
1st, 2d and 3d quality }
Loaf Sugar, }
Ware, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or
in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country
Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.

SAMUEL MACKAY.

Easton, Dec. 8.

REMOVAL.

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

MILLINERY
AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith,
Esq. she invites her former customers and
friends, to call and view her new assortment of
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. 27

FOR SALE

WILL be sold at private sale, on very ac-
commodating terms, that small and convenient
brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in
Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E.
C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to

A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 5 1833

WANTED TO HIRE,

A negro girl from ten to fifteen years of age,
one that can be recommended for her honesty
and sobriety, very liberal wages will be given,
to live in a small family—a slave would be pre-
ferred, for particulars enquire of the Editor.

Feb. 9 3q

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-
petent 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.

Jan. 19

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

Ranaway from the employ of Capt.
Benjamin Parrott on or about the
11th of October last a mulatto boy
by the name of

AARON FREEMAN,

said boy is 17 years old and stoops as he walks
he was bound to the subscriber until he arrives
at 21 years of age; and was hired by me to
said Parrott, who was running a vessel from
Denton to Baltimore, any person taking up said
boy and delivering him to me at my residence,
shall have the above reward, but no other ex-
penses will be paid.

THOS. HOPKINS,
Spring Mills, near Denton.

Feb. 9

TO PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type
Foundry respectfully informs the Printers in the
United States, that they are now prepared
to furnish them with a great variety of Letters,
suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices
the same as they can be obtained at from other
Foundries—consisting principally of the follow-
ing sizes, viz.

Nonpareil,
Brevier,
Bourgeois,
Long Primer,
Pica,
4 Lines Pica,
Six Lines Pica orna-
mented,

Eight Lines Pica
Antique,
Eight Lines Pica
Fluted,
Eight Lines Pica
Oak Leaf,
Eight Lines Pica or-
namented, &c. &c.

Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes—
Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flow-
ers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers,
and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c.

Orders for any of the above, as also for Press-
es, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Galleys,
Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the com-
pletion 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 Starr, who has been long en-
gaged in carrying on the business, is superin-
tending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his
well known experience, will be enabled to at-
tend to the orders of Printers in such a manner
for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure sat-
isfaction.

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

Feb. 9.

PASSENGERS LINE.

THE Subscriber having removed to "Had-
daway's Ferry" and having prepared himself
with a good & comfortable Boat & Carriage, in-
tends running them from Annapolis to Easton
"via Haddaway's Ferry" for the accommo-
dation of Passengers; his Boat will leave the
Ferry every Monday and Friday at 9 o'clock,
A. M. and returning leave Annapolis every
Tuesday and Saturday, at the same hour, he
assures those who may be disposed to favor
him with their patronage that his conveyance
is safe and comfortable; and that his best ex-
ertions will be used to make it agreeable.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

W. H. DAWSON.

Jan. 12

Easton and Baltimore Packet SCHOONER EDGAR.

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favours of a
generous public, begs leave to inform his friends
and customers and the public generally, that
the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her
regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on
Sunday the 17th inst, leaving Easton Point
every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning
leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above
named hour during the season. The Edgar
is a new substantial vessel, built of the best ma-
terials that our country will afford, copper-fast-
ened and coppered and is now in complete or-
der for the reception of freight or passage.

N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar
will be thankfully received at all times at the
subscriber's granary at Easton Point and all or-
ders strictly attended to by the

Public's Ob't. Serv't.

ROBERT LEONARD.

Feb. 16

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE subscriber, grateful for 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 inst. leaving
Easton Point at 9 o'clock in the morning. Re-
turning, she will leave Baltimore on the follow-
ing 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. Freights intended for the pack-
et, will be at all times received at the subscriber's
granary, at Easton Point.

Passengers can be comfortably accommo-
dated.

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 day 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 seventy-five
cents each. They are marked either E. Auld,
or S. H. Benny.

S. H. B.

Easton, Feb. 9

TO RENT

for the ensuing year.

THE small framed
DWELLING HOUSE,

situate near the corner of Port street,
in Easton,

One other situate on Cabinet street, with a
good garden, &c. &c.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE
with about three acres of ground sit-
uate on Cabinet street the property
of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.

The above property will be rented low to
good tenants. For terms apply to

ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

or to A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Nov. 10.

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the coun-
ty aforesaid, by petition in writing of John
Camper, praying for the benefit of the act of
Assembly, passed at November session, eight-
teen hundred and five, for the relief of Insol-
vent Debtors, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts
—and the said John Camper having complied
with the several requisites required by the said
acts of assembly—I do hereby order and ad-
judge that the said John Camper be and ap-
pear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on
the first Saturday after the third Monday in May
next, and at such other days and times as the
Court shall direct; the same time is appointed
for the creditors of the said John Camper to at-
tend, & show cause, if any they have, why the
said John Camper should not have the benefit
of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the fourteenth day of
February, 1833.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Feb. 16

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

SINCLAIR & MOORE

HAVE removed to the corner of Pratt and
Light Streets, head of the Basin, where
they offer to their customers and the public
generally, a good assortment of

Agricultural Implements, &c.

The arrangements made during the last Fall
for making their own Castings, for manufactur-
ing, raising and procuring supplies, will enable
them to furnish the various articles in their es-
tablishment at as low prices as articles of same
quality can be procured in the City.

The assortment of

PLOUGHS,

embraces nearly all the Im-
provements of value used in this section of
country.

WHEAT FANS

OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS.

CORN SHELLERS with verticle Iron
wheels and the most approved kind.

Cylindrical Straw Cutters

of the following sizes and prices, viz: 11 inch
box \$27—14 inch \$45—16 inch \$55—20 inch
\$75—the last designed principally to be prop-
elled by Horse or Water Power. These machines
are carefully made by good workmen, and can
be highly recommended. Also, several other
kinds of STRAW CUTTERS, at lower
prices. Beaton's Scarifiers, Herrows, Cultiva-
tors, Steel Hay and Manure Forks, Straw
Knives, Hay Knives, Bramble Scythes, Mataxes,
Grubbing Hoes, Picks, Cast-steel Axes.

WOVE WIRE,

a general assortment for Fans, and Mill work,
Screens and other purposes, constantly kept on
hand and wove to order, CORN SCREENS,
SAFES, &c.

100 BUSHELS PRIME ORCHARD
GRASS SEED, expected in a
few days, also other Grass Seeds.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

warranted genuine. FRUIT TREES, OR-
NAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,
a great variety—also THORN QUICKS.

Baltimore, Feb. 23 4w

A NIBBLE.

In the New York Lottery, extra Class, No.
2, drawn January 30. Combination

35 37 44, a prize of \$1,000,

In a whole ticket. Also, in the Grand Consol-
idated Lottery, draw, Jan. 28th,—whole ticket
combination No.

11 18 56, a prize of \$600,

Both sold by the inveterate "Prize-Selling
SYLVESTER!"

The above are but mere shadows in compar-
ison with the splendid prizes that have lately
been sold by the lucky

SYLVESTER.

ADVENTURERS ATTE D!

"GODDESS OF FORTUNE, BEAR THIS GOODLY
NEWS FAR AS OUR FAME EXTENDS."

Drawing of the
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 7, for 1832. Drawn at Richmond,
on FRIDAY, December 21st, 1832.

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GENERAL

Agricultural and Horticultural
Establishment,

COMPRISE,

A Seed and Implement Store, a General Ag-
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establishment, respectfully informs Farmers,
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Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the U-
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Choice Garden Seeds,

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RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

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

NO. 11.

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SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF BACHELORS ISLAND.

When Hymen's torch glows in the married
breast
All wandering passions then are laid to rest,
In constant love we every pleasure find
And every solace in the female mind.

Bachelors Island is situated in the burning
sands of the desert, of Folly, where even the
savage inhabitants seldom venture to tread. It
is bounded on the East by the region of affec-
tation and vanity; on the North by the terri-
fies of fear and cowardice; on the South by the
burning zone of remorse, death and destruc-
tion; and on the West by the dead lake of Obliv-
ion.

Hence it is easy to be supposed that the air
on the island is sultry, enervating and pestifer-
ous—exposed to perpetual storms, tempests and
hurricanes—and its climate (like the winds of
its inhabitants) is never settled for an hour.—
The Spring of Bachelors Island totally differs
from any other I have hitherto read of, seen, or
that is. Here are seasons of the most pernicious
heat in which the generality of its inhabitants
are possessed with a kind of madness, the most
destructive to themselves, though injurious to
every civilized country, and the most subver-
sive of unguarded innocence: Those who weat-
her out the Spring and live to see the Summer
though they lose a great degree of their mad-
ness, yet in that season they become artful,
hypocritical and treacherous. Their Winter
is truly despicable indeed. Since among all
nations upon earth you cannot express your
contempt more pointed of a man than by calling
him an *Old Bachelor*, a thing that lives only
for itself—a thing that has no social harmony in
its soul—a thing that cares for nobody, and
nobody cares for it—a thing that, like a mush-
room delights in bogs and marshes—but hates
the noontday sun or its genial warmth—thus
the natives of this miserable Island make those
of the Isle of matrimony the constant objects
of their ridicule—yet there has been numberless
instances of their stealing away from their own,
to the Island of matrimony, where they have pre-
vailed upon some easy good natured creature to
become their nurses and restorers, after their con-
ditions have been nearly ruined in their former
miserable abode; for in the Isle of matrimony
though clouds now and then gather over it, yet
they serve only to render the day more brilliant
and cheerful. In Bachelors Island love is much
talked of, though very little or totally unknown
to them, and they are hated, despised, robbed
and plundered by the object of their miserable
embraces. If cards be the usual diversion of the
people in the Isle of matrimony they are consid-
ered only as an amusement—but in Bachelors
Island they are productive of the most shock-
ing vices; such as the grossest scenes of drunk-
enness and debauchery; the total ruin of their
private fortunes; and even murder is sometimes
the consequence. How many have quitted this
Island and fled to that they so much despised,
in order to repair their ruined fortunes by seek-
ing a rich and amiable partner?

Bachelors Island is a more desert, incapable
of producing anything but nettles, thorns, and
briars; here are no bleating lambs to please the
eye of innocence; here are no doves to cherish
their young; nor does the useful fawn bound o-
ver their barren plains; but wolves, tigers, and
crocodiles are seen here in abundance. Here
are neither wife nor children, to weep over the
ashes of the deceased, but owls hoot, ravens
croak, and the reptiles of the earth crawl over
their graves. In short, of all animals that ever
nature produced, an Old Bachelor must be the
most contemptible—he lives a useless being on
earth—dies without answering the end of his
creation, in opposition to the mandate of his
great Maker, and at last is consigned forever to
oblivion.

God bless him,
ISABELLA.

Money—Money—Money—That pure patri-
ot, John Randolph of Roanoke, had another ob-
ject, it seems, in his visit to Washington, be-
sides wetting with his tears the grave of the
Constitution. John Randolph Clay, protege
and pet, the youth who remained as Charge at
Petersburgh, has incurred, it is said, very heavy
incidental expenses, whilst playing the part of
a Foreign Minister. The young man who was
not of his teens when left in charge of our
diplomatic relations with Russia, has probably
attempted to shew off at St. Petersburg, in ra-
ther more style than Uncle Sam will suffer his
boys to adopt. John, the elder, on whom it is
understood heavy bills were drawn, is unwilling
to discharge any part of the \$22,500, which he
pocketed without equivalent from the United
States, and is therefore applying to the general
government to pay over a second time, the ex-
penses of this extraordinary mission to Russia.
N. Y. Com.

Hard Bargain—A jolly devotee of Bacchus,
was a few days since found by a friend in a re-
bucant position against a pile of boards, nearly
drunk and vomiting profusely. "What
is the matter?" was the enquiry. "Tis a
hard one," replied the man. "Hard? how
hard?" "Why, but half an hour ago, I bought
a pint of rum, down town, and d—n me (hiccup)
I am already sick of my bargain!"
N. Y. Gazette.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI- TED STATES.

4th March, 1833.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The will of the A-
merican people, expressed through their unso-
licited suffrages, calls me before you to pass
through the solemnities preparatory to taking
upon myself the duties of President of the U.
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 ad-
equate 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 occa-
sion, but allude to a few leading considerations,
connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our govern-
ment soon after the formation of our present
constitution, and very generally pursued by suc-
cessive 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 govern-
ing 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 Represen-
tatives, and which have been and will continue
to be, the subjects of my increasing solicitude.
They are the preservation of the rights of the
several states, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connect-
ed, and can only be attained by an enlightened
exercise of the powers of each within its ap-
propriate sphere, in conformity with the public
will constitutionally expressed. To this end, it be-
comes the duty of all to yield a ready and patri-
otic submission to the laws constitutionally en-
acted, 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
observations of a life somewhat advanced, con-
firm 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 direct-
ly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to
despotism and military dominations.

In proportion, therefore, as the general gov-
ernment 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.

Solemnly impressed with these considera-
tions, my countrymen will ever find me ready
to exercise my constitutional powers in arrest-
ing 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 incalculable
importance is the union of these states, and the
sacred duty of all to contribute to its preser-
vation by a liberal support of the government in
the exercise of its just powers. You have been
wisely admonished to "accustom yourselves to
think and speak of the Union as of the palladium
of your political safety and prosperity, watch-
ing for its preservation with jealous
anxiety, discountenancing whatever may sug-
gest even a suspicion that it can in any event
be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon
the first dawning of any attempt to alienate
any portion of our country from the rest, or to
enfeeble the sacred ties which now link togeth-
er the various parts." Without union our in-
dependence and liberty would never have been
achieved—without union they can never be
maintained. Divided into twenty four, or ev-
en a smaller number of separate communities,
we shall see our internal trade burdened with
numberless restraints and exactions; communi-
cation between the distant parts and sections
obstructed, or cut off, our sons made sol-
diers 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 liberty, of all
good government, of peace, plenty and happiness
must inevitably follow a dissolution of the U-
nion. In supporting it, therefore, we support
all that is dear to the freeman and the phil-
anthropist.

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 is the stake placed in our
hands: great is the responsibility which must
rest upon the people of the U. States. Let us
realize the importance of the attitude in which
we stand before the world. Let us exercise
forebearance and firmness. Let us extricate our
country from the dangers which surround it,
and learn wisdom from the lessons they incul-
cate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of those
observations and under the obligation of that
solemn oath, which I am about to make, I shall
continue to exert all my faculties to maintain
the just powers of the constitution, and to trans-
mit 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 neces-
sity of exercising by the general government
those powers only that are clearly delegated; to
encourage simplicity and economy in the ex-
penditures of the government; to raise no more
money from the people than may be requisite
for these objects, and in a manner that will best
promote the interest of all classes of the com-

munity, and of all portions of the union. Con-
stantly bearing in mind that, in entering into
society "individuals must give up a share of
liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my de-
sire 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 re-
conciling our fellow citizens to those partial
sacrifices which they most unavoidably make
for the preservation of a greater good, to re-
commend our invaluable government and Union
to the confidence and affections of the Ameri-
can people.

Finally it is my most fervent prayer, to the
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 overrule all my intentions and actions, and
inspire the hearts of my fellow citizens, that
we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds,
and continue forever a UNITED AND HAPPY
PEOPLE.

From the Washington 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 to-
wards the United States. They were received
and introduced to the President, by the Sec-
retary of State, in the presence of the Heads of
Departments, at one o'clock and Mr. Ska-
ruxier, Minister Plenipotentiary of France,
made the following address on their behalf:

MR. PRESIDENT.—The Diplomatic Body
accredited to the Government of this Repub-
lic, hastens to offer to you Excellency their
respectful felicitations on your second inaugu-
ration 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 Re-
public and the Governments represented at
Washington—relations which your Excellency
so happily preserved and extended during the
four years of your first Presidency.

I esteem it, Mr. President, at once a happi-
ness and an honor to be, on an occasion so in-
teresting, the interpreter of the sentiments
which animate the Diplomatic Body towards
you, personally, and to offer to you, in their
name, the sincerest wishes which every one
of them truly entertains for the increasing pros-
perity of this Republic, for the firmness of its
union, and especially, Mr. President, for every
thing that can contribute to our own personal
glory and happiness.

To this address the President made the
following reply:

It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen to re-
ceive by the organ of the eldest and highly re-
spected member of the Diplomatic Body, near
the government of the United States, the con-
gratulations you are pleased to offer on my re-
election, and above all, the assurances for my
country of the friendly disposition of those
which you represent.

It has been a principal object with me, to
cultivate that disposition by the sincerest de-
sire to cherish kindly feelings, extend the ad-
vantages 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.

Mr. RIVES thus concludes his speech on the
Revenue Collection Bill.

It is time, Mr. President, to put an end to
our unhappy divisions. It has been my fortune
in another situation, to witness the effects they
have produced on the character and considera-
tion of our Government abroad, and on the gen-
erous efforts of the friends of liberty in other
parts of the world. Sir, my heart has swollen
with a pride and exultation, which can be ap-
preciated only by those who have felt them in a
foreign land, when I have heard my country the
theme of every tongue; its institutions, with
the glorious results of liberty and happiness
they have produced, the subject of universal
envy and admiration, rebuking, and animating
the gloomy spirit of despotism, and animating
on the other, the generous aspirations of free-
dom. But, in a few short months, how has this
scene been changed. The language of admira-
tion and respect lost in that of indifference and
distrust; the votaries of liberty discouraged and
confounded; the disciples of legitimacy exulting
in the failure of the only system of free govern-
ment which ever promised a perfect success;
all Europe filled with predictions of a speedy
dissolution of our Union, and consigning us
henceforward to the same rank of impotence
and anarchy, as the unhappy and distracted
States of the southern parts of our own contin-
ent.

These have been the bitter fruits of our di-
visions abroad. What have they been at home?
In the midst of unexampled prosperity, anxiety
and alarm pervading every bosom—that sacred
Union, in regard to which we were taught by
the father of our country to "discontentance
whatever might suggest even a suspicion that
it could, in any event, be abandoned," openly
questioned and derided, and millions trembling
for its fate. Sir, let us put an end to these di-
visions—let us disappoint the malignant predi-
ctions of the enemies of free government—let
us restore confidence to the patriot at home, and
hope to the votary of freedom abroad. I do, in
my conscience believe, that the preservation of
the Union is our only security for liberty. If
we are to be broken into separate confederacies,
constant wars and collisions with each other
must ensue, out of which will grow up large
military establishments, perpetual and burth-
some taxes, an overshadowing executive power,
and amid these deleterious influences, what
hope can there be that liberty would survive.

It is here I confess, that I see the danger of
military despotism; and not where the imagina-

tion of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr.
Calhoun] has found it. Is not the actual
condition of South Carolina, in this respect,
an impressive admonition to us on the subject—
the whole State converted into a camp, the
Executive and other authorities armed with
dictatorial powers, the rights of conscience set
at naught, and an unsparing proscription ready
to disfranchise one half her population. Sir,
this is but a prefiguration of the evils and cal-
amities to which every portion of this country
would be destined, if the Union should be dis-
solved. Let us then rally around that sacred
Union, fixing it anew, and establishing it for-
ever on the immutable basis of equal justice,
of mutual amity and kindness, and an adminis-
tration at once firm and paternal. Let us do
this, and we shall carry back peace to our dis-
tricted country, happiness to the afflicted
freed, restore stability to our threatened in-
stitutions, and give hope and confidence once
more to the friends of liberty throughout the
world. Let us do this, and we shall be, in
short, what a bountiful Providence has hereto-
fore made us, and designed us forever to remain
the freest and happiest People under the sun.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate Board for the twenty-third Con-
gress is now full, with the exception of two
members, viz: one from Pennsylvania, and one
from Tennessee. The figures opposite the
names denote the years when the respective
terms of service of the members will expire.

MAINE.	
Peleg Sprague,	1835
†Ethor Shepley,	1839
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Samuel Bell,	1835
Isaac Hill,	1837
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1835
*Daniel Webster,	1839
RHODE ISLAND.	
Nehemiah R. Knight,	1835
*Asher Robbins,	1839
CONNECTICUT.	
Gideon Tomlinson,	1837
†Nathan Smith,	1839
VERMONT.	
Samuel Prentiss,	1837
†Zephania Swift,	1839
NEW YORK.	
†Silas Wright, (a)	1837
†Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,	1839
NEW JERSEY.	
Theodore Tilton,	1835
†Samuel L. Southard,	1839
PENNSYLVANIA.	
William Wilkins,	1837
One vacancy	—
DELAWARE.	
John M. Clayton,	1835
*Arnold Naudain,	1839
MARYLAND.	
Ezekiel F. Chambers,	1837
†Joseph Kent,	1839
VIRGINIA.	
†William C. Rives, (b)	1835
*John Tyler,	1839
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bedford Brown,	1835
William D. Mangum,	1837
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
†John C. Calhoun, (c)	1835
Stephen D. Miller,	1837
GEORGIA.	
George M. Troup,	1835
John Forsyth,	1837
KENTUCKY.	
George M. Bibb,	1835
Henry Clay,	1837
TENNESSEE.	
Hugh L. White,	1835
One vacancy,	—
OHIO.	
Thomas Ewing,	1837
†Thomas Morris,	1839
LOUISIANA.	
George A. Waggaman,	1835
Joseph S. Johnston,	1837
INDIANA.	
William Hendricks,	1837
*John Tipton,	1839
MISSISSIPPI.	
George Poindexter,	1835
†John Black,	1839
ILLINOIS.	
John M. Robinson,	1835
Elias K. Kane,	1837
ALABAMA.	
William R. King,	1835
Gabriel Moore,	1837
MISSOURI.	
Alexander Buckner,	1837
*Thomas H. Benton,	1839

*Re-elected. †New Members. (a) In
place of Marcy, resigned. (b) In place of Mr.
Tazewell, resigned. (c) In place of General
Hayne, resigned.

From the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle.

Several families removing from South Caro-
lina crossed the Bridge, at this place, a few days
ago. One individual of the company, a well
looking man, remarking on the change of resi-
dence he was making, said, that he, with his
company, were determined to settle where
they could enjoy the blessings of freedom—he
had enjoyed, he said, the rights of a freeman
ever since the close of the revolutionary war,
until last November. The extraordinary Or-
dinance then passed in his State, and the Laws
made to carry it into execution, had so changed
his condition and his feelings as to the enjoy-
ment of what he considered his privileges and
his rights of conscience, that he determined to
leave the State, in which he had before sup-
posed he was settled for life, and to seek a resting
place somewhere to the West, where the bless-
ings resulting from the free Constitution and
laws of the United States, were duly appreci-
ated and quietly enjoyed. It has been sup-
posed that such a number of persons have left S.
Carolina since the doctrine of Nullification has
been understood, that were the census now taken,
that State would lose at least one Represen-
tative in Congress; and the emigration still
continues.

From the National Intelligencer of March 6.

Before the close of the session of Congress,
our readers are already aware, the House of
Representatives declared, by a vote of consid-
erably more than two to one, upon the recom-
mendation of the committee of Ways and
means, their confidence in the Bank of the
United States. A still stronger testimony in
favor of that institution, however, was borne
by the Senate, upon the recommendation of the
Committee of Finance, of that body seconded
again by the House of Representatives, and
sanctioned even by the President of the United
States, in the following manner:

The claimants for indemnity under the treaty
with France, unwilling that the amount
which is eventually to be divided amongst them
should lie idle in the Treasury, petitioned
Congress to cause the same to be invested so as
to bear interest, until its distribution is award-
ed by the Commissioners. In compliance with
this petition, a provision was introduced, in the
Senate, into the General Appropriation Bill,
and has become a law, requiring the Secretary
of the Treasury to cause the money accruing
under the Treaty, to be invested in the stock
of the Bank of the United States, or loaned to
individuals or trusts, upon pledges of Stock of
the United States, or of the Bank of the United
States, and upon no other whatever. We here
find all branches of the government in accord
in placing the credit of the United States and
that of the Bank of the United States upon
precisely the same footing, as entitled to
higher confidence than any other
mode of investment. The action of Congress
on this subject fully accords, we have no doubt,
with the general wish of the claimants.

The National Intelligencer speaking of the
Acts passed at the recent session of Congress,
says:—

"An unusually small number of bills failed
this session, in transitu between the two Houses.
The most important of these was the
Lighthouse Bill, which was rejected by the
opposition of a single Senator to its passage,
which, though according to the rule of the Sen-
ate, seems to be the fruit of an anomaly in lo-
gislation.

"The only bill which failed from the refusal
of the President of the United States to sign it,
was the important bill (Mr. Clay's great bill) to
appropriate for a limited term the proceeds of
the sales of Public Lands of the United States,
and for granting Land in certain States.

"Among the Acts, of which a list is published,
is one, reported by Mr. Verplank, which passed
in the night of Saturday, and which seems to
us of sufficient importance to the importing
merchants as well as to the revenue officers, to
justify a special reference to it. By the opera-
tion of the general act of July, 1832, uninten-
tionally, probably, on the part of Congress and
of those who framed it, the duties imposed on
many kinds of hardware were nearly doubled,
and other inconveniences interposed in the way
of importers. These are removed by the act
just passed; in which also the inconveniences
from the duties on copper, brass plates, and cop-
per for sheathing vessels, are also remedied, by
restoring the duties on all these articles to
their former footing, except copper sheathing,
which is hereafter to be admitted free of duty."

The term of the last Congress, that which
has just closed, expired on Monday last, and at
that time the term of the Twenty Third Con-
gress commenced, although no meeting will
take place for some months. Of this new Con-
gress only 122 members have been elected, viz:
in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, N.
York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia, Ohio,
Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri,
118 members have yet to be elected, in the fol-
lowing proportion: from Maine, 8; Massachu-
setts, 12; Connecticut, 6; R. Island, 2; Mary-
land, 8; Virginia, 21; North Carolina, 13; South
Carolina, 9; Alabama, 5; Tennessee, 13; Kan-
tucky, 13; Indiana, 7; Missouri, 1.

From the American Trav Register.

DOCLITY OF THE TERRAPIN.

Maryland, January, 1833.

TO THE CURIOUS.

A precious morceau for the naturalist or gour-
mand.

It is not generally known that this amphib-
ious creature, whose flesh, and eggs, and even
entrails, furnish food of the most delectable and
nutritious character, is susceptible of domesti-
cation, and has an eager ear to music, and can
dance, indeed, with surprising agility—never-
theless it is truly so, and the fact may be fully
substantiated.

On the estate of Mr. John Nelson, in the
southern extremity of Somerset county, in this
state, is a pond of the bay water, surrounded
by a wall at the distance of a few feet from its
banks, wherein has been placed in the by-
gone year, some thousands of Terrapins, which
from either instinct or the calls of nature
are subservient to their owners voice, or any
member of his family, and of all their music
they most admire the shrillest whistle—and the
note being sounded, the heads of hundreds,
with glistening eyes and full of intelligence,
will promptly appear above the water—and
the feast being spread upon the shores, they
rush to feed with longing speed, often diving
upon the backs of each other—and having
mouthed a morsel of fish or fiddler the happy
captor, in reversed order, hastens to secure his
prize under cover of an element more dense
than the atmosphere; while jealous rivals in
the contest are striving strong to dispossess him
of his mouthful, until, by plunging and sub-
mersion, he fairly escapes from the hot pursuit.
The design of this enterprise is to supply
Philadelphia with terrapins.

BURTON.

N. B. May not his fondness for the fiddler
be taken as a proof of his musical taste? B.

*A species of crab with a large claw.

Legislature of Maryland.

THURSDAY, March 7th 1833.

The bill entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, An act, declaring the power of the governor in certain criminal cases, passed at November session, 1795; chapter, 82.

The bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Vienna Academy.

The bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the town, commonly called and known by the name of East New Market, in Dorchester county.

And, the message adopted by this house on yesterday relative to the disputes existing between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

Which was read, and referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

The Speaker, laid before the house a report from the clerk of Caroline county court, relative to the attendance of judges.

Mr. Cottman, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to incorporate the Savings bank, of Somerset and Worcester counties, at Salisbury.

Mr. Teackle, Chairman of the committee on ways and means, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby directed to deposit the moneys received in payment for the revenue and several funds of this state, in any of the safe incorporated banks or institutions, which shall agree to pay semi-annually therefor, a rate of interest not less than four per centum per annum, and, in case that an arrangement to that effect, shall be concluded with any one of the incorporated banks or institutions in the city of Baltimore, it shall be the duty of the said treasurer to authorize the Cashier of said bank to draw on him for the balance of cash received by him, on the last Monday of each and every month for the balance on hand at that time.

Mr. Harper from the committee on the constitution, delivered the following report:

The committee on the constitution, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting every alternate session of the General Assembly, to the term of six weeks from the commencement thereof, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave respectfully to submit the following report:

Upon an examination of the constitutions and customs of our sister states, it will be found that the Legislatures of several, whose population and territorial extent greatly exceed those of Maryland, remain in session a shorter time than the General Assembly of this State. In others, whose population and territorial extent are double and treble those of Maryland, the sessions of the Legislature scarcely surpass ours in length. Even the national congress is content, in every alternate year, with a duration that but little exceeds the ordinary sessions of this body, being limited to a certain term by law. From these observations it may be fairly inferred, that the length of our sessions, is disproportionate to the business to be transacted.

Every member of the General Assembly must have perceived, that the expectation of a long term has the effect of inducing in the early part of every session a certain carelessness or negligence, both on the part of the public and in their representatives, which accumulates a mass of business most inconveniently and unnecessarily at the end. Experience has therefore led your committee to believe, that as much business would be done, and as well done as at present, if the sessions were a month shorter: provided the day of their termination was fixed, and it was so understood and known by the members and by the public. The experiment is certainly one which deserves to be tried; and if it be found useful to have limited one session out of every two, our successors can extend the principle to both.

But one of the most important considerations connected with this subject, is that of economy. Exclusively of those expenditures which would be the same, whenever the same purposes were effected, whether in a longer or a shorter time, the daily expenses of the General Assembly cannot be estimated at much less than \$500 dollars. The ordinary length of the session is two months and a half; and if every other session were contracted to one month and a half, the amount saved to the people, would be fifteen thousand dollars. Such a measure of economy ought not to be rejected in the present state of our finances.

In accordance with these views, which are respectfully submitted, your committee beg leave to report the following bill.

CHARLES C. HARPER.

By Order, John W. Pratt, Clk.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Harper from the committee on the constitution reported a bill, entitled, An act to limit the sessions of the General Assembly, in every alternate year.

Mr. Bruff, from the committee, to which was recommended the bill, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Bruff, then gave notice to the house, that when the bill came up for consideration; he should offer certain amendments, to the bill. Which amendments were read, and.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins, Ordered to be printed in bill form.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act, relating to the people of colour in this state, passed at December session 1831; chapter 281; endorsed, "will pass"—Ordered to be engrossed.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Heard, from the committee on the militia, entitled, An act to enroll, organize, equip, and regulate the militia of this state.

FRIDAY, March 8.

On motion by Mr. Cottman, the bill reported by him, entitled, an act to regulate ferries in Somerset county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wright, of Queen Anne's, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Bourke, entitled, an act to repeal the sixth section of the act of 1830 chapter 160, entitled, an act to extend the powers of the commissioners of the school fund in Queen Anne's county, and to encourage the

establishment of free schools in said county, and for other purposes, and the substitute offered by Mr. Roberts for said bill.

On motion by Mr. Wright, of Q. A. said bill was amended by striking out in the first section, fifth line from the word "gratuitously" to the end of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:—

"To all children within a circuit of three miles around the academy, whose parents they shall have sufficient reason to believe, are not able to pay for the instruction of the same."

On motion by Mr. Wright of Queen Anne's, said bill was further amended, by striking out the second section, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

"And be it enacted, That whenever hereafter any vacancy shall happen in the board of trustees of said academy, the same shall be certified by the president, or in case of his death, by the secretary to the board, to the judges of the orphan's court of said county, who shall appoint some discreet person to fill said vacancy and shall, certify the same to the officer, who have said court notice of the vacancy as aforesaid; which said officer shall forthwith give notice to the person so appointed of his appointment as aforesaid."

Mr. Roberts having withdrawn the substitute proposed by him.

The said bill was then read the second time as amended, and passed.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 9.

Mr. Bruff obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act for the promotion of education in Talbot county.

By the House of Delegates, March 9th, 1833.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with your concurrence to suffer no new bill, unless founded on petitions, to be originated in either house of this General Assembly after the close of the present day, and finally close the present session by adjournment on Saturday next, the 16th instant.

By order, G. G. Brewer, Clk.

The committee on education to whom was referred the petition of the Trustees of the Millington Academy in Kent county, praying a donation from the State, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution:—

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby directed and required to pay annually on or before the first Monday in April next, \$in each & every year, to the Trustees of Millington Academy in Kent county, or to their order, the sum of two hundred dollars to be appropriated by them to the purchase of such articles for the use of the School as said trustees may think proper, to keeping the house in repair, and payment of a competent teacher, and they shall educate at least three poor children for each hundred dollars hereby given them, and make annual report to the Legislature, of their proceedings.

J. P. WICKES,

From the Committee on Education.

By order, Th. Karney, jr. Clk.

Which was read the first and second time by special order; the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained, assented to, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on the constitution delivered the following report: The committee on the constitution to whom were referred the numerous memorials and petitions of different parts of this state and of the Reform Convention which recently assembled in Baltimore City, suggesting and recommending that the constitution ought to be changed in many particulars, and that a convention should be called for that purpose, having had the same under consideration and after bestowing upon the subject that attention which its importance demands, beg leave, by way of report, to submit the following resolutions.

Which was read the first time;

Mr. Merrick moved to give said report and resolutions a second reading by special order;

Determined in the negative.

The house then adjourned 'til Monday morning ten o'clock.

MONDAY, March 11.

The bill, entitled, An act to authorize the Levy court of Dorchester county to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building a bridge across Slaughter creek, in said county;

Was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Evans presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying that a law may pass, calling a Convention of the people to consist of four members from each county, and two from the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, to reform the constitution of Maryland;

Which was read and referred to the committee on the constitution.

Mr. Bourke presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying a repeal of the present mode of constituting the Levy court of Queen Anne's county;

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Bourke, Larrimore, and Roberts.

Mr. Nicols, submitted the following preamble and resolution.

Whereas, it seems right and proper, that the State should, in making donations to colleges, academies, and schools, in the several counties of this State, do equal and ample justice to all; and whereas, this Legislature has granted to several counties additional and partial appropriations, while others, equally entitled are excluded—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, be, and he is hereby directed to pay, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, in semi-annual payments, to the commissioners of the school fund, for the several counties of this state, or other persons having charge of the same, the sum of two hundred dollars annually, for each county, to be by them employed in their discretion, to colleges, academies or schools in each county, for the education of poor children therein.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bourke from the committee to which was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to repeal an act passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty one, entitled, an act to provide for the election of the Levy court of Queen Anne's county, by the people, reported favorably thereon.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Brewer, the bill reported by him, entitled, an act for the extension and renewal of the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and Branches, and for other purposes;

Was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 12th instant.

Mr. Bruff reported a bill entitled, An act for the promotion of Education in Talbot county; Which was read the first and second time by special order; passed and sent to the senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Bruff, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the protection of Oysters, in the waters of the Eastern Shore of this State, passed at December session 1831, chapter 249;

Was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road company, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were severally read the first time.

Mr. Jenkins moved to have said amendments read a second time by special order;

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, the house was called, and the Door keeper sent for the absent members;

The Door-keeper having returned, reported that in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members their attendance in the house was required.

The house then resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate, to the bill entitled, A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

On motion, the house agreed to adjourn until 4 o'clock, P. M.

Which motion was waved for the purpose of receiving the following message.

The Clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, An act for the promotion of education in Talbot county; also,

The bill entitled, An act to regulate the letting out, by the Levy Courts of Worcester and Somerset counties, the ferry known as Steven's or Pollitt's ferry;

Also, the bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Vienna Academy, severally endorsed "will pass";

Ordered to be engrossed;

The house then adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 12.

The house met.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill entitled, A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the house was called, and the door-keeper sent for the absent members;

The door keeper returned and reported, that in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the house was required.

The house then resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled, a further supplement to the act, to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road company, was taken on the first amendment.

Mr. Merrick moved that the said amendment be rejected.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins;

The yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:—yeas 38, nays 23.

The house then adjourned.

Ocean Phenomena.—A naval friend of high respectability and intelligence, who has seen in a recent number of the Journal an account of a singular but not uncommon phenomenon, the ship Sir Edward Hallifax, has given us the annexed extract from the Journal of a Passenger on board the ship Paqueta, captain Geo. Wilson, while on a passage from Valparaiso to Marblehead, Massachusetts:—

"After a succession of heavy gales from the time we sailed from Valparaiso, till we were nearly up with Cape Horn, in which we lost our boat, &c. &c. and while in the act of taking in a close reefed foresail having scudded her under that sail as long as a due regard for the safety of the ship would allow—at about 11 o'clock A. M., we were enveloped for a few seconds in almost total darkness by a large black cloud from which came wind and rain, either of which was sufficient to take a person off his feet, provided he had hold of nothing: out of this cloud came a ball of fire, about the size of a 32 lb. shot. It descended to within three or four feet of the long boat, where it was seen by every person on board, previous to its explosion which was several seconds after its first appearance. The report of this non-descript missile was as loud as that of four or five sharp muskets fired together. It had the effect to knock down nearly every man on deck—without, however, injuring any of them, if I except the injury received from the fright, which was almost death. The air was sulphurous for some time after the bursting of the ball. The chief mate was the first who came to his senses and observing that the men were, from fear, unable to attend to the duty of the ship, he called out 'Come on! it's only a Cape Horn mono ball!'

I cannot describe the effect it had upon me, better than by comparing it with a severe shock of an electric machine—to which it was very similar. Its effect upon the chief mate was, he said, as if an immense weight was pressing him down, and I think he remarked at the same time, that he had once been struck with lightning and that the sensation was similar. No person on board (and we had some old, very old 'sails') had ever witnessed any thing of the kind before. It left no trace of its having come on board, except upon our memories, and from mine I am certain it will never be erased."

Providence Jour.

CHARLESTON, March 1.

The Races.—The contest for the purse on Wednesday, 4 mile heats, for \$1000, was one of the most splendid contests in the annals of the turf. The horses entered were Col. Richardson's horse Bertrand, Jun. Col. Singleton's horse Godolphin, and Mr. Horns' filly Rattlesnake.

The first heat was closely contested until the last round between Godolphin who led off, and Bertrand; but the latter having failed in a desperate attempt to pass his antagonist was held in, and just saving his distance allowed Rattlesnake to contend for the heat. Rattlesnake from her position considerably in the rear, dashed forward in gallant style and locked Godolphin, and the contest was very severe between them, but Godolphin came in maintaining the lead which he had kept from the start. Experienced sportsmen pronounced this heat the finest racing they had ever witnessed. Time of running 7m. 50.

The second heat Bertrand led off, but was soon passed by Godolphin, who led until the fourth round when after a very spirited struggle Bertrand passed him, and took the heat by about a length, Rattlesnake coming some distance in the rear. Time of running eight minutes.

The third heat was won by Bertrand with great ease, who though under a strong pull, left Rattlesnake considerably in the rear through out the heat, and distanced Godolphin, who

was completely worn out. Time 5m. 10.

We learn that \$35,000 was offered and refused on Wednesday last for old BRITANNIA. This sum is exactly ten times as much as was given for him by his present owner, Mr. Lindsey, of Kentucky, who bought him from Col. Spann, the day after his great race with Aratus and Creeping Kate.

Niles' Weekly Register, of Saturday last, says—

"The new tariff bill has become a law. We stand decidedly opposed to that bill—there are parts of it wholly irreconcilable to our deliberately formed and long cherished opinions, as we intend to shew on a future occasion." . . .

"We specially allude to the want of discriminations in the amount of duties, after 1842, which we regard as a concession of the principle of protection; as to the operation of the law until that period, concerning those articles which now pay specific duties or according to a minimum, we are entirely in the dark; and have unsuccessfully sought information as to the manner in which the amount of duties payable on such goods is to be determined. On articles now paying simple ad valorem duties, the modus operandi is plain enough; but further than this, we find great doubts existing as to the effects of the law; the process by which the 'excess' over 20 per cent. is to be ascertained (with regard to other articles) does not seem clearly understood by any one individual that we have had the pleasure to meet with."

The Washington Telegraph, of Saturday last says—

"We presume that South Carolina will acquiesce in the compromise which has been offered in Mr. Clay's bill; and which, by-the-by, is very similar to the bill drawn up by Mr. Tazewell at the last session, which bill met the approbation of the Southern members, but it was not brought forward, as it was clearly ascertained that such a bill had no possible chance of passing.

"Nullification is triumphant! What has produced the settlement of the Tariff question? Nullification. Would we have seen Mr. Clay's bill had it not been for the action of South Carolina?"

The Richmond Enquirer, of Thursday last, holds this language:

"We rejoice that the President has vetoed the great Land Bill of Mr. Clay. It is the exercise of at least a doubtful power. If proper then, ask it of the States—and there is very little probability of its being refused. Certainly not, as soon as the Tariff on the protected articles has been cut down as low as it ought to be. In the mean time, the Tariff must be reduced at the next session to the most economical wants of the government, by so many millions of revenue as are not necessary for this purpose."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 8.

The Grand Jury having been for two days past engaged in hearing testimony, this morning about 11 o'clock found a true bill against the Rev. E. K. Avery for the murder of Sarah M. Cornell. The prisoner was brought into court—the indictment read to him, and on the clerk's putting the questions—'are you guilty or not?' he replied firmly, 'Not guilty.' The department of Mr. A. whilst in court, was firm and manly; not the least weakness or emotion was perceptible, and the impression seems to have been generally produced, that he is either an innocent man, or that, innocent or guilty he possesses a degree of fortitude and self-control, which few can boast. The counsel for the prisoner having intimated that a week, at least, would be consumed in the trial, the court observed, that there was no time at their disposal when the trial could take place sooner than the first Monday in May next, and that they would cheerfully assign an earlier period for that purpose, if their public duties and engagements elsewhere would permit.

Comparative Wealth of England and France.

Cultivated land in France, 37,440 square leagues; ditto in England, 13,396 ditto; yet the gross produce of England is one seventh more than France, and net produce double. Agricultural population in England, one third of the whole population. In France they form two thirds. In England, 7,511,622 farmers, husbandmen and laborers, cultivate 21,000,000 acres, and produce annually a net income of 107,246,000; while in France, 19,621,000 persons cultivating 41,000,000, can only produce an income of 57,778,120.—Hence the superior productivity of the soil of England. Its superiority, however, may be attributed in some degree, to the manner in which property is divided in France. Number of proprietors in England and Scotland in 1816 was 589,384, add one third more for Ireland, which, at five members to one family, give 4,000,000 of persons, or one fifth of the whole population, but in France in 1818 there were 4,833,000 land owners, which at five members to one family, gave 20,000,000 persons, or four fifths of the population. Number of proprietors in France under 52s. annual value, is three millions and a half. Hence in England, one half of the population is employed in commerce, in France only one sixth; a superiority in England almost incalculable, when we take into calculation the extensive use of machinery.—M. Regney, from the Revue Encyclopedique.

The old Steam Boat United States, converted into a Saw-Mill, and owned by P. Boyer, & Co. Baltimore, was burnt on the morning of the 2d inst. whilst lying at anchor in Wye River. The engineer Mr. Ely, and hands, fourteen in all, escaped only by springing from their beds, through the windows, into the river, from whence they were providentially saved after dreadful suffering—reaching Mr. De Coursey's residence, two miles from the shore, thro' drifts of snow and piercing wind, wet and nearly naked as they were. Mr. Ely and his son are so severely frost-bitten, that it is feared they will lose their feet. Mr. De Coursey did all that a man should on such an occasion. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.—Annap. Repub.

Novelty.—The ten and five dollar notes issued by the Western Bank of Philadelphia, are in the German language. This may be a profitable innovation on the banking usage of this country, as it will no doubt give these notes a degree of currency in the interior, beyond that of other bank notes entitled to equal credit. The ten dollar notes of the Western Bank, read as follows:

Die Western Bank von Philadelphia verspricht an Georg Wolf oder vorzoiger nach sichts Zehn Thaler zu bezahlen.

Philadelphia, März, 1, 1833.

A. O. KIE, President.

J. S. TREVOR, Cashier.

From the Village Herald, March 5.

THE MAILS.—Perhaps there never was a time when the proceedings of Congress were more anxiously looked for than at present, and there certainly never was a time when we experienced greater grievances from the irregular receipt of intelligence and the general tardiness in its conveyance, together with the many other abuses of our rights by the agents of the Post Office Department, on this Shore. We do not now particularly allude to our individual injury consequent upon the unwarrantable treatment towards us at this place—we speak in behalf of an injured community. The complaints against the incredible delays and vexatious irregularities of the Mails are general throughout this and the adjoining counties. We could, in fact, do nearly as well without the Post-Office. We should at least then experience no disappointment through it. We have never, since the new arrangement of the Mails on this Shore, received our papers regularly, and it is very seldom that we receive them as late dates, as formerly. And although loud and repeated complaints have been made about the matter, it is weekly growing worse and worse instead of better. For example—Two weeks ago the mail came without even bringing as formerly the stale papers due by it—Last Wednesday there was another failure—and to cap the whole, on last Sunday night even the mail-bag failed to make its appearance which ought perhaps to be put down as an improvement, for the absurdity of carrying an empty mail-bag, or one containing nothing but month old papers and letters, might as well cease at once.

In regard to the change of Mail route, &c. we would say, that we have derived no benefit from it, and we cannot regard it as an improvement before we receive our papers, &c. of later dates and as regularly as formerly. The people generally believe that nearly all the causes of complaint are owing to the change, and of course would prefer the old arrangement. If any one would convince them of error in this position, let him shew that the papers, &c. are delivered and can continue to be delivered in due time, and if this cannot be done, don't make any further attempts to shew what cannot be perceived, but revive the old arrangement. All we want is regularity and speed in the transmission of intelligence. So, if the farther way round is the better to attain this end, let us have our news by that route.

ANNAPOLIS, March 12.

STATE REFORM.—From the tenor of some of the public journals which reached us before the commencement of the session, from one or two sections of the state, we were induced to believe that the subject of reform would be one of the leading matters for debate during the sitting of the legislature. It was evident, however, that the excitement was not only limited in superficiality,—for all other parts of the state remained perfectly quiet on the subject, but that it was by no means a united movement from the section in motion, or even of the party in that section, which had assumed the exclusive management of the concern. At the commencement of the session, the subject was considerably spoken of, but it imperceptibly died away, and other business has continued to occupy the legislative attention up to the day on which they conclude to sustain in new subject for the rest of the session. The illness of Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee, to which the subject was referred, accounts in some measure, no doubt for the delay, but that there was a decided impression against entertaining the project,—and that owing to the turn of some events during the session, the ardour of the friends of the project from one of the most imposing sections, was very perceptibly cooled, was obvious.—Republican.

Maryland Hospital.—The Report of Mr. Wilson, from the Committee which visited this interesting establishment, was read a second time yesterday; and the Resolution, appropriating \$5000 to repairs, purchase of furniture, &c. on the State taking possession, (Dr. McKenzie's lease expires with this year,) occasioned a spirited debate, in which Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Teackle, advocated; Mr. Merrick, Mr. Forwood, and Mr. Jones, opposed the appropriation at this time. The resolution was finally rejected.

The Bill, relative to the construction of a Rail Road from Baltimore to the City of Washington, passed the House of Delegates a week since, was returned by the Senate yesterday with a few amendments, not affecting the principles of the bill,—which amendments were immediately concurred in—the law is therefore now in force.—The Rail Road will be commenced without delay, and completed in as short a time as possible; a lateral road of fifteen or sixteen miles, with hardly a bridge on its whole extent, and generally over a level surface, would, and we have no doubt will, connect the City of Annapolis with the above road, and consequently with Washington and Baltimore.—ibid.

Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road.—The bill which passed the House of Delegates, authorizing an advance of the credit of the state to the amount of \$350,000 towards this road, on certain conditions, passed the senate with some amendments, on Saturday last. On a second reading of the amendments in the House of Delegates yesterday, Mr. Merrick rose and opposed the amendments—not so to the merits of the amendments, but with the express view of defeating the bill, that being the only way to effect that object. Mr. M. occupied the floor for probably an hour and a half, when he gave way for a motion by Mr. Duval, [of A.] that the house adjourn, it being three o'clock, and by an order passed in the morning, the house had agreed to meet at 4 o'clock, during the remainder of the session, for the transaction of local business.—ibid.

A bill has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, appropriating \$18,000 annually, for five years, for the purpose of colonizing in Africa, the free people of colour in that State. A Board, consisting of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c. is constituted for making the proper arrangements with the Colonization Society, turning over the fund to them, obtaining the proper vouchers, &c.

Nullification.—We learn from the Charleston papers received to-day that Ex-Governor Hamilton has declined to give bonds to the Collector for the small invoice of sugar he imported by the Catherine, in barter for his Rice, and in proper spirit of acquiescing forbearance, requests them to be stored for the present, agreeably to the law in such cases made and provided.

BALTIMORE

Saturday Morning

We received by the last night, the Baltimore papers of yesterday morning, containing the great speech in which that paper says we have not yet had the Baltimore Chronicle's swarable argument in all right, and the explanation for the protection of the nullification passed and condemned for being but the strange us, could have indulged talents, to repudiate heretofore advocated and eloquence almost

The Show and E arrived when this Broad Creek mail, last evening a Frederick Maryland Gazette of Kings of our State to Wednesday 13th

We understand from Annapolis yesterday will not adjourn before

SAMUEL SPRAGUE Esqrs. were on the by the Legislature, the part of the State Maryland.

In the general bill by the Congress following provision:—"To John Randolph at St. Petersburg count of his services year seven months and two hundred

WASHINGTON

A plague upon the here at such a time jostled and squeezed without having his blanket along with ton in a queer place perhaps the robes of the their hearty-rugs, feel no doubt for a step these boys— "If I hurry, say for errand, may I

We have had Canadian January—what I miscall when the meaning coro-what-d'ye-call the open air as the As the hour drew crowd pressing to quarters,—hurry 'wax' expected to multitudes, every ved not to lose a at-able if he could the doors—these satisfaction, however of the foremost of to have a fair pre in a minute or two comfortable jam, ance, a thriving eagerly forced his of mine, which a shake—but, poor was I fear, the which he did widge" movement

"The d— my pocket book "Hillo! stop hands on your browney, iron—"Stop 'em, and "Hold yer jaw o'your'n! growl that looked "con from the Green "York State."

"Blood fellow W. "Here, be My name's A— to ye,—and I'll be nunciou!"

But York St way, but wheth shoulders of the My friend o better than peo something like particularly as see the languag ner to such gra identical \$50 furnished him expire to-morr thrown open— eured as oblig ever, rendered self jammed or by somebody) centric Profan hobby-h

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DEBATE IN CONGRESS.
IN SENATE, Friday Feb. 16, 1833.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER of Massachusetts
IN REPLY TO MR. CALHOUN'S
SPEECH.

On the bill "further to provide for the Collection
of Duties on Imports."

On Saturday the 16th of February, Mr. Calhoun spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Webster followed him.

The gentleman from South Carolina, said Mr. Webster, has admonished us to be mindful of the opinions of those who shall come after us. We must take our chance, sir, as to the light in which posterity will regard us. I do not decline its judgment, nor withhold myself from its scrutiny. Feeling that I am performing my public duty with singleness of heart, and to the best of my ability, I fearlessly trust myself to the country, now and hereafter, and leave both my motives and my character to its decision.

The gentleman has terminated his speech in a tone of threat and defiance towards this bill, even should it become a law of the land, altogether unusual in the halls of Congress. But I shall not suffer myself to be excited into warmth, by his denunciation of the measure which I support. Among the feelings which at this moment fill my breast, not the least is that of regret at the position in which the gentleman has placed himself. Sir, he does himself no justice. The cause which he has espoused finds no basis in the constitution, no sanction from public sympathy, no cheering from a patriotic community. He has no foothold on which to stand—while he might display the powers of his acknowledged talents. Every thing beneath his feet is hollow and treacherous. He is like a man struggling in a narrow passage, every effort to extricate himself, only sinks him deeper and deeper. And I fear the result may be more disastrous than I fear that no friend can safely come to his relief, that no one can approach near enough to hold out a helping hand, without danger of going down himself, also into the bottomless depths of this Sebastian bog.

The honorable gentleman has declared that on the decision of the question, now in debate, may depend the cause of liberty itself. I am of the same opinion; but then, sir, the liberty which I think is staked on the contest, is not political liberty, in any general and undefined character, but our own well understood, and long enjoyed American liberty.

Sir, I love liberty no less ardently than the gentleman, in whatever form she may have appeared in the progress of human history. As exhibited in the master of States antiquity, as breaking out again from amidst the darkness of the middle ages, and beaming on the formation of new communities, its modern history she has always and every where, championed me. Yet, sir, it is our own liberty, guarded by constitutions, and secured by union; it is that liberty which is our paternal inheritance, it is our established, dear bought, peculiar American liberty to which I am chiefly devoted; and the cause of which I now mean, to the utmost of my power, to maintain and defend.

Mr. President, if I considered the constitutional question now before us as doubtful as it is important, and if I supposed that its decision either in the Senate or by the country, was likely to be in any degree influenced by the manner in which I might now discuss it, this would be to me a moment of deep solicitude. Such a moment has once existed. There has been a time when, rising in this place, on the same question, I felt, I must confess, that something for good or evil to the constitution of the country might depend on an effort of mine. But circumstances are changed. Since that day, sir, the public opinion has become awakened to this great question; it has grasped it, it has reasoned upon it; as becomes an intelligent and patriotic community, and has settled it, by an authority which none can disobey—the authority of the people themselves.

I shall not, Mr. President, follow the gentleman, step by step through the course of his speech. Much of what he has said, he has deemed necessary to the just explanation and defense of his own political character and conduct. On this, I shall offer no comment. Much, too, has consisted of philosophical remark upon the general nature of political liberty, and the history of free institutions; and of other topics, so general in their nature, as to possess, in my opinion, only a remote bearing on the immediate subject of this debate.

But the gentleman's speech, made some days ago, upon introducing his resolutions themselves, and parts of the speech now just concluded, may probably be justly regarded as containing the whole South Carolina doctrine. That doctrine it is my purpose, now to examine, and to compare it with the constitution of the United States. I shall not consent, sir, to make any new constitution, or to establish any other form of Government. I will not undertake to say what a constitution for these United States ought to be. That question the people have decided for themselves, and I shall take the instrument as they have established it, and shall endeavor to maintain it, in its plain sense and meaning, against opinions and notions which, in my judgment, threaten its subversion. The resolutions introduced by the gentleman

were apparently drawn up with care, and brought forward upon deliberation. I shall not be in danger, therefore, of misunderstanding him, or those who agree with him, if I proceed at once to these resolutions, and consider them as an authentic statement of those opinions, upon the great constitutional question; by which the recent proceedings in South Carolina are attempted to be justified.

These resolutions are three in number. The third seems intended to enumerate, and to deny, the several opinions expressed in the President's proclamation, respecting the nature and powers of this Government. Of this third resolution, I propose, at present, to take no particular notice.

The two first resolutions, of the honorable member affirm these propositions, viz:

1. That the political system, under which we live, and under which Congress is now assembled, is a compact, to which the people of the several States, as separate and sovereign communities, are the parties.

2. That these sovereign parties have a right to judge, each for itself, of any alleged violation of the constitution by Congress; and in case of such violation, to choose, each, for itself, its own mode and measure of redress.

It is true, Sir, that the honorable member calls this a "constitutional" compact; but still he affirms it to be a compact between sovereign States. What precise meaning, then, does he attach to the term constitutional? When applied to compacts between sovereign States, the term constitutional affixes to that word compact no definite idea. Were we to hear of a constitutional league or treaty between England and France, or a constitutional convention between Austria and Russia, we should not understand that could be intended by such a league, such a treaty, or such a convention. In these connections, the word is void of all meaning; and yet, sir, it is easy, quite easy, to see why the honorable gentleman has used it in these resolutions. He cannot open the book, and look upon our written frame of Government without seeing that it is called a constitution. This may well be appalling to him. It threatens his whole doctrine of compact, and its darling derivatives, nullification and secession, with instant confutation. Because, if he admits our instrument of Government to be a constitution, then, for that very reason, it is not a compact between sovereigns; a constitution of Government, and a compact between sovereign Powers, being things essentially unlike in their very natures, and incapable of ever being the same. Yet the word constitution is on the very front of the instrument. He cannot overlook it. He seeks, therefore, to compromise the matter, and to sink all the substantial sense of the word, while he retains a semblance of its sound.

He introduces a new word of his own, viz: compact, as importing the principal idea, and designed to play the principal part, and degrades constitution into an insignificant, idle epithet, attached to compact. The whole then stands as a "constitutional compact." And in this way he hopes to pass off a plausible gloss, as satisfying the words of the instrument; but he will find himself disappointed. Sir, I must say to the honorable gentleman that, in our American political grammar, constitution is a noun substantive, it imports a distinct and clear idea, of itself; it is not to lose its importance and dignity, it is not to be turned into a poor ambiguous, senseless, unmeaning adjective, for the purpose of accommodating any new set of political notions. Sir, we reject his new rules of syntax altogether. We will not give up our forms of political speech to the grammarians of the school of nullification. By the constitution, we mean not a "constitutional compact" but, simply and directly, the constitution, the fundamental law; and if there be one word in the language, which the people of the United States understand, this is that word. We know no more of a constitutional compact between sovereign Powers, than we know of a constitutional deed of conveyance, or a constitutional bill of exchange. But we know what the constitution is; we know what the plainly written fundamental law is; we know what the bond of our Union and the security of our liberties is; and we mean to maintain and to defend it, in its plain sense and unsophisticated meaning.

The sense of the gentleman's proposition, therefore, is not at all affected, one way or the other, by the use of this word. That proposition still is, that our system of Government is but a compact between the people of separate and sovereign States.

Was it Mirabeau, Mr. President, or what other master of the business passions, who has told us that words are things? They are indeed things, and things of mighty influence, not only in addresses to the passions, and high-wrought feelings of mankind, but also, in the discussion of legal and political questions; also, because a just conclusion is often avoided, or a false one reached, by the adroit substitution of one phrase, or one word, for another. Of this we have, I think, another example in the resolutions before us.

The first resolution declares that the people of the several States, "acceded" to the constitution, or the constitutional compact, as it is called. This word "acceded" is not found either in the constitution itself or in the ratification of it by any one of the States; has been chosen for us here, doubtless not without a well considered purpose.

The natural converse of accession is secession; and therefore when it is stated that the people of the States acceded to the Union, it may be more plausibly argued that they may secede from it. If, in adopting the constitution, nothing was done but acceding to a compact nothing would seem necessary, in order to break it up, but to secede from the same compact. But the term is wholly out of place. Accession is a word applied to political associations, it implies coming into a league, treaty, or confederacy, by one hitherto a stranger to it; and secession implies departing from such league, or confederacy. The people of the United States have used no such form of expression; in establishing the present Government. They do not say that they accede to a league, but they

declare that they ordain and establish a constitution. Such are the very words of the instrument itself; and in all the States, without an exception, the language used by their conventions was, that they "ratified the constitution;" some of them employing the additional words "assented to" and "adopted," but all of them "ratifying." There is more importance than may, at first sight, appear, in the introduction of this new word by the honorable member of these resolutions. Its adoption and use are indispensable to maintain those premises, from which his main conclusion is to be afterwards drawn. But before showing that, allow me to remark, that his phraseology tends to keep out of sight the just view of our previous political history, as well as to suggest wrong ideas as to what was actually done when the present constitution was agreed to.

In 1789, and before the constitution was adopted, the United States had already been in a Union, more or less close, for fifteen years. At least as far back as the meeting of the first Congress, in 1774, they had been, in some measure, and to some national purposes, united together. Before the confederation of 1781, they had declared independence jointly; and had carried on the war jointly, both by sea and land; and this, not as separate States, but as one people. When therefore, they formed that confederation, and adopted its articles as articles of perpetual union, they did not come together for the first time; and therefore they did not speak of the States as acceding to the confederation, although it was a league, & nothing but a league, & rested on nothing but pledged faith for its performance. Yet, even then the States were not strangers to each other; there was a bond of union already subsisting between them; they were associated, United States; and the object of the confederation was to make stronger and better bond of union. Their representatives deliberated together on these proposed articles of confederation, and being authorized by their respective States, finally "ratified and confirmed them. In as much as they were already in union, they did not speak of acceding to the new articles of confederation, but of ratifying and confirming them; and this language was not used inadvertently, because in the same instrument, accession is used in its proper sense, when applied to Canada, which was altogether a stranger to the existing Union. "Canada," says the 11th article, "acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the U. States; shall be admitted into the Union."

Having thus used the term ratify and confirm, even in regard to the old confederation, it would have been strange, indeed, if the people of the United States, after its

present constitution, had spoken of the States, as acceding to this constitution. Such language would have been ill suited to the occasion. It would have implied an existing separation or disunion among the States, such as has never existed since 1774. No such language, therefore, was used. The language actually employed is adopt, ratify, ordain, establish.

Therefore, sir, since any State, before she can prove her right to dissolve the Union, must show her authority to undo what has been done, no State is at liberty, to secede, on the ground that she and other States have done nothing but accede. She must show that she has a right to reverse what has been ordained, to unmake and overthrow what has been established, to reject what the people have adopted, and to break up what they have ratified because these are the terms which express the transactions which have actually taken place. In other words, she must show her right to make a revolution.

If, Mr. President, in drawing these resolutions, the honorable member had confined himself to the use of constitutional language, there would have been a wide and awful hiatus between his premises and conclusion. Leaving out the words compact and accession which are not constitutional modes of expression, and stating the matter precisely as the truth is, his first resolution would have affirmed that the People of the several States ratified this constitution, or form of Government. These are the very words of South Carolina herself, in her own act of ratification. Let, then his first resolution tell the exact truth; let it state the fact, precisely as it exists; let it say that the people of the several States ratified a constitution, or form of Government; and then, sir, what will become of his inference in his second resolution, which is, in these words, viz: "that, us in all other cases of compact, among sovereign parties, each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the infraction as of the mode and measure of redress?" It is obvious, it is not, sir, that this conclusion requires for its support, quite other premises; it requires premises which speak of accession and of compact between sovereign Powers, and, without such premises, it is altogether unmeaning.

Mr. President, if the honorable member will truly state what the people did in forming this constitution, and then state what they must do if they would now undo what they then did he will unavoidably state a case of revolution. Let us see if it be not so. He must state, in the first place, that the people of the several States adopted and ratified this constitution, or form of Government; and, in the next place, he must state that they have a right to undo this; that is to say, they have a right to discard the form of Government which they have adopted; and to break up the constitution they have ratified. Now, sir, this is neither more nor less than saying that they have a right to make a revolution. To reject an established Government, to break up a political constitution is revolution.

I deny that any man can state, accurately, what was done by the people, in establishing the present constitution, and then state accurately, what the people, or any part of them, must now do to get rid of its obligations, without stating an undeniable case of the overthrow of Government. I admit, of course, that the people may, if they choose, overthrow the Government. But, then, that is revolution. The doctrine now contended for is, that by nullification or secession, the obligations and authority of the Government may be set aside or rejected, without revolution. But that is what I deny;

and I say is that no man can state the historical accuracy, and in constitutional language, without showing that the honorable member's right, as asserted in his resolutions, is a revolutionary right merely; that it cannot exist, under the constitution, and that it exists only when the constitution is abandoned. This is the reason, sir, why it is necessary to abandon the use of constitutional language for a new vocabulary, and to state, in the place of plain historical facts a series of assumptions. This is the reason why it is necessary to give new names to things of the constitution, not as a constitution, but as a compact, and of the ratifications by the people, not as ratifications, but as acts of accession.

Should I intend to hold the gentleman to the written proof. In the discussion of a constitutional question, I intend to impose upon him the restriction of constitutional language. The people have ordained a constitution; can they reject it without revolution? They have established a form of Government; can they overthrow it without revolution? These are the true questions.

Alas! Mr. President, to inquire further into the extent of the propositions contained in the resolutions, and their necessary consequences.

When sovereign communities are parties, there is an essential difference between a compact, confederation, and a league. They all equalize, at least on the pledged faith of the sovereign parties. A league or confederacy, is but a subsisting or continuing treaty.

The gentleman's resolutions then, affirm, in effect, that these twenty-four United States are held together only by a subsisting treaty, resting on the fulfillment and continuance of no inherent power of its own, but on the pledged faith of each State; or in other words, that our Union is but a league; and as a consequence from that proposition, they further affirm, that each State is subject to no superior power, the States must decide, each for itself, of any alleged violation of the league, and if such violation is supposed to have occurred, each may adopt its own mode or measure of redress which it shall think proper.

Other consequences naturally follow, too, from this position. If a league between sovereign powers has no limitation as to the time of its duration, and contain nothing making it perpetual, it subsists only during the good pleasure of the parties, although no violation be complained of. It is, in the opinion of Sir, that it is, in fact, a league.

Upon this point, the gentleman, in her resolutions, in 1798, declared the United States and France, though it professed to be a perpetual alliance.

If the violation of the league be accompanied with serious injuries, the suffering party, being sole judge of his own mode and measure of redress, has a right to indemnify himself by reprisals on the offending members of the league; and reprisals, if the circumstances of the case require it, may be followed by direct, avowed, and public war.

The necessary import of the resolutions, therefore, is, that the United States are connected only by a league; that it is in the good pleasure of every State to decide how long she will choose to remain a member of this league; that any State may determine the extent of her own obligations under it, and accept or reject what shall be decided by the whole; that she may determine whether her rights have been violated, and what the extent of the injury done her, and what mode and measure of redress wrongs may make it fit and expedient for her to adopt. The result of the whole is, that any State may secede at pleasure, that any State may resist a law which she herself may choose to say exceeds the power of Congress; and that as a sovereign power, she may redress her own grievances, by her own arm, 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. Robert, 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 wrongs, in her own way.

But, sir, a third State is of opinion; not only that these laws of imports are constitutional, but that it is the absolute duty of Congress to pass and 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 give 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, if she

chooses, from a foreign alliance, and hold the mouth of the Mississippi. If one State may secede, ten may do so—twenty may do so—twenty-three may do so. Sir, as these secessions go on, one after another, what is to constitute the U. States? Whose will be the army? Whose the navy? Who will pay the debts? Who will fulfill 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 a 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 legislative authority. Thinking this authority to have been usurped or abused, the American colonies, now the United States, made it defiance, and freed themselves from it by means of a revolution. But that revolution left them their own municipal laws still, and the

other States did the same thing in 1776. In other words, she will achieve, as to herself, a revolution.

But, sir, while practical nullification in S. 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, dismemberment, 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 to pleasure. Is not this anarchy, as well as revolution? Sir, the constitution of the United States was received as a whole, and for the whole country. If it cannot stand altogether, it cannot stand in parts; and if the laws cannot be executed every 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 this 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 imposts. This is precisely the evil remedied 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, but war; Congress could not lay imposts, or other taxes, by its own authority; the whole Government, therefore, was little more than a

name. The articles of confederation, which were the basis of revenue and finance, were dead letter.

The country sought to be united, at once feeble and disorganizing a Government which was of itself, to lay duties and taxes, public debt, and provide for the fare; and to lay these duties on the States, without asking the consent of Governments. This was

which the new constitution, with all its ability to do good, could be no Government, now or hereafter, it is precisely against the Government, that South Carolina is indispensible to the Government. She attacks the authority to raise revenue, and the movement of that system. It is of no avail that she does not resist the law as a revenue law for protecting manufactures; it is the very law by which the revenue is collected; if it be the sole reliance of the Government, it means of maintaining its existence.

Mr. President, the attempt to decide constitutional questions necessarily leads to force. It must have the same right, as the States will decide these questions, they will have no superior power; they will have the law of force. On the one side, the people of each State will have power to make laws, and to administer them, as to each should have a part in making the laws. In other words, the other States agreed to confederation, to be conducted by Pennsylvania, for example, laying imposts in her own way, was to have a share, above all, of laying imposts in all the States. Carolina now refused to do so, she breaks the compact, the States entered into the confederation, to bind others, while she herself, it makes no difference whether she does all, or a part, or protest, or withdraw, or secede, in her judgment.

Mr. President, if we attend to the text, and the margin, the consequences which have been, and which are, in different States, the result of nullification, indeed. It is no tongue as the builders of such confused, and unstable. The very instance of a practical illustration, in Carolina, and in other States it is a practical illustration. You walk in a city, therefore, when you see one side, it is law; on the other side, it is passed by having the same 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 to pleasure. Is not this anarchy, as well as revolution? Sir, the constitution of the United States was received as a whole, and for the whole country. If it cannot stand altogether, it cannot stand in parts; and if the laws cannot be executed every 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 this repeal is demanded because a single State interposes her veto and threatens resistance!

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EASTON GAZETTE EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, March 23.

We take pleasure in presenting our patrons, today, the GAZETTE in an enlarged form, and hope it will meet their approbation and continue to receive their support.

We have commenced to-day, at the request of many of our readers, the speech of Mr. Webster in answer to Mr. Calhoun.

The Season.—We congratulate our patrons upon the approach of a soft and genial spring time, and hope the bounties from the earth and trees will be abundantly distributed to all. So far, we learn the fruit of all sorts is safe, as not a blossom has yet put forth, though the Apricot is hastening to display its beauties. The wheat fields are every where verdant and the grass grows apace. We would recommend our farmers to look at a little lot of Early wheat in the suburbs of this place (Mr. Wright's) on Dover street, that will exemplify how much can be done in a small space where well done which is the true art and secret of Farming; for that diminishes unprofitable expense and labour and shows how to get well paid for all you do. We are to expect early garden products too this year, as we understand there is a large crop of peas in open ground in the vicinity, now fit to be stuck.

The following from "A Friend" was crowded out last week; we hope it is not too late still—at least, if it is thought to be too late for the transplantation of the trees (which may be well doubted late as the season is) it is not too late to follow all the rest of the wholesome advice and suggestions it contains, and we hope to see its effect in the embellishment of our little town, which wants nothing but a few ardent, enterprising spirits, of taste to employ industry to advantage and with effect.

For the Easton Gazette.

Improvement and Health and Profit.

It is universally remarked by every stranger that comes to our Town and has time to walk about and make his observations, "that it is strange we do not pay more attention to improving and adorning this place—it might be made, with very little pains, a beautiful Town. It is well enough laid out—it covers a good space—there are a great many good buildings in it, which, if kept in good repair and neatly brushed up, would give it a fine appearance—there are your public buildings too—they are quite good structures, yet for the want of being well painted up to preserve them, and for the want of trees and improved grounds around them, they make no show, or rather a bad show."

These are the observations that strangers make on our Town—now I would ask if they are not just? A great error consists in the supposition, that it takes a great deal of money to improve a Town like Easton—this is a sad error. To be sure there are very costly improvements that could be made, that would be immensely expensive—but such would neither suit nor become us. We want improvements suited to our means and to the character and condition of our Town—we want our back grounds and the interior of the Town thoroughly cleaned and kept clean—we want trees planted and taken care of—the public grounds enclosed and laid off into walks and grass and planted with trees and shrubs—we want our houses spruced up, and our inclosures whitewashed.

If we could prevail on ourselves to begin and finish one good improvement in a neat and tasty style, this would produce more—its advantages would be so obvious and experience would prove how little money would be necessary for the purpose, that all would be excited and led on. To begin is one half the business—Let us then do things in order and in time—first, let us all turn out and plant trees—this is the season, a fortnight hence will be too late, now is the time—omit it now, and a year is lost. On Wednesday morning next (20th) let us all who have carts and horses agree to meet at 7 o'clock, A. M. on the Court House Square with our carts and men all prepared with a spade and grubbing hoe to each cart for the purpose of sending out into the country to ask for trees to plant in Town—by night we may have plenty of trees—the country people around will cheerfully give us the trees—we must first arrange the kind of trees we wish to plant in a row, or how they are to be intermixed, so that we may get the right sort. Long rows of trees in Town are beautiful—Our forest trees are most beautiful and longest lived, and their growth may be accelerated by care. Take up the trees with good roots, don't break them much—cut the ends of the broken roots off smooth—make the hole large enough and put the mould and rich dirt next to the roots. The Elm, the Ash, the Maple, the country Poplar, are the most beautiful—the locust is a sprit-liver, but might be interspersed in the line alternately, as it grows rapidly.

Some active men who will begin this business, ought to meet together at 9 o'clock on Monday (19th) in front of the Court House and there, in a body, go and examine and decide where the trees ought to be planted. The Town Commissioners are the very men whose business it is to take the lead in this matter, and we may now have an opportunity to

see which of them is most prompt to promote public improvement, and of course which of them is most worthy of the public suffrages. — but don't rely altogether on the Commissioners, but all join. If all in Town would give up two or three days to planting trees, and be diligent and do it well, it would not only prove a pleasant recreation, but would certainly be a matter of pride and gratification more and more every year, as their labours would dispense their growing beauties and healthful influences all around. — Do one thing at a time, and begin now with planting trees first.

A FRIEND.

The following appointments were made by the Commissioners for Talbot county on Tuesday last.

- CONSTABLES. William Barnett, Wm. C. Ridgway, Bennett Jones, Solomon Barrett, Henry D. Harwood, St. Michaels—Thomas Graham, John Harrington, Trappe—John Bullen, J. D. Bromwell, Henry Morgan, Chappel—William Corkrell, James Harwood, Michael Pinkind, James Arringdale.

The Farmers' Bank of Maryland.—The bill re-chartering this institution, passed the house on Thursday, after a debate between Mr. Brewer and Mr. Teackle, who urged certain amendments, which were rejected.—Republican.

Five thousand men and boys, assisted by 850 horses, oxen and mules, and a weekly consumption of 9000 lbs. of gunpowder, are now urging to completion 102 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Sixty four miles are to be in use on the 1st of June, and 102 miles on the 5th of October next.

The Supreme Court of the United States terminated its annual session on the 15th inst.

The General Assembly of Virginia have allowed Mr. Leigh, in their Appropriation law, \$2500 as a compensation for his services in South Carolina.

Value of Labor.—We heard it stated that the value of the ice cut from Fresh Pond, and shipped from this port the present season for southern markets, is estimated at \$150,000.—Boston paper.

Something like a Job.—The claims under the Neapolitan Treaty are said to amount to FORTY-FIVE for the adjustment of which three Commissioners, at an annual salary of \$3000 each, a Secretary at \$2000, and a Clerk, we suppose, at \$1500, are appointed. It is said there were fifty or sixty applicants to the President for these offices. We do not know that a better index could be furnished of the motives of political partisans generally, or of their disinterestedness, than by the occasional publication of a list of applicants to the General Government for office, together with the names of their certifiers and backers.

As the President can now have nothing farther to ask from the votes of his fellow citizens, and must be supposed to desire so to administer the government as that favor shall follow, not fawning, but merit, we think he could not do any one thing more likely to produce such a result, than from time to time to spread before the people the applications and recommendations addressed to him for office, and to listen to the judgment which the public at large would pass on them.—N. Y. Amer.

Ten Days Later from Europe.—The Packet ship Calcedonia, Capt. Graham, arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 4th ult. being ten days later than the information furnished yesterday by the Silas Richards. We copy the following summary from the Gazette of Monday, being the only New York paper received.

It was reported in London on the 2d ult. that important dispatches were sent off by Lord Palmerston to the English Consul at Oporto, and Lord Wm. Russell at Lisbon, relating to the measures the British Government intended adopting. Great hopes were entertained by Don Pedro's party that Lord Palmerston had at length agreed to put an end to the struggle, and acknowledge Donna Maria as Queen.

A French paper gives a report that the Emperor of Russia refuses to receive the French Ambassador, Marshal Maison, and the English Ambassador, Stratford Canning; but the report is not believed by the London Globe.

The Duchess of Berry, was ill, and the French Government had despatched two eminent physicians to attend her. There were some ungenerous reports on this subject.

The London papers give copious extracts from the American papers, in relation to the affairs of South Carolina. The Globe observes, "In spite of all the wrath and denunciations of the Nullifiers, the Union party in South Carolina seems very strong, and all are determined to support the President."

The Dutch and Belgian question seems to remain in statu quo.—The only article we notice on the subject is the following.—On the 25th of January the Dutch Council of Ministers assembled. The King presided in person. The last despatches from London was the subject, but this sitting had not concluded the discussion of them. In a letter from the Hague, dated the 25th, it is stated that these despatches are still under consideration, and the answers not yet determined upon. The negotiations at London are not to be continued unless the Scheldt is again opened, whilst our Government requires that the prisoners and ships be previously released. It appears by the last accounts from London; that the detention of our ships is still rigorously enforced. And as respects the opening of the river, we find it stated as a report prevailing at the Hague, that the Dutch Government had given orders to open the Scheldt for Austrian, Russian, & Prussian ships; & has declared its readiness to do the same for the French and English vessels, as soon as their governments gave orders for removing the embargo upon Dutch ships.

The Balt. Chronicle of yesterday says—"Both houses of the Legislature, have agreed to close the session this day—but as there is much business, and some of it important, yet to be acted on, we should not be surprised if it were found absolutely necessary to continue the session five days longer. The bill to divide the state into congressional districts had not passed our latest advices from Annapolis, though it had been ordered to a third reading in the Senate—nor had the compromise bill in relation to the Canal and Rail-road Companies, as passed by the house, been acted on in the Senate. We think it probable, that, in the allotment of congressional districts, Baltimore will be divided as well as several of the counties."

We learn from a gentleman who came in the Steam Boat last night that our State Legislature will certainly adjourn to-day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The "olive branch" does not appear to have been as well expected by the nullifying convention as was expected. The majority of that body are no doubt willing to accept at least for the present, the compromise held out by the new tariff bill; but another portion of the convention are disposed to reject it, as not being all they had a right to expect. The Columbian Times of the 15th inst. gives the following sketch of proceedings in the convention on the previous day—which exhibits something very like an "unpleasant collision" between General Hamilton and another good man and true of the nullifying party. The divisions in the convention, in regard to the proposed compromise, do but add another to the thousand proofs which the world has already had, that the LEADERS who devote themselves most earnestly in creating a tempest of popular excitement, are often found wholly unable to act bounds on its progress.—The Columbian Times of Friday, says—"The propriety of accepting Clay's Bill of compromise is now under discussion. Yesterday the Hon. Stephen D. Miller opened the discussion in a speech in which he stated the reasons, which influenced him to vote for the passing of the bill, in Congress. The Honorable Robert W. Barnwell followed likewise, in favor of adopting the bill.

"Mr. R. B. Smith opposed it, on the ground that the proposing principle was not abandoned—that the government had erected itself into a military despotism—that rather than adopt the bill he would prefer to see South Carolina secede from the Union, and assume the attitude of a military camp, from the Table Rock to the Sea Shore—that the bill was not such as we had a right to expect, and to claim.

"Mr. Smith stated, that the report of the committee was in some respects untrue; upon which General Hamilton asked an explanation. "Mr. Smith replied, that so far as he, and his constituents were concerned, the report was false.

"Gen. H. In what respect is the report untrue? "Mr. S. I have said what I had to say; and if the gentleman was not in the house, at the time, it was not my fault. If I have reason to speak again I will speak that he and all may hear.

"More passed in this way, evidently showing excitement of a very unpleasant nature on both sides; but we suppose the difficulty to be merely a momentary one, arising out of a difference of opinion with regard to the report.

There had been some calls, from the party in the convention, opposed to accepting the compromise, for "positive information" on the subject of the tariff bill, and the bill for the collection of the revenue. These were directed to the members of Congress then present or in town; and it was understood that Mr. McDuffie would address the convention, in explanation of the nature of Mr. Clay's tariff bill, and the reasons which induced him to support it with his vote in the House of Representatives.

The following is the last despatch from the Virginia Ambassador "near the Government of South Carolina," to Gov. Floyd:

Letter from B. W. Leigh, Esquire, to the Executive of Virginia.

COLUMBIA, March 12, 1833.

Sir.—The Convention of the People of South Carolina met yesterday, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the President of that body.—As it had been re-assembled at my instance, for the purpose of considering the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, on the subject of the controversy between this State and the Federal Government, I addressed a letter to Gov. Hayne, requesting him to communicate those Resolutions to the Convention, and indicating, in general terms, the reasons that induced this intercession on the part of Virginia, the light in which her interposition was to be regarded, and the grounds on which a compliance with her request, that the Ordinance of the Convention passed at its former session, should be rescinded or suspended, was wished and expected. The actual state of things, produced by the recent measures of Congress, rendered it unnecessary, in my judgement, to exhibit at large, the various considerations of justice and policy, which, without regard to those measures might have sufficed to recommend the course proposed by Virginia, to the sense and patriotism of the Convention; and enabled me to avoid many topics of peculiar delicacy, which a regular discussion of the subject would have involved. The Governor transmitted my letter to the Convention, together with the former correspondence between you (which has already been communicated to you) and the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia. I herewith enclose you a copy of my letter to him, and of his letter to the President of the Convention.

The whole subject was forthwith referred to a Committee of twenty-one members. It was expected, that the Committee would make a report, in part at least, this morning; and I delayed this letter, in the hope of being able to give you the substance of the report; but on the meeting of the Convention, the Chairman informed the house, that the Committee proposed to present three several views of the subject.—1st. In reference to the recent act of Congress modifying the Tariff 2d. to the mediation of Virginia, and 3d. to the other act of Congress, called the coercion law, and that a report upon one of these topics might be expected to-morrow. I have no doubt, the Convention will rescind its ordinance. I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Sir, Your most obt. servt. B. W. LEIGH.

To his Excellency, JOHN FLOYD, Governor of Virginia.

PRICES CURRENT. Baltimore, March 22. GRAIN.—The stock in market is small.—Sales of Wheat at \$1 10; Corn, white and yellow, at 59, 60 and 61c; Rye 65, and Oats 32c 40c.

DIED. In this town on Tuesday last, Mrs. Margaret E., consort of Dr. Aldred M. White. In Cambridge on Wednesday morning, the 19th instant, in the 33d year of her age, Mrs. Martha B., consort of Dr. Anthony C. Thompson.

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 23 3t

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, March 22d 1833. THE President & 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 or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next. By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashr. Mar 23, 1833 3t

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. March 23

FOR SALE, A large parcel of LOCUST SHIP TIMBER well seasoned—several thousand weight of Corn Blades—also some NEGRO WOMEN & CHILDREN, consisting of Boys and Girls. Apply at this office. March 23 3t

A TEACHER wanted in a private family, of good recommendation.

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. March 23.

HY. HOLLYDAY.

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 down the Bay side and through Miles River and Goldsborough, Neck on his return the first week.—He will then proceed through Wye and round by Hillsborough and King's 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 1 Barrel of merchantable Corn the springs, half 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. Denny, and for the Trappe District, James Chaplain or the Subscriber. Season to commence the 26th March and end the 30th of June.

CHARLES M. BROMWELL. Oxford, March 23 3t

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: 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 to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; money to be paid by the 20th of 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 published in hand bills will appear to his pedigree 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: 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 to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; money to be paid by the 20th of 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 published in hand bills will appear to his pedigree 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: 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 to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; money to be paid by the 20th of 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.

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A LIST OF PERSONS NOT residents of Allegany County, who own Lands in said County, and whose Taxes on said Lands for the year 1833 are still due and unpaid.

Table with columns: Owner's names, Amount, Cost of adver., Total. Lists names like James Bosely, John J. Bugh's heirs, Charles F. Brodhag, J. Buffington, William Cook, Nicholas Callar, Rich. A. Clagetand, William Page, Thomas Donaldson, Thomas Ellicott & Jonathan Meredith, Emanuel Ebbs, Jr., George Fitzhugh, John Guyer, Frederick Grammer, Charles Hone, Caroline & Charles Johnson, Revery Johnson, Anthony Kennedy, Levi Knotta, George Lynn's heirs, Robert M. Clann, Honore Martin's heirs, Lewis Neth, John P. Pace, Abner Ritchie, John Ritchie, John Kimo's heirs, John Ritchie, Hezekiah Riley, Thomas Turner, Andrew A. & Hester Van Bibber, Peter Wyatt, George H. Whetter, Francis Deaking, Otho Hughes, John Hughes, James Kinkead and George Bruce, John Kuhn, Henry Kimple, William Meley's heirs, William Magruder, Henry M'Kinley & N. Cochran's heirs, Henry G. Magnadier, William G. Swann, George Hamilton, Samuel G. Jones, Edward Peale, John C. Beatty's heirs, C. F. Brodhag, George Magruder, Thomas Beatty's heirs, James Beatty, C. Keller and F. Forman, Conrad Kriakbaum, Frederick Lampard, Thomas G. McCulloh, Andrew Bartruff's heirs, Thomas Kennedy, Mary Murdock, Richard Burgess' heirs, Dr. Charles Beatty, Nicholas Brewer, John Cowton, Andrew & John Ellicott, Walter Fernandes & F. Lucas, Jr., Samuel Goodrick, James Johnson, John P. Kennedy, George Mann's heirs, Jacob Taylor.

BY order of the Commissioners of Allegany county.

RICHARD BEALE, Clk. Commissioner's Office, March 8th, 1833.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT if the County charges, due on the Books of the Commissioners of Allegany county, from the foregoing persons shall not be paid to James D. Armstrong, Esq. Collector of said county, or to Brannan & Forney, Merchants, his agents in Baltimore, within the space of sixty days after the completion of the publication of this notice, viz: on the first day of July next, the Lands so charged as aforesaid on each part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of Allegany county. RICHARD BEALE, Clk. March 23 5w

THE JACK BASHAW, WILL attend his old stands the present season—for terms see handbills. N. GOLDSBOROUGH. M. GOLDSBOROUGH. March 23.

JOHN MECONEKIN, CABINET MAKER, ESPECTFULLY informs his customers the 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 MAHOOGA NY SIDEBORDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have 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 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. March 2

Garden Seeds. T. H. DAWSON & SON HAVE received their supply of SEEDS, amongst which are, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, &c. &c. &c. Shakers in Massachusetts, of the best and in high repute. March 2

BOARDING. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Ferris Smith, on the corner of the Union Street, opposite the Union Tavern, he is prepared to receive gentlemen, 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 BERRY. N. B. Parents of guardians of children in the country, who may wish to place their school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the estimation paid to their morals and education. Jan. 26

A GREAT BARGAIN. I will sell at a very reduced price, 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 opportunity. THEODORE DENNY, Auctioneer. Easton, March 16 For J. W. W.

A CARD. A Gentleman residing in Baltimore, intending to reside there wishes to purchase 5 mulatto or negro boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years—and not to weigh more than 80 pounds. For such liberal prices will be given. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Gazette. March 2.

NOTICE. The Commissioners for Talbot County, on Tuesday the 19th inst. appointed Commissioners for Talbot County, on Tuesday the 2nd of April will appoint Overseers of the Roads, who will set Tuesday and Friday in each week for four weeks from Tuesday the 2nd April to their appeals. Per Order THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk. March 10

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas P. Smith, Henry G. Cole and William Clark deceased, as well as others in any way due me, are requested to make immediate application to the undersigned, who will be proceeded against according to law, if not paid in a short time, so further indulgence will be refused.—Persons having business will please to call at my office in the city of my dwelling. JOHN DENNY. March 16th 1833

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at public auction on Monday, 2d of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the following property, to wit: Two Houses and Lots on Cabinet street, in the town of Easton, formerly the property of Tomlinson. Also, one House and Lot on the corner of Joseph Chalm.

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 date of sale, with interest on the two last payments secured by bonds or notes, with surety to be approved by the subscriber. On the day of the whole purchase money, good and sufficient deeds will be executed to the purchaser's chasers.

Attendance by ISAAC ATKINSON, N. B. Persons having claims against the subscriber will please present them at the day, as I expect to leave the Eastern shore, and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment, or their accounts will be in the hands of an agent for collection. March 16 3t

FOR SALE. WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street in Easton, by report occupied by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to A. GRAHAM. Easton, Jan. 5 1833

CONSTABLE'S SALE. BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias directed against Thomas Farrar, and one directed against Charles L. Rhodes, one of the said Farrar, and the other at the suit of A. Gossage, use of Samuel H. Bessy, will at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 1st inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the 10th day, following property, viz: one house and lot on Point road, where Scipio Danbury was a small lot of ground adjoining the same, purchased by said Farrar of John Bessy, and all his interest of, in and to, a lot of land at Easton Point, on which John Gossage Esqrs. House stands, also one lot of land at Easton Point, all taken as the property of Thomas Farrar and John Bessy, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of Fieri Facias, and to cost due and to be paid on—Attendance by A. GRAHAM. March 2

Miss Charlotte Jackson,
(FROM BALTIMORE.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Easton, and its vicinity that she has taken the stand lately occupied by Miss Mary Brown, on Washington street nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Hotel, where she intends carrying on the

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY BUSINESS
in all its varieties.

Having for the last six years been constantly employed in the Mantua Making business in the City of Baltimore and having engaged a young lady from Philadelphia, and one from Baltimore, (expected in a few weeks,) who have served regular apprenticeships to the Millinery business, and are now employed in the most fashionable establishments in these cities; together with her own personal exertions, she flatters herself she will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may have the kindness to patronize her—she has just opened the following with a variety of other fancy articles in her line, viz:

- Fancy Gowns & Crapes Handkerchiefs,
- Gauze Thibet shawls,
- Hansom assortment of Belts; Gloves and Mitts,
- Bobinets, Lace edgings and insertings,
- Grecian net and Bird edging,
- French Flowers and Bonnet ribbons,
- Fancy Cravats and French Quillings for the neck,
- Sewing silk, Cord, Needles, Pins Tapes and Bobbins, &c. &c.

To which she invites the attention of the Ladies.

N. B. Miss J. has made arrangements and will receive regularly the latest Fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 29.

REMOVAL.

B. J. & E. J. SANDERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (near W. 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, Feb. 23 64

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on the

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and that he has in his employ Mr. W. Thompson, who served his time in the City of Baltimore, & who is a first rate horse shoer. Gentlemen who may favor me with any work in my line, I pledge myself, shall have it done in first rate order, with quick dispatch, on as reasonable terms as it can be done by any good workman in the country.

Make any kind of trade that will suit you at market prices. Customers will find my stand on Dover Street near Barton's old stand.

The Public's humble and Obedt. Servt.

WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Jan. 19

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made for renewal of the following

certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland which have been lost or mislaid, viz:—

6 Shares issued in the name of Mayer and Brantz, No. 5866 to 5871 inclusive.

10 Shares issued in the name of David Williamson, No. 1718 to 1727 inclusive.

8 Shares issued in the name of Miss Sophia Carter, No. 1565.

The above described Stock now standing in the name of Sophia Carter on the Books of the said Bank.

WM. H. FITZHUGH, Exr. of Sophia Carter, dec'd.

The Editors of the Political Examiner, Frederick; Herald, Hagerstown; and Gazette, Easton, will copy the above, and send their accounts, a copy of the advertisement and a certificate attached to this office.

Feb. 9

150 NEGROES WANTED.

I wish to purchase

NEGROES,

of both sexes,

From the age of 12 to 25 years, for which I will pay higher prices in cash than any other person on the peninsula. Any communication addressed to me in Easton, will meet with prompt attention.

March 2 if

C. S. KNIGHT.

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Extra Class No. 8—to be drawn March 27th, 1833.

\$10,000, HIGHEST PRIZE.—Tickets \$3.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

\$40,000! 10,000! 5,160!!

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Class No. 5.—To be drawn on Wednesday, April 3d.

\$10,000 \$10,000, 5,160, 3,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500 40 of 300, &c.

Tickets \$10.—Lowest prize \$12.—

A package of whole tickets will cost only \$107. Half and Quarter packages in proportion.

In the above mentioned lottery persons will find a great inducement to purchase by the package; as the amount warranted to be drawn is one half of the cost of the tickets; and the adventurer has 23 chances for the Capital Prize.

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

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

Capital prizes, orders from the commission, to be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER.

Baltimore, Md.

JOHN J. HARROD,
PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER, AND STATIONER,
No. 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore;

Has constantly on hand,

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, AND STATIONERY

which he offers whole sale and retail at the lowest market prices 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 Santin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter, and Sutcliff—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, Moles and Persians, Macedonians, and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principle of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Drs. Meuschen, Cores, and Gleiz'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 variety of binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.

Dr. Clark's admired collection of Scripture Promises.

Dr. Daddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.

Harris'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 Academics, &c.

The Academic 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, & highly interesting views of the Christian Church by the Rev. James R. Williams.

—ON HAND—

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Domy, Folio, Post, 4th Post, and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.

Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers and other BLANK BOOKS, in 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 colours.

—ALSO ON HAND—

A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical Books, in great varieties.

Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted.

Super royal and Medium Printing PAPER, assorted qualities.

Ironmongers & Grocers Wrapping PAPER, Blue and White and White Bonnet BOARDS.

All sizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, made to pattern.

Baltimore, Feb. 2 12w

Coach, Gig and Harness

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first rate Bayouche, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggey, 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. 16. 6w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, their Taxes for the present year are now due, the time allowed for the collection of the same being limited the subscriber cannot give any indulgence; therefore those persons will endeavour to settle the same as speedily as possible, the subscriber or his deputy will be through the districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesday for the collection of the same.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 25

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

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

An extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEENS WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

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

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Brown Sugar, White & green Coffee, Sherry & Wines, First and second quality Chocolate, Malaga, New England Cheese, 4th pr. Cognac Brandy, Mould & dipt Candles, Holland Gin, Tobacco, Jamaica and Antigua, Spanish and American Segars, N. England Rum, English and American Old Rye, (very superior), Shot, Whiskey, Buckwheat & common Flour, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Rope & Leading Lines, Hyson Skin, Coarse & fine Salt, 1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthen-Loaf Sugar, Ware, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.

SAMUEL MACKAY.

Easton, Dec. 8.

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. 27

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.

Jan. 19

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

Ranaway from the employ of Capt. Benjamin Parrott on or about the 11th of October last a mulatto boy by the name of

AARON FREEMAN,

said boy is 17 years old and stoops as he walks he was bound to the subscriber until he arrives at 21 years of age; and was hired by me to said Parrott, who was running a vessel from Denton to Baltimore, any person taking up said boy and delivering him to me at my residence, shall have the above reward, but no other expenses will be paid.

THOS. HOPKINS; Spring Mills, near Denton.

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, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Pica, Four Lines Pica, Six Lines Pica ornamented, Eight Lines Pica Antique, Eight Lines Pica Pluted, 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, Galleys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other establishment of a similar kind in the U. States.

Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry.

Mr. Edward 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.

Feb. 9.

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. 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of 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 Bakor, will be sold on

WEDNESDAY the 9th day of April next, at the Court 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 Chappel district, in Talbot county, (on which Wm. 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 and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 16

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE subscriber, grateful for 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

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 the 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 Captain Thomas P. Townsend, who 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 that this confidence is not misplaced.

Easton, March 9 31 S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet SCHOONER EDGAR.

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and customers and the public generally, that the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 17th instant, leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above named hour during the season. The Edgar is a new substantial vessel, built of the best materials that our country will afford, copper-fastened and coppered and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passage.

N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar will be thankfully received at all times at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point and all orders strictly attended to by the

Public's Obt. Servt.

ROBERT LEONARD.

Feb. 16

TO RENT

for the ensuing year.

DWELLING HOUSE,

situate near the corner of Port street, in Easton,

One other situate on Cabinet street, with a good garden, &c. &c.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE with about three acres of ground situated on Cabinet street the property of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.

The above property will be rented low to good tenants. For terms apply to

ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

or to A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Nov. 10.

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Camper, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John Camper having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Camper be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Camper to attend, & show cause, if any they have, why the said John Camper should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the fourteenth day of February, 1833.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Feb. 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 industrious.

Apply to

WM. W. HIGGINS.

Easton, Feb. 23

SINCLAIR & MOORE

HAVE removed to the corner of Pratt and Light Streets, head of the Basin, where they offer to their customers and the public generally, a good assortment of

Agricultural Implements, &c.

The arrangements made during the last Fall for making their own Castings, for manufacturing, raising and procuring supplies, will enable them to furnish the various articles in their establishment at as low prices as articles of equal quality can be procured in the City.

The assortment of

PLOUGHS,

embraces nearly all the Improvements of value used in this section of country.

WHEAT FANS

OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS.

CORN SHELLERS with verticle Iron wheels and the most approved kind.

Cylindrical Straw Cutters

of the following sizes and prices, viz: 11 inch box \$27—14 inch \$45—16 inch \$55—20 inch \$75—the last designed principally to be propelled by Horse or Water Power. These machines are carefully made by good workmen, and can be highly recommended. ALSO, several other kinds of STRAW CUTTERS, at lower prices. *Butcher's Scavengers, Harrows, Cultivators, Steel Hay and Mower Forks, Straw Knives, Hay Knives, Bramble Scythes, Matzees, Grubbing Hoes, Picks, Cast-steel Axes.*

WOVE WIRE,

a general assortment for Fans, and Mill work, Screens and other purposes, constantly kept on hand and wove to order, CORN SCREENS, SAFES, &c.

100 BUSHELS PRIME ORCHARD GRASS SEED,

expected in a few days, also other Grass Seeds.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

warranted genuine. *FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,* a

J. Catyup

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Evil by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1833.

NO. 13.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.
IN SENATE, Friday Feb. 16, 1833.
SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER of Massachusetts IN REPLY TO MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH,
On the bill "further to provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports."
[CONCLUDED.]

I need, sir, if we look to all cotemporary history, to the writings of the Federalist, to the debates in the conventions, to the publications of friends and foes, they all agree, that a change had been made from a Confederacy of States, to a different system; they all agree, that the convention had formed a Constitution for a National Government. With this result, some were satisfied, and some were dissatisfied, but all admitted that the thing had been done. In none of these various productions and publications, did any one intimate that the new constitution was but another compact between States in their sovereign capacities. I do not find such an opinion advanced in a single instance. Every where, the people were told that the old confederation was to be abandoned, and a new system to be tried; that a proper government was proposed, to be founded in the name of the people, and to have a regular organization of its own. Every where, the people were told that it was to be a government with direct powers to make laws over individuals, and to lay taxes and impose without the consent of the States. Every where, it was understood to be a popular Constitution. It came to the people for their adoption, and was to rest on the same deep foundation as the State Constitutions themselves. Its most distinguished advocates, who had been themselves members of the convention, declared that the very object of submitting the constitution to the people was, to preclude the possibility of its being regarded as a new compact. "However gross a heresy," say the writers in the Federalist, "it may be to maintain that a party to a compact has a right to revoke that compact, the doctrine itself has had respectable advocates. The possibility of a question of this nature, proves the necessity of laying the foundation of our national government deeper than in the mere sanctions of delegated authority. The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE."

Such is the language, sir, addressed to the people; while they yet had the constitution under consideration. The powers conferred on the new government were perfectly well understood to be conferred, not by any State, or the people of any State, but by the people of the United States. Virginia is more explicit, perhaps, in this particular, than any other State. Her convention assembled to ratify the Constitution "in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perceived to injure or oppress." Is this language which describes the formation of a compact between States, or language describing the grant of powers to a new Government, by the whole people of the United States? Among all the other ratifications, there is not one which speaks of the constitution as a compact between States. Those of New Hampshire and Massachusetts express the transaction in my opinion, with sufficient accuracy. They recognize the divine goodness "in affording the people of the United States an opportunity of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by consenting to and ratifying a new Constitution." You will observe, sir, that it is the PEOPLE, and not the States, who have entered into this compact, and it is the PEOPLE of all the United States.—These conventions, by this form of expression, meant merely to say, that the people of the United States had by the blessing of Providence, enjoyed the opportunity of establishing a new constitution founded in the consent of the people. This consent of the people has been called by European writers the social compact; and, in conformity to this common mode of expression, these conventions speak of that consent, on which the new constitution was to rest, as an explicit and solemn compact, not which the States had entered into with each other, but which the people of the United States had entered into.

Finally, sir, how can any man get over the words of the constitution itself?—"We, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution." These words must cease to be a part of the constitution—they must be obliterated from the parchment on which they are written, before any human ingenuity or human argument can remove the popular basis on which that constitution rests, and turn the instrument into a mere compact between sovereign States.

The people, sir, in every State, live under two Governments. They owe obedience to both. These Governments, though distinct, are not adverse. Each has its separate sphere, and its peculiar powers and duties. It is not a contest between two sovereigns for the same power, like the wars of the rival Houses in England; nor is it a dispute between a government *de facto*, and a government *de jure*. It is the case of a division of powers between two governments, made by the people, to which both are responsible. Neither can dispense with the duty which individuals owe to the other; neither can call itself master of the other: the people are masters of both. This division of power, it is true, is in a great measure unknown in Europe. It is the peculiar system of America; and though new and singular, it is not incomprehensible. The State constitutions are established by the people of the States. This constitution is established by the people of all the States. How, then, can a State secede? How can a State undo what the whole people have done? How can she absolve her citizens from their obedience to the laws of the United States? How can she annul their obligations and oaths? How can the members of her Legislature renounce their own oaths? Sir, secession as a revolutionary right, is intelligible; as a right to be proclaimed in the midst of civil commotions, and asserted at the head of armies, I can understand it. But, as a practical right, existing under the constitution, and in conformity with its provisions, it seems to me to be nothing but a plain absurdity: for it supposes resistance to Government, under the authority of Government itself; it supposes dismemberment, without violating the principles of union; it supposes opposition to law, without crime; it supposes the violation of oaths, without responsibility; it supposes the total overthrow of Government, without revolution.

The constitution, sir, regards itself as perpetual and immortal. It seeks to establish a union among the people of the States, which shall last through all time. Or, if the common fate of things human must be expected, at some period, to happen to it, yet that catastrophe is not anticipated.

The instrument contains ample provisions for its amendment, at all times; none for its abandonment at any time. It declares that new States may come into the union, but it does not declare that old States may go out. The union is not a temporary partnership of States. It is the association of the people, under a common Government; uniting their power, joining together their highest interests, cementing their present enjoyments, and blending in one indivisible mass, all their hopes for the future. Whatsoever is steadfast, in just, political principles—whatsoever is permanent in the structure of human society—whatsoever there is which can derive an enduring character from being founded on deep laid principles of constitutional liberty, and on the broad foundations of the public will, all these unite to entitle this instrument to be regarded as a permanent constitution of Government.

In the next place, Mr. President, I contend that there is a supreme law of the land, consisting of the constitution, acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it, and the public treaties. This will not be denied, because such are the very words of the constitution. But I contend further, that it rightfully belongs to Congress, and to the courts of the United States, to settle the construction of this supreme law, in doubtful cases. This is denied; and here arises the great practical question, *Who is to construe finally the constitution of the United States?* We all agree that the constitution is the supreme law; but who shall interpret that law? In our system of the division of powers between different Governments, controversies will necessarily sometimes arise, respecting the extent of the powers of each. Who shall decide these controversies? Does it rest with the General Government, in all or any of its departments, to exercise the office of final interpreter? Or may each of the States, as well as the General Government, claim this right of ultimate decision? The practical result of this whole debate turns on this point. The gentleman contends that each State may judge for itself of any alleged violation of the constitution, and may finally decide for itself, and may execute its own decisions by its own power. All the recent proceedings in South Carolina are founded on this claim of right. Her convention has pronounced the revenue laws of the United States unconstitutional; and this decision she does not allow any authority of the United States to overrule or reverse. Of course she rejects the authority of Congress, because the very object of the ordinance is to reverse the decision of Congress; and she rejects too, the authority of the courts of the United States, because she expressly prohibits all appeal to those courts. It is in order to sustain this asserted right of being her own judge, that she pronounces the constitution of the U. States to be but a compact to which she is a party and a sovereign party. If this be established, then the inference is supposed to follow, that being sovereign, there is no power to control her decision, and her own judgment on her own compact is and must be conclusive.

Upon general principles, then, the Government of the United States possesses this authority; and this would hardly be denied, were it not that there are other Governments. But since there are State Governments, and since these, like other Governments, ordinarily construe their own powers, if the Government of the United States construes its own powers also which construction is to prevail, in the cases of opposite constructions? And again, as in the case now actually before us, the State Governments may undertake, not only to construe their own powers, but to decide directly on the extent of the powers of Congress. Congress has passed a law as being within its just powers; South Carolina denies that this law is within its just powers, and insists that she has the right so to decide this point, and that her decision is final. How are these questions to be settled?

In my opinion, sir, even if the constitution of the United States had made no express provision to maintain that, in a constitution existing over four and twenty States, with equal authority over all, one could claim a right of construing it for the whole. This would seem a manifest impropriety—indeed an absurdity. If the constitution is a government existing over all the States, though with limited powers, it necessarily follows that, to the extent of those powers; it must be supreme. If it be not superior to the authority of a particular State, it is not a national Government. But as it is a Government, as it has a legislative power of its own, and a judicial power co-extensive with the legislative, the inference is irresistible, that this Government, thus treated by the whole, and for the whole; must have an authority superior to that of the particular Government of any one part. Congress is the legislature of all the people of the United States; the Judiciary of the General Government is the Judiciary of all the people of the United States. To hold therefore, that this Legislature and this Judiciary are subordinate in authority to the Legislature and Judiciary of a single State, is doing violence to all common sense, and overturning all established principles. Congress must judge of the extent of its own powers so often as it is called on to exercise them, or it cannot act at all; and it must also act independent of State control, or it cannot act at all.

The right of State interposition strikes at the very foundation of the legislative power of Congress. It possesses no effective legislative power, if such right of State interposition exists; because it can pass no law not subject to abrogation. It cannot make laws for the Union, if any part of the Union may pronounce its enactments void, and of no effect. Its forms of legislation would be an idle ceremony, if, after all, any one of the four and twenty States might bid defiance to its authority. Without express provision in the constitution, therefore, sir, this whole question is necessarily decided by those provisions which create a legislative power and a judicial power. If these exist in a Government intended for the whole the inevitable consequence is, that the laws of this legislative power, and the decisions of this judicial power must be binding on and over the whole. No man can form the conception of a Government existing over four and twenty States, with a regular legislative and judicial power, and of the existence, at the same time, of an authority residing elsewhere, to resist, at pleasure or discretion, the enactments and the decision of such a Government. I maintain, therefore, sir, that from the nature of the case, and as an inference wholly unavoidable, the acts of Congress, and the decisions of the national courts, must be of a higher authority than State laws, and State decisions. If this be not so, there is, there can be no General Government.

But, Mr. President, the constitution has not left this cardinal point without full and explicit provisions. First, as to the authority of Congress. Having enumerated the specific powers conferred on Congress, the constitution adds, as a distinct and substantive clause, the following, viz:—"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the Government of the U. States or in any department or officer thereof." If this means any thing, it means that Congress may judge of the true extent, and just interpretation of the specific powers granted to it, and may judge also of what is necessary and proper for executing those powers. If Congress is to judge of what is necessary for the execution of its powers, it must, of necessity judge of the extent and interpretation of those powers.

And in regard, sir, to the judiciary, the constitution is still more express and emphatic. It declares that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the constitution, laws of the United States, and treaties; that there shall be one Supreme Court and that this Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction of all these cases, subject to such exceptions as Congress may make. It is impossible to escape from the generality of these words. If a case arises under the constitution, that is, if a case arises depending on the construction of the constitution, the judicial power of the United States extends to it. It reaches the case, the question; it attaches the power of the national judiciary to the case itself, in whatever court it may arise or exist; and in this case the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts whatever. No language could provide with more effect and precision, than is here done, for subjecting constitutional questions to the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court. And, sir, this is exactly what the convention found it necessary to provide for, and intended to provide for. It is so, exactly

what the people were universally told was done when they adopted the constitution. One of the first resolutions, adopted by the convention, was in these words, viz: "that the jurisdiction of the national judiciary shall extend to cases which respect the collection of the national revenue, and questions which involve the national peace and harmony." Now, sir, this either had no sensible meaning at all, or it meant that the jurisdiction of the national judiciary should extend to these questions, with a paramount authority. It is not to be supposed that the convention intended that the power of the national judiciary should extend to these questions, and that the judicatures of the States should also extend to them; with equal power of final decision. This would be to defeat the whole object of the provision. There were thirteen judges already in existence. The evil complained of, or the danger to be guarded against, was contradiction and repugnance in the decisions of these judicatures. If the framers of the constitution meant to create a fourteenth, and not to give it power to revise and control the decisions of the existing thirteen, then they either intended to augment the existing evil, and the apprehended danger, by increasing, still further, the chances of discordant judgments. Why, sir, has it become a settled axiom in politics that every Government must have a judicial power co-extensive with its legislative power? Certainly, there is only this reason, viz: that the laws may receive a uniform interpretation and a uniform execution. This object can be no otherwise attained. A statute is what it is judicially interpreted to be; and if it be construed one way in New Hampshire, and another way in Georgia, there is no uniform law. One Supreme Court, with appellate and final jurisdiction, is the natural and only adequate means, in any Government, to secure this uniformity. The convention saw all this clearly; and the resolution which I have quoted, never afterwards rescinded, passed through various modifications, till it finally received the form which the article now wears in the constitution. It is undeniably true, then, that the framers of the constitution intended to create a national judicial power, which should be permanent upon national subjects. And after the constitution was framed; and while the whole country was engaged in discussing its merits, one of its most distinguished advocates, (Mr. Madison) told the people, that it was true that, in controversies relating to the boundaries between the two jurisdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to decide is to be established under the General Government. Mr. Martin, who had been a member of the convention, asserted, the same thing to the Legislature of Maryland, and urged it as a reason for rejecting the constitution. Mr. Pinckney, himself also a leading member of the convention, declared it to be the people of South Carolina. Every where, it was admitted, by friends and foes, that this power was in the constitution. By some it was thought dangerous, by most it was thought necessary; but, by all, it was agreed to be a power actually contained in the instrument. The convention saw the absolute necessity of some control in the National Government over State laws. Different modes of establishing this control were suggested and considered. At one time it was proposed that the laws of the States should, from time to time, be laid before Congress; and that Congress should possess a negative over them. But this was thought inexpedient and inadmissible; and in its place, and expressly as a substitute for it, the existing provision was introduced; that is to say, a provision by which the federal courts should have authority to overrule such State laws as might be in manifest contravention of the constitution. The writers of the Federalist, in explaining the constitution, while it was yet pending before the people, and still unadopted, give this account for the article as it now stands. By this provision Congress escaped from the necessity of any revision of State laws, left the whole sphere of State legislation quite untouched, and yet obtained a security against any infringement of the constitutional power of the General Government. Indeed, sir, allow me to ask again, if the national judiciary was not to exercise a power of revision, on constitutional questions, over the judicatures of the States why was any national judicature created at all? Can any man give a sensible reason for having a judicial power in this Government, unless it be for the sake of maintaining a uniformity of decision, on questions arising under the constitution, and laws of Congress, and insuring its execution? And does not this very idea of uniformity necessarily imply that the construction given by the national courts is to be the prevailing construction? How else, sir, is it possible that uniformity can be preserved?

And in regard, sir, to the judiciary, the constitution is still more express and emphatic. It declares that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the constitution, laws of the United States, and treaties; that there shall be one Supreme Court and that this Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction of all these cases, subject to such exceptions as Congress may make. It is impossible to escape from the generality of these words. If a case arises under the constitution, that is, if a case arises depending on the construction of the constitution, the judicial power of the United States extends to it. It reaches the case, the question; it attaches the power of the national judiciary to the case itself, in whatever court it may arise or exist; and in this case the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts whatever. No language could provide with more effect and precision, than is here done, for subjecting constitutional questions to the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court. And, sir, this is exactly what the convention found it necessary to provide for, and intended to provide for. It is so, exactly

Mr. Ellsworth, in the Convention of Connecticut; a gentleman, sir, who has left behind him on the records of the Government of his country, proofs of the clearest intelligence and of the deepest sagacity, as well as of the utmost purity and integrity of character. "This constitution," says he, "defines the extent of the powers of the General Government. If the General Legislature should, at any time, overleap their limits, the judicial department is a constitutional check. If the United States go beyond their powers; if they make a law which the constitution does not authorize; it is void; and the judicial power, the national judges, who, to secure their impartiality, are to be made independent, will declare it to be void. On the other hand, if the States go beyond their limits; if they make a law which is a usurpation upon the General Government, the law is void, and upright, independent judges will declare it to be so."

And let me now only add, sir, that, in the very first session of the first Congress, with all these well known objects, both of the Convention and the people, full and fresh in his mind, Mr. Ellsworth reported the bill, as is generally understood, for the organization of the judicial department and in that bill, made provision for the exercise of this appellate power of the Supreme Court, in all the proper cases, in whatsoever court arising; and that this appellate power has now been exercised for more than forty years, without interruption, and without doubt.

As to the cases, sir, which do not come before the courts, those political questions which terminate with the enactments of Congress; it is of necessity that these should be ultimately decided by Congress itself. Like other Legislatures, it must be trusted with this power.—The members of Congress are chosen by the people, and they are answerable to the people; like other public agents, they are bound by oath to support the constitution. These are the securities that they will not violate their duty, nor transgress their powers. They are the same securities as prevail in other popular Governments; nor is it easy to see how grants of power can be more safely guarded, without rendering them nugatory. If the case cannot come before the courts, and if Congress be not trusted with its decision, who shall decide it? The gentleman says, each State is to decide it for itself. If so, then, as I have already urged, what law in one State is not law in another. Or, if the resistance of one State compels an entire repeal of the law, then a minority, and that a small one, governs the whole country.

Does not the gentleman perceive, sir, how his argument against majorities might here be retorted upon him? Does he not see how cogently he might be asked, whether it be the character of nullification to practice what he preaches? Look to South Carolina, at the present moment. How far are the rights of minorities there respected? I confess, sir, I know not, in peaceable times, the power of the majority carried with a higher hand, or upheld with more relentless disregard of the rights, feelings, and principles of the minority, than in the present case. The gentleman himself will admit, a large portion of the world and respectability of the State; a minority, comprising, in its numbers, men who have been associated with him, and with us, in the halls of legislation; men who have served their country at home, and honored it abroad; men who would cheerfully lay down their lives for their native State, in any cause which they could regard as the cause of honor and duty; men above fear, and above reproach; whose deepest grief and distress spring from the conviction, that the present proceedings of the State must ultimately reflect discredit upon them; how is this minority, how are these men respected? They are entrained and disfranchised by ordinances and acts of legislation; subjected to tests and oaths, incompatible, as they conscientiously think, with oaths already taken, and obligations already assumed; they are proscribed and denounced, as recreants to duty and patriotism, and slaves to a foreign Power; both the spirit which pursues them, and the positive measures which emanate from it, are unprecedented within my knowledge, except in the annals of professed revolution.

It is not, sir, one would think, for those who approve these proceedings, to complain of the power of majorities.

Mr. President, all popular Governments rest on two principles, or two assumptions: First, That there is to be a common interest, among those over whom the government extends, as that it may provide for the defence, protection, and good government of the whole, without injustice or oppression to parts.

Second, That the representatives of the people, and especially the people themselves, are to be secure against general corruption, and may be trusted, therefore, with the exercise of power.

Whoever argues against these principles, argues against the practicability of all free Governments. And whoever admits these, must admit, or cannot deny, that power is as safe in the hands of Congress as in those of any representative bodies.—Congress is not irresponsible. Its members are agents of the people, elected by them, answerable to them, and liable to be displaced or superseded at their pleasure; and they possess as fair a claim to the confidence of the people, while they continue to deserve it, as any other public political agents.

If, then, sir, the manifest intention of the convention, and the cotemporary admission of both friends and foes, prove any thing; if the plain text of the instrument itself, as well as the necessary implications from other provisions, prove any thing; if the early legislation of Congress, the course of judicial decisions, acquiesced in by all the States for forty years, prove any thing, then it is proved that there is a supreme law and a final interpreter.

My fourth, and last proposition, Mr. President, was, that any attempt by a State to abrogate or nullify acts of Congress, is a usurpation on the powers of the General Government, and on the equal rights of other States, a violation of the constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary. This is undoubtedly true, if the preceding propositions be regarded as proved. If the Government of the United States be trusted with the duty, in any department, of declaring the extent of its own powers, then a State ordinance, or act of legislation authorizing resistance to an act of Congress, on the alleged ground of its unconstitutionality, is manifestly a usurpation upon its powers.

If the State have equal rights, in matters concerning the whole, then for one State to set up her judgment against the judgment of the people, and to insist on executing that judgment, is force, is also a manifest usurpation on the rights of other States.

If the constitution of the United States be Government proper, with authority to make laws, and to give them a uniform interpretation and execution, then the interposition of a State to enforce her own construction, and to use as to herself, that law which binds the other States, is a violation of the constitution.

And if that be revolutionary which is the legislative, executive, and judicial power of Government, dispenses with existing obligations of obedience, and elevates itself to a power to supreme dominion, and elevation to a revolutionary. Or if that be revolutionary which is the natural tendency and necessary result of a Government, which is to break the Union into fragments, and to sever all connexion among the people of the respective States, and to promote the revolutionary in the dust, then nullification is revolutionary.

Nullification, sir, is an essentially revolutionary act; and it cannot say that its solution which it seeks is one of its own.

ANNAPOLIS, March 23.

STATE REFORM.—The preamble and resolutions reported by Mr. William C. Johnson, from the committee appointed upon this subject, came up for consideration in the House of Delegates on Wednesday last, when Mr. Johnson addressed the house for an hour and a half, in an eloquent and argumentative speech in support of his provisions. Upon Mr. Johnson's resuming his seat, Mr. Harris and Jenkins both at once rose and addressed the Speaker—the Speaker assigned the floor to Mr. Harris, who thereupon called for the previous question;—adding, that he was as far from being disposed to suppress discussion as any member in that house, but as both houses had formally agreed to close the session on Friday, previous to which there remained much business that had been matured which must yet be consummated, it must be obvious to every one that it was absolutely impossible to entertain the present question with any prospect of allowing it such a discussion as its importance required, and if discussion must be arrested, (this he thought as favorable a moment as any, to take that measure.

Mr. Jenkins said he thought he had some title to the floor, before the motion for the previous question, and wished an opportunity at least to read some extracts from the "FEDERALIST"—after which the house might take the question.

Mr. Pratt made some remarks expressive of a desire for an opportunity to reply to the arguments of Mr. Johnson, which he conceived might be very conclusively answered.

A number of gentlemen rose in succession and briefly assigned their motive for sustaining the previous question, to be solely the short period which remained of the session.

The previous question was then announced and sustained.

The final question was accordingly put and decided in the negative.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—On Friday last, both houses were engaged at the same time upon this subject and in both houses an unavailing attempt was made to carry substitutes differently arranging the district; after a spirited debate in the house, principally between Mr. Bruff, of Talbot and Mr. Johnson, of Frederick, the substitute was rejected and the bill as reported by the joint committee, was passed with some slight amendments.—Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis and the five first wards of the city of Baltimore constitute one Congressional District.

One of the unpleasant effects of this arrangement is that it deprives us of the services of the representative who for the two last Congresses, has represented this district, with so much ability, and if we mistake not, to the universal satisfaction of his constituents.

The compromise bill, after a discussion passed the Senate yesterday.

THE TURF.—As I have seen a challenge from "Julia" by Bertrand, the favorite of the South, and understand a similar challenge has been made by "Medoc" the favorite son of Eclipse, the champion of the North, each to meet on their respective courses, any nag that can be produced, for the sum of ten thousand dollars—four mile heats; and as it is not possible for me to accommodate both parties, and not wishing to make an invidious distinction between the two; I therefore propose as the best means of affording a general accommodation, to meet them both in a sweepstakes next fall, over the Broad Rock Course, with Mary Randolph, by Gohanna; four mile heats; ten thousand dollars entrance; half forfeit, to close on the first of May next; and free for any other horse, mare or gelding, in the world.

WM. WYNN.
March, 14th, 1833.

N. B. The above Course is named, not only because the part-owner of the mare is the proprietor of the Course, but because it would be a central ground.

Original Anecdote.—During the passage down the Sound of one of our elegant steamers, says a correspondent, the last summer, a gentleman not much accustomed to polished society, came late to the dinner table that he found it impossible to obtain a seat. He stood some time with his hands in his pockets looking wishfully at the smoking viands. We, the plain, in Convention that the States, on for the collected the 2d day, by the Constitution of the public liberty the deemed no this State; at legislature, at agitated, to act as may be ment thereof any person v or enforce this State.

We do full allegiance of the country, that obediency by them to whom a contended by the of the said State, to time to provide for and officers as the

able gentleman himself supported; and ably supported, the tariff of 1816. He has informed us, sir, that his speech on that occasion was sudden and off-hand, he being called upon by the request of a friend. I am sure the gentleman so remembers it, and that it was so; but there is nevertheless, much method, arrangement, and clear exposition, in that extempore speech. It is very able, very, very much to the point, and very decisive.

And in another speech, delivered two months earlier, on the proposition to repeal the internal taxes, the honorable gentleman had touched the same subject, and had declared "that a certain encouragement ought to extend, at least to our woolen and cotton manufactures." I do not quote these speeches, sir, for the purpose of showing that the honorable gentleman has changed his opinion; my object is other, and higher. I do it for the sake of saying, that that cannot so plainly and palpably unconstitutional, as to warrant resistance to law, nullification, and revolution, which the honorable gentleman and his friends have heretofore agreed to, and acted upon, without doubt, and without hesitation. Sir, it is no answer to say, that the tariff of 1816 was a revenue bill. So are they all revenue bills. The points, and the truth is, that the tariff of 1816, like the rest, did discriminate; it did distinguish one article from another; it did lay duties for protection. Look to the case of coarse cottons, under the minimum calculation; the duty on these was sixty to eighty per cent. Something beside revenue certainly, was intended in this; and, in fact, the law cut up our whole commerce with India in that article.

It is, sir, only within a few years that Carolina has denied the constitutionality of these protective laws. The gentleman himself has narrated to us the true history of her proceedings on this point. He says that, after the passage of the law of 1828, despairing then of being able to abolish the system of protection, political men went forth among the people, and set up the doctrine that the system was unconstitutional. "And the people," says the honorable gentleman, "received the doctrine." "This, I believe, is true, sir. The people did then receive the doctrine; they had never entertained it before. Down to that period, the constitutionality of these laws had been no more doubted in South Carolina, than elsewhere.—And I suspect it is true, sir, and I deem it a great misfortune, that, to the present moment, a great portion of the people of the State have never yet seen more than one side of the argument. I believe that thousands of honest men are involved in scenes now passing, led away by one-sided views of the question, and following their leaders by the impulse of an unlimited confidence. Depend upon it, sir, if we can avoid the shock of arms, a day for reconsideration and reflection will come; truth and reason will act with their accustomed force, and the public opinion of South Carolina will be restored to its usual constitutional and patriotic tone.

But, sir, I hold South Carolina to her ancient her cool, her uninfluenced, her deliberate opinions. I hold her to her own admissions, nay, to her own claims and pretensions, in 1789, in the first Congress, and to her acknowledgments and avowed sentiments through a long series of succeeding years. I hold her to the principles on which she led Congress to act in 1816; or, if she has changed her own opinions, I claim some respect for those who still retain the same opinions. I say she is precluded from asserting that doctrines, which she herself so long and so ably sustained, are plain, palpable, and dangerous violations of the constitution.

Mr. President, if the friends of nullification should be able to propagate their opinions, and give them practical effect, they would, in my judgment, prove themselves the most skillful "architects of ruin," the most effectual extinguishers of high raised expectation, the greatest blasters of human hopes, which any age has produced. They would stand up to proclaim, in tones which would pierce the ears of half the human race, that the last great experiment of representative government had failed. They would send forth sounds, at the hearing of which the doctrine of the divine right of Kings would feel, even in its grave, a returning sensation of vitality and resurrection. Millions of eyes, of those who now feed their inherent love of liberty on the success of the American example, would turn away from beholding our dismemberment, and find no place on earth whereon to rest their gratified sight. Amidst the incantations and orgies of nullification, secession, disunion, and revolution, would be celebrated the funeral rites of constitutional and republican liberty.

But, sir, if the Government do its duty, if it act with frankness and with moderation, these opinions cannot prevail. Be assured, sir, be assured, that among the political sentiments of this people, the love of union is still uppermost. They will stand fast by the constitution, and by those who defend it. I rely on no temporary expedients, on no political combination, but I rely on the true American feeling, the genuine patriotism of the people, and the imperative patriotism of the public voice. Disorder and confusion, indeed, may arise; scenes of commotion and contest are threatened, and perhaps may come. With my whole heart, I pray for the continuance of the domestic peace and quiet of the country. I desire, most ardently, the restoration of affection and harmony to all its parts. I desire that every citizen of the whole country may look to this Government, with no other sentiments but those of grateful respect and attachment. But I cannot yield, even to kind feelings, the cause of the constitution, the true glory of the country, and the great trust which we hold in our hands for succeeding ages. If the constitution cannot be maintained without meeting these scenes of commotion and contest, cannot, we must not, we dare not, omit to do that which, in our judgment, the safety of the Union requires. Not regardless of consequences, we must yet meet consequences; seeing the hazards which surround the discharge of public duty, I must yet be discharged. For myself, sir, I must no responsibility justly devolving on me, here or elsewhere, in attempting to maintain the cause. I am tied to it, by indissoluble bands of affection and duty, and I shall cheerfully partake in its fortunes and its fate.

I am ready to perform my own appropriate part whenever and wherever the occasion may call on me, and to take my chance among those upon whom blows may fall first and fall thickest. I shall exert every faculty I possess in aiding to prevent the constitution from being nullified, destroyed, or impaired; and even should I see it fall, I will still, with a voice, human, perhaps, but earnest as ever issued from human lips, and with fidelity and zeal, which nothing shall extinguish, call on the PEOPLE to come to its rescue.

Mr. President, this power of discrimination, thus admitted, avowed, and practiced upon, in the first revenue act, has never been denied or doubted, until within a few years past. It was not at all doubted, in 1816, when it became necessary to adjust the revenue to a state of peace. On the contrary, the power was then exercised, not without opposition as to its expediency, but as far as I remember or have understood, without the slightest opposition or foundation on any supposed want of constitutional authority. Certainly, South Carolina did not doubt it. The tariff of 1816 was introduced, carried through, and established under the lead of South Carolina. Even the minimum policy is of South Carolina origin. The honorable

gentleman himself supported; and ably supported, the tariff of 1816. He has informed us, sir, that his speech on that occasion was sudden and off-hand, he being called upon by the request of a friend. I am sure the gentleman so remembers it, and that it was so; but there is nevertheless, much method, arrangement, and clear exposition, in that extempore speech. It is very able, very, very much to the point, and very decisive.

the meaning of the constitution; if they did not understand the work of their own hands, who can understand it, or who shall now interpret it to us?

But, sir, the volume which records the proceedings and debates of the first session of the House of Representatives, lies before me. I open it and I find that, having provided for the administration of the necessary oaths, the very first measure proposed for consideration, is the laying of imposts; and in the very first Committee of the whole into which the House of Representatives ever resolved itself, on its earliest subject, and in this its very first debate, the duty of laying the imposts, as to encourage manufactures, was advanced, and enlarged upon, by almost every speaker, and doubted or denied by none. The first gentleman who suggests this as the clear duty of Congress, and as an object necessary to be attended to, is Mr. Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania; the second, Mr. White of Virginia; the third, Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina.

But the great leader, sir, on this occasion, was Mr. Madison. Was he likely to know the intentions of the Convention and the people? Was he likely to understand the constitution? At the second sitting of the committee, Mr. Madison explained his own opinions of the duty of Congress, fully and explicitly. I must not detain you, sir, with more than a few short extracts from these opinions, but they are such as are clear, intelligible, and decisive. "The States," says he, "that are most advanced in population, and ripe for manufactures, ought to have their particular interests attended to, in some degree. While those States retained the power of making regulations of trade, they had the power to cherish such institutions. By adopting the present constitution, they have thrown the exercise of this power into other hands; they must have done this with an expectation that those interests would not be neglected here."

In another report of the same speech, Mr. Madison is represented as using still stronger language; as saying, that the constitution, having taken this power away from the States, and conferred it on Congress, it would be a fraud on the States and on the people were Congress to refuse to exercise it.

Mr. Madison argues, sir, on this early and interesting occasion, very justly and liberally in favor of the general principles of unrestricted commerce. But he argues also, with equal force and clearness, for certain important exceptions to these general principles. "The first, sir, respect those manufactures which had been brought forward under encouragement by the State Governments. 'It would be cruel,' says Mr. Madison, 'to neglect them, and to divert their industry into other channels for it is not possible for the hand of man to shift from one employment to another without being injured by the change.' Again: 'There may be some manufactures which, being once formed, can advance towards perfection without any extraordinary aid; while others, for want of the fostering hand of Government, will be unable to go at all. Legislative provision, therefore, will be necessary to collect the proper objects for this purpose; and this will form another, or exception to my general principle.' And again: 'The next exception that occurs is one on which great stress is laid by some well-informed men, and this with great plausibility; that each nation should have, within itself the means of defence, independent of foreign supplies; that, in whatever relates to the operations of war, no State ought to depend upon a precarious supply from any part of the world. There may be some truth in this remark, and therefore it is proper for legislative attention.'"

In the same debate, sir, Mr. Burck, from South Carolina, supported a duty on hemp, for the express purpose of encouraging its growth on the strong lands of South Carolina. "Cotton," he said, "is good seed could be procured, he hoped might succeed." Afterwards, sir, the good seed was obtained, its culture was protected, and it did succeed. Mr. Smith, a distinguished member from the same State, observed: "It has been said, and justly, that the State which adopted the constitution expected its administration would be conducted with a favorable hand. The manufacturing States wished the encouragement of manufactures; the maritime States the encouragement of ship building; and the agricultural States the encouragement of agriculture."

Sir, I will detain the Senate by reading no more extracts from these debates. I have already shown a majority of the members of South Carolina, in this very first session, acknowledging this power of protection, voting for its exercise, and proposing its extension to their own products. Similar propositions came from Virginia; and, indeed, sir, in the whole debate, at whatever page you open the volume, you find the protection of particular articles, or not applied, according to the discretion of Congress. No man denied the power—no man doubted it; the only questions were, in regard to the several articles proposed, to be taxed, whether they were fit subjects for protection, & what the amount of that protection ought to be. Will gentlemen, sir, now answer the argument drawn from these proceedings of the first Congress? Will they undertake to deny that that Congress did act on the avowed principle of protection? Or, if they admit it, will they tell us how those who framed the constitution fell so early, into this great mistake about its meaning? Will they tell us how it should happen that they had so soon forgotten their own sentiments, and their own purposes? I confess I have never an answer to this argument nor any respectable attempt to answer it. And sir, how did this debate terminate? What law was passed? There it stands, sir, among the statutes, the second law in the book. It has a preamble, and that preamble expressly recites that the duties which it imposes are laid for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures." Until, sir, this early legislation, thus couched with the constitution itself, thus full and explicit, can be explained away, no man can doubt of the meaning of that instrument.

Mr. President, this power of discrimination, thus admitted, avowed, and practiced upon, in the first revenue act, has never been denied or doubted, until within a few years past. It was not at all doubted, in 1816, when it became necessary to adjust the revenue to a state of peace. On the contrary, the power was then exercised, not without opposition as to its expediency, but as far as I remember or have understood, without the slightest opposition or foundation on any supposed want of constitutional authority. Certainly, South Carolina did not doubt it. The tariff of 1816 was introduced, carried through, and established under the lead of South Carolina. Even the minimum policy is of South Carolina origin. The honorable

character. Secession would, it is true, abandon the constitution altogether, but then, it would possess to abandon it. Whatever other objections it might run into, one at least, it would avoid. It would not belong to a Government, while it rejected its authority. It would not repel the burden, & continue to enjoy the benefits. It would not aid in passing laws which others are to obey, and yet reject their laws which others are to enforce. It would not undertake to reconcile obedience to public authority, with an asserted right of command over that same authority. It would not be in the Government, and above the Government at the same time, and above the Government a mole secession may be, it is not more truly revolutionary than the actual execution of the doctrines of nullification. Both, and each resist the constitutional authorities, both, and each would sever the Union, and subvert the Government.

Mr. President, having detained the Senate so long already, I will not now examine at length, the ordinance and laws of South Carolina. These papers are well drawn for their purpose. Their authors understand their own objects. They are called a peaceable remedy, and we have been told that South Carolina, after all, intends nothing but a law suit. A very few words, sir, will show the nature of this peaceable remedy, and of the law suit which South Carolina contemplates.

In the first place the ordinance declares the law of last July, and all other laws of the United States, laying duties, to be absolutely null and void; and makes it unlawful for the constituted authorities of the United States to receive the payment of such duties. It is, therefore, an indictable offence, at this moment, in South Carolina, for any person to be concerned in collecting revenue, under the laws of the United States. It being declared unlawful to collect these duties by what is considered a fundamental law of the State, an indictment lies of course, against any one concerned in such collection, and he is on general principles, liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment. The terms it is true, are that it is unlawful to enforce the payment of duties; but every custom-house officer enforces payment while he detains the goods, in order to obtain such payment. The ordinance, therefore, reaches every body concerned in the collection of the duties.

This is the first step in the prosecution of the peaceable remedy. The second is more decisive. By the act, commonly called the replevin law, any person, whose goods are seized and detained by the collector for the payment of duties, may sue out a writ of replevin, and, by virtue of that writ, the goods are to be restored to him. A writ of replevin, is a writ which the sheriff is bound to execute, and for the execution of which he is bound to employ force if necessary. He may call out the posse, and must do so, if resistance be made. This posse may be armed or unarmed. It may come forth with military array, and under the lead of military men. Whatever number of troops may be assembled in Charleston, they may be summoned, with the Governor, or commander-in-chief, at their head, to come in aid of the sheriff. It is evident, then, sir, that the whole military power of the State is to be employed, whenever necessary, in seizing and holding the goods, without paying the duties. This is the second step in the peaceable remedy.

Sir, whatever pretences may be set up to the contrary, this is the direct application of force, and of military force. It is unlawful, in itself, to replevy goods in the custody of the collectors. But this unlawful act is to be done, and it is to be done by power. Here is a plain interposition, by physical force, to resist the laws of the Union. The legal mode of collecting duties is to detain the goods till such duties are paid or secured. But force comes, and overpowers the collector, and his assistants, and takes a way the goods, leaving the duties unpaid. There cannot be a clearer case of forcible resistance to law. And it is provided, that the goods thus seized shall be held against any attempt to restore them, by the same force which seized them.

Having thus dispossessed the officers of the Government of the goods, without payment of duties, and seized and secured them by the strong arm of the State, only one thing more remained to be done, and that is, to put off all possibility of legal redress, and that, too, is accomplished, or thought to be accomplished.—The ordinance declares that all judicial proceedings, founded on the revenue laws; (including, of course, proceedings in the courts of the United States) shall be null and void. This nullifies the judicial power of the United States. Then comes the test oath act. This requires all State judges and jurors in the State courts to swear that they will execute the ordinance, and all acts of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof. The ordinance declares, that no appeal shall be allowed from the decision of the State courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the replevin act makes it an indictable offence for any clerk to furnish a copy of the record, for the purpose of such appeal.

The two principal provisions on which South Carolina relies, to resist the laws of the United States, and nullify the authority of this Government, are therefore these:

1. A forcible seizure of goods, before duties are paid or secured, by the power of the State civil and military.

2. The taking away, by the most effectual means in her power, of all legal redress in the Courts of the United States; the confining all judicial proceedings to her own State tribunals; and the compelling her judges and jurors of these, her own courts, to take an oath, before hand, that they will decide all cases according to the Ordinance, and the acts passed under that act; that they will decide the cause one way. They do not swear to try it, on its merits, they only swear to decide it, as nullification requires.

The character, sir, of these provisions defies comment. Their object is as plain as their means are extraordinary. They propose direct resistance, by the whole power of the State, to laws of Congress, and cut off, by methods deemed adequate, any redress by legal and judicial authority. They arrest legislation, defy the Executive, and curtail the judicial power of this Government. They authorize and command acts to be done, and done by force, both of numbers and of arms, which if done, and done by force, are clearly acts of rebellion and treason.

Such, sir, are the laws of South Carolina, which, sir, is the peaceable remedy for nullification. Has not nullification reached, sir, even this early, that point of direct and forcible resistance to law, to which I intimated, three days ago, it plainly tended?

Mr. President, what is the reason of these laws like these? What are the op-

provisions experienced, under the union, calling for measures which thus threaten to sever and destroy it? What invasions of public liberty what ruin to private happiness, what long lists of rights, violated, or wrongs unredressed, is to justify to the country, to posterity, and to the world, this assault upon the free constitution of the United States, this great and glorious work of our fathers? At this very moment, sir, the whole land smiles in peace, and rejoices in plenty. A general and a high prosperity pervades the country; and judging by the common standard, by increase of population and wealth; or, judging by the opinions of that portion of her people not embarked in those dangerous and desperate measures, this prosperity overspreads South Carolina herself.

Thus happy at home, our country, at the same time, holds high the character of her independence, her power, her rapid growth, and her future destiny, in the eyes of all foreign States. One danger, only, creates hesitation; one doubt only exists, to darken the otherwise unclouded brightness of that aspect, which she exhibits to the view, and to the admiration of the world. Need I say, that that doubt respects the permanency of our Union; and need I say, that that doubt is now caused, more than by any thing else, by these very proceedings of South Carolina? Sir, all Europe is, at this moment, beholding us, and looking for the issue of this controversy; those who hate free institutions, with malignant hope; those who love them; with deep anxiety and shivering fear.

The cause, then, sir, the cause! Let the world know the cause, which has thus induced one State of the Union to bid defiance to the power of the whole, and openly talk of secession.

Sir, the world will scarcely believe that this whole controversy, and all the desperate measures which its support requires, have no other foundation than a difference of opinion upon a provision of the constitution, between a majority of the people of South Carolina; on one side, and a vast majority of the whole people of the United States on the other. It will not credit the fact, it will not admit the possibility, that in an enlightened age, in a free popular republic, under a Government where the people govern, as they must always govern, under such systems, by majorities, at a time of unprecedented happiness without practical oppression, without art, such as may not only be pretended, but felt and experienced; evils, not slight or temporary, but deep, permanent, and intolerable; a single State should rush into conflict with all the rest, attempt to put down the power of the Union by her own laws, and to support those laws by her military power, and thus break up and destroy the world's last hope.

And well the world may be incredulous.—We who see and hear it, can ourselves hardly believe it. Even after all that had preceded it, this ordinance struck the country with amazement. It was incredible and inconceivable, that South Carolina should thus plunge headlong into resistance to the laws, on a matter of opinion, and on a question in which the preponderance of opinion, both of the present day and of all past time, was so overwhelmingly against her. The ordinance declares that Congress has exceeded its just power, by laying duties on imports, intended for the protection of manufactures. This is the opinion of South Carolina; and on the strength of that opinion she nullifies the laws. Yet has the rest of the country no right to its opinion also? Is one State to sit sole arbitrator? She maintains that those laws are plain, deliberate, and palpable violations of the constitution; that she has a sovereign right to decide this matter; and that, having so decided she is authorized to resist their execution, by her own sovereign power; and she declares that she will resist it, tho' such resistance should shatter the Union into atoms.

Mr. President I do not intend to discuss the propriety of these laws, at large; but I will ask how are they shown to be thus plainly and palpably unconstitutional? Have they no countenance at all in the constitution itself? Are they quite new in the history of the Government? Are they a sudden and violent usurpation on the rights of the States? Sir, what will the civilized world say, what will posterity say when they learn that similar laws have existed from the very foundation of the Government; that for thirty years the power was never questioned; and that no State in the Union has more freely and unequivocally admitted it than South Carolina herself?

To lay and collect duties and imposts, is an express power, granted by the constitution to Congress. It is, also, an exclusive power; for the constitution as expressly prohibits all the States from exercising it themselves. This express and exclusive power is unlimited in the terms of the grant, but is attended with two specific restrictions; first, that all duties and imposts shall be equal in all the States;—second, that no duties shall be laid on exports.—The power, then, being granted, and being attended with these two restrictions, & no more who is to impose a third restriction on the general words of the grant? If the power to lay duties, as known among all other nations, and as known in all our history, and as it was perfectly understood when the constitution was adopted, includes a right of discriminating, while exercising the power, and of laying some duties heavier, and some lighter, for the sake of encouraging our own domestic products, what authority is there for giving to the words used in the constitution a new, narrow, and unusual meaning? All the limitations which the constitution intended, it has expressed; and what it has left unrestricted, is as much a part of its will, as the restraints which it has imposed.

But these laws, it is said, are unconstitutional, on account of the motive. How, sir, can a law be examined on any such ground? How is the motive to be ascertained? One House, or one member, may have one motive; the other House, or another member, another. One may vote to-day, and another to-morrow. Upon any such mode of reasoning as this, one law might be unconstitutional now, and another law, in exactly the same words, perfectly constitutional next year. Besides, articles may not only be taxed, for the purpose of protecting home products, but other articles may be left free, for the same purpose, and with the same motive. A law, therefore, would be unconstitutional from what it omitted, as well as what it contained. Mr. President, it is a settled principle, acknowledged in all legislative halls, recognized before all tribunals, sanctioned by the general sense and understanding of mankind, that there can be no inquiry into the motives of those who pass laws for the purpose of determining on their validity. If the law be within the fair meaning of the words in the grant of the power, its authority must be admitted until it is repealed. This rule, every where acknowledged, every where admitted, is as universal, and so completely without excep-

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, March 30.

We congratulate our readers on the arrival of the Slow and Easy Western Mail, last evening, in due time, which we think is the fourth or fifth regular arrival for near fifteen months.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of 83 days. The list of Laws passed, 318 in number, and about 80 resolutions, will appear in our next.

We have seldom, if ever, says the Annapolis Republican, witnessed such a general feeling of social harmony pervading the whole body, & remaining uninterrupted throughout the entire session, by any personal, and very slight party altercation.

The Executive Council will meet at Annapolis on the 17th April next.

From Europe.—London dates to the 5th of February are received. They contain the speech of the King to Parliament, from which however, nothing new is derived.

Among the recent deaths in England is that of General Carleton, so notorious during our revolutionary war, for his partizan feats and ferocious mode of warfare in the Carolinas.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, amused his leisure, whilst at Washington lately, with writing in the Telegraph. In one of his erratic communications he draws the following picture of Mr. Livingston.

"A gentleman bred a federalist, but who became a malcontent and democratic in '98; intrigued in 1801 to get votes for Burr, which would count in a ballot, while he gave his own vote, which would not count, to Jefferson; took office under Jefferson, who could see just as much or as little of a man's conduct as was possible, and knew as well as any man how to lime a twig for an enemy; proved a defaulter; buried himself in the mud like a tadpole; for some years, and in due season came out a federalist, and a genuine crepeau, now ready for the French market."

The South Carolina Convention adjourned finally on the 15th instant, after having passed the two Ordinances which will be found below. It will be seen, says the Baltimore American, that Nullification has abdicated its sovereignty for the present—that the new Tariff Act, with all the doubtful provisions it contains, and all the pledges which accompanied its passage, is accepted—and the Tariff, as it is, is taken under the protection of South Carolina for nine years—that the repeal law, and all other laws constituting the machinery of nullification excepting only the militia law, are repealed absolutely, and that South Carolina will permit the laws of the Union to go into effect until she takes some new offence. The test oath reported by the Committee of twenty-one was not adopted. The Convention simply empowered the Legislature to exercise a discretion in the matter hereafter, defining at their pleasure the nature and extent of allegiance, devising penalties for the consciousness of the citizens, and contriving tests of conformity and oaths of abjuration to secure the ascendancy of the orthodox political faith as by law and ordinance established. The Enforcing Act, that is, the act to repeal State aggressions, was twice nullified—once practically and discreetly by the abandonment of those hostile designs which made it necessary, and again by a formal proclamation and slaughter by ordinance. The Convention are in the situation of the practical philosopher, who, designing a recurrence to his "original rights," meditated an incursion into his neighbor's orchard, but was met at the gate by a formal notice of spring guns and man traps to catch trespassers. He wisely determined to waive his experiment, and satisfy his hunger with a few apples which the owner threw over the hedge, and went home cursing the "bloody" laws which put a man's legs in danger for such a peccadillo.

AN ORDINANCE To Nullify an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," commonly called the Force Bill.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," approved the 2d day of March, 1833, is unauthorised by the Constitution of the United States, subversive of that Constitution, and destructive of public liberty, and that the same is and shall be deemed null and void within the limits of this State; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at such time as they may deem expedient, to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to prevent the enforcement thereof, and to inflict proper penalties on any person who shall do any act in execution or enforcement of the same within the limits of this State.

We do further Ordain and declare, that the allegiance of the citizens of this State, while they continue such, is due to the said State; and that obedience only, and not allegiance, is due by them to any other power or authority, to whom a control over them has been or may be delegated by the State; and the General Assembly of the said State is hereby empowered, from time to time, when they may deem it proper, to provide for the administration to the citizens and officers of the States, or such of the said officers as they may think fit, of suitable oaths

of affirmations, binding them to the observance of such allegiance, and abjuring all other allegiances; and also, to define what shall amount to a violation of their allegiance, and to provide the proper punishment for such violation.

Done at Columbia, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE, President of the Convention. ISAAC W. HAYNE, Clerk.

ORDINANCE Whereas, the Congress of the United States by an act recently passed has made such a reduction and modification of the duties on foreign imports, as amounts substantially to an ultimate reduction of the duties to the Revenue Standard; and that no higher duties shall be laid than may be necessary to defray the economical expenditures of the Government.

It is therefore Ordained and Declared, That the Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance to Nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities," and all acts passed in pursuance thereof, be henceforth deemed and held to have no force or effect; provided that the act entitled "an act further to alter and amend the militia laws of this State," passed on the 20th day of December, 1832, shall remain in force until it shall be repealed or modified by the Legislature."

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1833.

It has been the fashion for many years to regard the Vice President of the U. S. States as an officer of no earthly use, except to fill occasionally the chair of the Senate; and in the event of a certain contingency to be elevated to the chair of the Executive. Until called to one of these stations, he may remain on his farm, in his office, or in any situation of happy and indolent obscurity, for which his habits may qualify, or to which his disposition may invite, him—

But the fashion in this respect is about to undergo a change—and the Vice President is to be for the next four years, the noun substantive, without which the Executive adjective cannot stand. Mr. Van Buren has been invited to take up his residence in the white house. He has accepted the invitation, and is thus provided with the quarters which he proposes and hopes to occupy for some twelve years at least, if not for life. You may consequently expect that the Van Buren policy is about to be infused into the policy of the administration: while all the measures which Mr. Van Buren wishes, but has not courage openly, to carry into operation, will be accomplished under the responsibility of General Jackson. The new Vice President is beyond compare the most expert manager of his age and climate. What cares he about the management of the Anti-Masons, or of their nomination, whether it be Mr. Webster or Judge McLean. If he can contrive by remaining the guest of the President, to make it appear to the people that he has the countenance of General Jackson, he will rely on that single circumstance to bear him up even under the weight of his own unpopularity, & against all the efforts of Anti-Masons, National Republicans, Nullifiers, and any other political party which may be generated in these prolific times. If he will succeed or not, is another question.

The rumors relative to the changes about to take place, have arisen fresh within a few days and assume a more positive tone. Still, however, I cannot but think that some of them are improbable. It is now said that Mr. Forsyth is to go to the State Department, and Mr. Woodbury to the Treasury, and that Mr. McLane is to be named down to Secretary of War. I have not heard to whom the Navy is to be disposed of. It is further said that Colonel R. M. Johnson is to go to the General Post Office, Mr. Barston to England, and Governor Cass to some other Court. Whether Mr. Livingston is to go to France at present, is not generally understood. Again we have the report that the Superintendent of the Public Buildings, the Congress Librarian and the City Postmaster are to walk the plank, in order to make room for new claimants of the spoils. The friends of Mr. Van Buren may now expect a little of the Treasury pap.

But among the strangest of the rumors is that of the intention of General Jackson to cede the city of Washington and the other cities of the District to take Major Eaton as President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; an office of some 2000 or 3000 dollars per annum. To effect this, it is given out that he will not on any other condition give his sanction to any future Bill for the benefit of this Company, or for carrying on this great national work. On the other hand, it is inferred, doubtless on good ground, that if Major Eaton is appointed; he will render every assistance in his power to promote this public object. It is to be hoped, however, that he will confine his aid to giving his approbation to the Bills which may pass; for if he were to hazard a recommendation of any specific measure, I fear, judging from the fate of all his former recommendations that it would be fatal to all the hopes of the friends of the Canal, and to the completion of the work itself.

FOREIGN NEWS. BALTIMORE, March 28, 1833.

By the arrival of the packet-ship Roscoe at New York from Liverpool, London dates have been received down to the 24th of February.—The most important item of intelligence is the passage, in the House of Lords, of a Bill for the more effectual suppression of disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland. The Bill is now before the Commons, and will no doubt occasion a violent debate. Mr. O'Connell has already expressed himself against it with great bitterness and vehemence; but he seems disposed to act with as much circumspection as vigor; and has addressed a letter to one of his friends in Dublin, begging him to "use his name to conjure the people to be perfectly peaceable;" and give their enemies no advantage by any violation of the laws. It is questionable, however, whether this conjuration, even from Daniel O'Connell, will have any effect in the present exasperated state of feeling in Ireland. If the Bill should become a law, more particularly without some large concessions of reform, a civil war would appear almost inevitable.

In their present course towards Ireland, the Ministry are said to be pretty much under the influence of Mr. Stanley, the young "Irish Secretary," who seems to be actuated by something like personal animosity towards the people of Ireland, and has rendered himself extremely obnoxious to them. He is regarded as one

of the most eloquent and dexterous debaters on the floor of Parliament, and in this way is very useful to the Ministry, though his wilfulness in the Cabinet occasions them constant embarrassment. As an instance of his presumption—or as the London Examiner says, his insolence—he is stated some time ago to have threatened Earl Grey that he would throw up his appointment unless a certain measure with regard to Ireland was adopted. He is the presumptive heir to one of the oldest and wealthiest earldoms in the kingdom—that of Derby.

Worried by the potulance of this arrogant, but highly gifted young man—bothered by O'Connell in the House—exposed to the perpetual interference and schooling of the ultra Whigs, and to the insidious support and encouragement of the Tory Party in all high-handed measures—Earl Grey has a more difficult part to act than perhaps ever before fell to the lot of a British Premier.—Gaz. Mar. 28.

Diary of Gen. Jackson's Habits.—The President of the United States, being about to visit New England, the Richmond Whig recommends to the Editor of the Globe, who, it is supposed, will attend him, in some menial capacity suited to his apocryphal subserviency, to keep a diary of his actions, and offers the following as a specimen.

"General Jackson usually rises in the morning about 8—sits by the fire in his night gown until a quarter past. He is then shaved, pretty much like other men, one side at a time, darning his barber during the whole operation with true Roman energy. At times he opens his mouth, and at others he thrusts his tongue into his cheeks, in order to tighten the skin; and assist the tonsure. Mr. Treasurer Campbell reads the newspapers to him until 9, and he spends the next half hour in venting imprecations upon us. He takes breakfast in his chamber, discourses upon matters and things in general, eats his toast with great appetite, and vows vengeance against the Nullifiers—sends for us at 11—we arrive—find him in a passion worthy of Caesar—receive his abuse with due submission—he makes application of his foot to our body corporate, and we are landed at the foot of the staircase—walks about the town until one—returns home—sees company—dines—drinks a bottle with Amos—smokes a cigar, and takes a siesta—receives company in the evening—makes himself very agreeable, and retires at eleven—Major Smith and I help him off with his pantaloons—he pulls off his coat himself—winds up his watch—goes to bed in one bed—Smith and Amos pig it in the trundle—the Hero converses for a while—falls into sublime contemplations upon war and glory—falls asleep, and snores as musically as Alexander the Great."

[COMMUNICATED.] AN ENIGMA.

A creature in this world did dwell, As sacred History's ample pages tell; It lived, it died, it sighed and sported too; Yet never sinned, or good or evil knew. It never shall be raised from the dead, Nor in the day of Judgment show its head; Yet in it dwelt a sacred soul, that must Suffer in Hell or dwell among the Just. Now readers, when youv'e nothing else to do, Sit down and solve, and then the Riddle show.

PRICES CURRENT, BALTIMORE, March 25.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Wheat \$1 10 a 15, Corn (white) 61 a 62, Corn (yellow) 62 a 63, Rye 65 a 68.

The Members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are particularly requested to attend at the Church in Easton, on Tuesday evening the 2d of April next at seven o'clock, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting, a punctual attendance will be expected. March 30th

NOTICE. W. HUGHELET, Administrator of Woolman 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 not blame him for proceeding according to law, as he has no discretionary powers. Galloway, March 30 2w

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 arrangement with the Plaintiffs on or before the 9th day 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 officers fees that the books are now in the hands of the Deputies who are instructed to collect the same according to law. Those persons who are indebted on executions or for officers fees will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham who is duly authorized by me to receive the same. The Public's Obedient Servant J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. March 30

The subscriber may be found at the office of Thos. 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. Shff. March 30

CARSON'S NEW OFFICE, Easton, near the Easton Hotel.

This day March 30th will be drawn in Baltimore the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 6, for 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. SCHEME

Table with 2 columns: Prize and Amount. 1 prize of 20,000 dollars, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,260, 1 of 4,000, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, 20 of 300, 200 &c. &c.

Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50 Quarters \$1 25. For sale in every variety by the single tick or in packages at D. CARSON'S OFFICE, EASTON, Md.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.



THE thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of Centerville 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 groom. 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 Centerville, where the horse will remain during that week, and on Monday following at Easton, and remain there also a week, and then alternately at Centerville 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 & beauty; his color is 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 one 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 46 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 before 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. Subjoined is the Certificate of the gentleman who trained him, and voluntarily tendered.

Cert. New Jersey, Nov. 30, 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 Certificates 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 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 "Fearnaught," out of the imported mare "Kitty Fisher," Fearnaught by the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam by the imported horse Clockfast, his great grand dam, was the dam of the celebrated horse Bucephalus and Lady Teazel. Whip was got by Saltram, his dam by Herod, his grand dam by Matchem, out of Gimcrack'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 grand dam by True Whip, her great grand dam by Col. Bailer's horse Galant, her great grand dam by the imported horse Regulus, her great grand dam by the imported horse Diomed, 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 Miller's 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 361 For same of Maid of Oaks vol. 2 page 205 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 SEWALL, Proprietor. March 26th, 1833.

N. B. Those who desire to put mares to this horse, are requested to call upon William K. Lambdin, Esq. at Easton.

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. Hamblenton.—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.

HY. HOLLYDAY. March 23. N. B. The plot of the above described lots can be seen at this office from Tuesday 2d April until day of sale. March 30

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. March 30.

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 23 3t

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, March 23d 1833.

THE President & 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 or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next. By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r. Mar 23, 1833 3t

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. March 23

FOR SALE,

A large parcel of LOCUST SHIP TIMBER well seasoned—several thousand weight of Corn Blades—also some NEGRO WOMEN & CHILDREN, consisting of Boys and Girls. Apply at this office. March 23 3t

A TEACHER wanted in a private family, of good recommendation.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, a 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. Easton, March 16 for Jos. W. Reynolds

NOTICE.

The commissioners for Talbot County, will on Tuesday the 19th inst. appoint Constables for Talbot County, on Tuesday the 2nd of April will appoint Overseers of the Roads, and will set Tuesday and Friday in each week for four weeks from Tuesday the 2nd April next to hear appeals. For Order THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK. March 16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of A. Thomas P. Smith, Henry Goldborough, and William Clark deceased, as well as all others in any way due me, are once 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. JOHN STEVENS. March 16th 1833 3w

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, SAML. T. KENNARD, SAML. ROBERTS. Feb. 16

Postponed Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, 2d of April next, 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 Chasin.

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 surety 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. March 16 3t

The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY the 23d of April next. I. J. March 30.

A LIST OF PERSONS

NOT residents of Allegany County, who own Lands in said County, and whose Taxes on said Lands for the year 1832 are still due and unpaid.

Table with 4 columns: Owner's names, Amount Taxes, Cost of advt., Total. Lists names like James Bosely, John J. Bugh's heirs, Charles F. Brodtag, J. Buffington, William Cook, Nicholas Callar, Rich. A. Chagertand, William Page, Thomas Donaldson, Thomas Elliott & Jonathan Meredith, Emanuel Ebbs, Jr., George Fitzhugh, John Guyer, Frederick Grammer, Charles Hono, Caroline & Charles Johnson, Reverly Johnson, Anthony Kennedy, Levi Knotts, George Lynn's heirs, Robert M. Clann, Honor Martin's heirs, Lewis Neth, John P. Pace, Abner Ritchie, John Ritchie, John Rine's heirs, John Ritchie, Hezekiah Riley, Thomas Turner, Andrew A. and Hester Van Bibber, Peter Wyant, George H. Whetter, Francis Deakin, Otho Hughes, John Hughes, James Kinkead and George Bruce, Henry Kuhn, John Kemple, William Meley's heirs, William Magruder, Henry McKinty & N. Cochran's heirs, Henry G. Magnard, William G. Swann, George Hamilton, Samuel G. Jones, Edward Peale, John C. Beatty's heirs, C. F. Brodtag and George Magruder, Thos. Beatty's heirs, James Beatty, C. Keller and F. Forman, Conrad Kriekbaum, Fredrick Landgraf, Thomas G. McCulloh, Andrew Bartruff's heirs, Thomas Kennedy, Mary Murdock, Richard Burgess's heirs, Dr. Charles Beatty, Nicholas Brewer, John Cowton, Andrew & John Elliott, Walter Fernandez & F. Lucas, Jr., Samuel Goodrick, James Johnson, John P. Kennedy, George Mann's heirs, Jacob Taylor.

The Collector of the County Tax for Allegany County, for the year 1832, or Braunan & Forney, Merchants, his Agents in Baltimore, is hereby authorized to demand and receive from the foregoing persons the amount assessed to their names respectively, for their proportion of advertising.

By order of the Commissioners of Allegany county. RICHARD BEALE, CLK. Commissioner's Office, March 8th, 1833.

Commissioner's Office, March 8, 1833. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Books of the Commissioners of Allegany county, from the foregoing persons shall not be paid to James D. Armstrong, Esq. Collector of said county, or to Braunan & Forney, Merchants, his agents in Baltimore, within the space of sixty days after the completion of the publication of this notice, viz: on the first day of July next, the Lands so charged as aforesaid, or each part thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of Allegany county. RICHARD BEALE, CLK. March 23 5w

JOHN M'CONEKIN, 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 MAHOAGANY 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 dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.

Two apprentices of good moral habits from 12 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn above business. March 2

A CARD. A Gentleman residing in Baltimore, intending to reside there wishes to purchase 3 mulatto or negro boys between 10 and 16 years—and not to weigh 80 pounds. For such liberal price as he offers. For particulars apply to the Gazette. March 4.

Miss Charlotte Jackson,
(FROM BALTIMORE.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Easton, and its vicinity that she has taken the stand lately occupied by Miss Mary Brown, on Washington street nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Hotel, where she intends carrying on a
MANUFACTURING AND MILLINERY BUSINESS
in all its varieties.

Having for the last six years been constantly employed in the Mantua Making business in the City of Baltimore and having engaged a young lady from Philadelphia, and one from Baltimore, (expected in a few weeks,) who have served regular apprenticeships to the Millinery business, and are now employed in the most fashionable establishments in those cities; together with her own personal exertions, she flatters herself she will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may have the kindness to patronize her—she has just opened the following with a variety of other fancy articles in her line, viz:

Fancy Gauze & Crap Handkerchiefs, Fancy Thibet shawls, Handsome assortment of Belts; Gloves and Mitts, Rubrics, Lace edgings and insertings, Grecian net and Blood edging, French Flowers and Bonnet ribbons, Fancy Cravats and French Quillings for the neck, Sewing silk, Cord, Needles, Pins Tapes and Bobbins, &c. &c.

To which she invites the attention of the Ladies.
N. B. Miss J. has made arrangements and will receive regularly the latest Fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c.
Easton, Dec. 29.

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, Feb. 23 64

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on the **BLACK AND WHITE SMITH BUSINESS** in all its various branches, and that he has in his employ Mr. Wm. Thompson, who served his time in the City of Baltimore, & who is a first rate horse shaver. Gentlemen who may favor me with any work in my line, I pledge myself, shall have it done in the first rate order, with quick dispatch, on as reasonable terms as it can be done by any workman in the county, and will take any kind of trade that will suit me at the market price. Customers will find my stand on Water Street near Barton's old stand. The Public's Humble and Obedt. Servt.
WM VANDERFORD.
Easton, Jan. 19

150 NEGROES WANTED.
I wish to purchase **NEGROES,** of both sexes, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which I will pay higher prices in cash than any other person on the peninsula. Any communication addressed to me in Easton, will meet with prompt attention.
C. S. KNIGHT.
March 2 if

ADVENTURERS ATTEND!
"GODDESS OF FORTUNE, BEAR THIS GOODLY NEWS FAR AS OUR FAME EXTENDS."
Drawing of the **VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**
For the Benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class No. 7, for 1831. Drawn at Richmond, on FRIDAY, December 21st, 1832.
40 45 65 34 58 7 46 48 61 44
Combination 7 31 58 a prize of **\$10,000;**
Was sold in a Package, of Half Tickets, (No. 661), "by the ever fortunate"
SYLVESTER!
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
400,000 10,000! 5,160!!
NEW YORK LOTTERY.
Class No. 5.—To be drawn on Wednesday, April 3d.
\$10,000 \$10,000, 5,160, 3,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500 40 of 300, &c.
Tickets \$10.—Lowest price \$12.
A package of whole tickets will cost only \$107, Half and Quarter packages in proportion.
In the above mentioned lottery persons will find a great inducement to purchase by the package, as the amount warranted to be drawn is one half of the cost of the tickets and the adventurer has 22 chances for the Capital Prize.
Orders from any part of the U. States will receive the same attention as on personal application. When \$10 and upwards are required, 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.

Garden Seeds
T. H. LAWSON & SON
HAVE received their supply of GARDEN SEEDS, amongst which is an assortment, raised & put up by the United States Farmers in Massachusetts, of choice quality and in high repute.
March 2

JOHN J. HARROD,
PUBLISHER, BOOK-SELLER, AND STATIONER,
No. 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore;
Has constantly on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, AND STATIONARY which he offers whole sale and retail at the lowest market prices 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 Gaius's command to Abraham—complete in one volume.
The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Sourin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter, and Sautelle—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. Moshoin, Cowes, and Glog'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 Credeuses, 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. Clark'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.
Food of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley.
Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Mary Collyer, with woodcuts.
Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge.
150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c.
The Academical 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, & highly interesting views of the Christian Church by the Rev. James R. Williams,
—ON HAND—
Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio, Post, 4th Post, and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.
Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers and other **BLANK BOOKS,** in great variety.
Custom Blanks, in their variety.
Bills of Exchange and Leading, assorted.
Penknives, Razors, red Tape and Taste.
Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine.
English and American Lead Pencils, assorted.
ALSO ON HAND,
A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical Books, in great varieties.
Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted.
Super royal and Medium Printing PAPER, assorted qualities.
Ironmongers & Grocers Wrapping PAPER, Blue and White and White Bonnet BOARDS.
All sizes and varieties of **BLANK BOOKS,** made to pattern.
Baltimore, Feb. 2 12w

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, single, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggy, 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. Servt's.
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. 16. 6w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, that the taxes for the present year are now due; the time allowed for the collection of the same being limited; the subscriber cannot give any indulgence; therefore I hope persons will endeavour to settle the same as speedily as possible, the subscriber or his deputy will be through the districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesday for the collection of the same.
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot County Taxes.
Sept. 22

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House
An extensive assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.
AMONG WHICH ARE
Madelira, } Wines,
Lisbon, }
Sherry & }
Malaga }
4th pr. Cognac Brandy New England Cheese,
Holland Gin, }
Jamaica and Antigua Tobacco,
Spirits }
N. England Rum, } Spanish and American
Apple & Peach Brandy English and American
Old Rye, (very superior) Shot,
(or) and common Battie's Powder,
Whiskey, }
Imperial, Hyson, } Buckwheat & common
Young Hyson & } Flour,
Hyson Skin } Rope & Leading Lines,
1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthen- }
ware, &c. &c.
Lad Sugar, }
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.
SAMUEL MACKEY.
Easton, Dec. 8.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.
Ranaway from the employ of Capt. Benjamin Parrott on or about the 11th of October last a mulatto boy by the name of
AARON FREEMAN,
said boy is 17 years old and stoops as he walks he was bound to the subscriber until he arrives at 21 years of age; and was hired by me to said Parrott, who was running a vessel from Denton to Baltimore, any person taking up said boy and delivering him to me at my residence, shall have the above reward, but no other expenses will be paid.
THOS. HOPKINS,
Spring Mills, near Denton.
Feb. 9

TO PRINTERS.
BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.
THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully informs the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, 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,
Bourgeois, } Long Primer,
Long Primer, } Pica,
Small Pica, } 4 Lines Pica,
Pica, } Six Lines Pica ornamented,
English, } Eight Lines Pica
Great Primer, } Antique,
Double Pica, } Eight Lines Pica
Double English, } Fluted,
Double Great Primer, } Eight Lines Pica
Canon, } Oak Leaf,
Five Lines Pica, } Eight Lines Pica ornamented, &c. &c.
Seven Lines Pica, }
Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes—Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flow-ers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c.
Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Frames, Composing Sticks, Gallies, 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 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.
Feb. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of 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 Chappel district, in Talbot county, (on which Wm. Peckham now resides) and known as part of Collins, 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.
Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
March 16

NOTICE.
By virtue of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County court, the undersigned have been appointed commissioner to lay out and open a Public Road leading from the town of Easton to the Town of Centerville, beginning at a gate standing on the lands of James M. McDaniel & on the Lands of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot county deceased and running through the lands of the said Edward McDaniel, straight to Wye River, all in the said county, and that a Public Landing should be established at the termination thereof on Wye River aforesaid.
Pursuant to said order, the undersigned will meet on the said premises on Wednesday the 10th day of April next for the purpose of executing said commission.—All persons here who may be interested are requested to take notice and attend on said day.
WM. TOWNSEND,
JESSE SCOTT,
BENNETT BRACCO, Commissioners.
Jan. 19

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.
THE subscriber, grateful for 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. Freights intended for the 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 Captain Thomas P. Townsend, who was so valiantly 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 that this confidence is not misplaced.
Easton, March 9 3t S. H. B.

Easton and Baltimore Packet SCHOONER EDGAR.
ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.
THE Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and customers and the public generally, that the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 17th inst., leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above named hour during the season. The Edgar is a new substantial vessel, built of the best materials that our country will afford, copper-fastened and coppered and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passage.
N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar will be thankfully received at all times at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point and all orders strictly attended to by the Public's Obt. Servt.
ROBERT LEONARD.
Feb. 16

TO RENT
for the ensuing year.
THE small framed **DWELLING HOUSE,** situate near the corner of Port street, in Easton,
One other situate on Cabinet street, with a good garden, &c. &c.
Also, a **DWELLING HOUSE** with about three acres of ground situate on Cabinet street the property of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.
The above property will be rented low to good tenants.
For terms apply to
ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.
or to **A. GRAHAM.**
Easton, Nov. 10.

GENERAL Agricultural and Horticultural Establishment,
CONPRISING,
A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert Street 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 and solicit those who feel interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (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 especially with a view to supply dealers on every liberal terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, papered & 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 this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are 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 Gardens in the Union;—and for several other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address
I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, Dec. 1

THE thorough bred young Horse DEY OF ALGIERS.
The best son of Rinaldo, will stand the ensuing season at the subscribers stable, and will be let to mares at 10 dollars the spring's chance, 15 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and 50 cents in each case to the groom.
THE DEY OF ALGIERS
will be 5 years old in May next, is near 15 1-2 hands high, is a dark bay or brown, with a fine silk and glossy coat. In muscular powers, symmetry of form, and lofty carriage, superior to his sire. His dam Crazy Jane by Oscar, grand dam Eglantine by the Dey of Algiers, great grand dam imported with Dey of Algiers. The two last animals were imported by Col. Swann, and were accompanied by well authenticated certificates, proving them to be full bred Arabians of the best class.
E. N. HAMBLETON.
March 16 8w

THE SPLENDID HORSE JULIUS CESAR.
Is a dark chestnut sorrel, near sixteen hands high, 8 years old this spring, was raised by J. Dupont, near Wilmington, Del. was got by Wind Flower the property of Gen. Irvine, his dam by Bela Badger's Hickory. For further particulars see handbills.
JULIUS CESAR will be at Centreville on Saturday the 23d of March, inst., and at Easton on Tuesday the 2d of April next, and will attend the above stands regularly once a fortnight throughout the season.
TERMS.
Five dollars the spring's chance, 8 dollars to ensure a mare with foal, 2 dollars the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the groom.
E. N. HAMBLETON.
March 16 4w

THE THOROUGH BRED RACE HORSE MEDLEY,
THE property of Col. W. R. Johnson and John C. Craig, Esq. (nine years old next spring) will stand at the Central Course, near Baltimore, at \$30 cash—\$50 the season, payable 1st of August next, when it will expire—\$75 to insure, payable as soon as the fact is ascertained, or she is parted with; \$1 each to the groom for each. Excellent and extensive pastures, and mares fed if required at a moderate price; every necessary attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.
JAMES M. SELDEN.
Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1833.

PEDIGREE.
MEDLEY'S sire was Sir Hal, the best son of the imported Sir Harry, by Sir Peter Teazle;—Hal's dam by the imported Saltrum, by Pelipse; his grandam by the imported Medley, by Gimereck; his g. g. dam by Young Aristotle, by imported Aristotle;—Medley's dam was old Reality, by Sir Archy, and his favorite daughter, she was the best four mile racer of her day, and is now I think the best bred; his grand dam Marnaduke Johnson's old Medley mare, (the best racer in her time, and was never beaten), who was more productive to her owner as a brood mare, and produced more runners and more winners, than any other mare in America, was by the imported horse Medley, his g. g. dam by the imported Centinel out of Polly Williams, the greatest racer in her time; she by the imported Janus, and her g. g. dam by the imported horse Spanker.
It will be seen from his pedigree, that he has more Medley blood than any stallion known, which in my opinion is the best blood. The blood and distinguished performances of Sir Hal, his sire; Reality, his dam; of Slender and Bonnets O'Blue; her only produce besides MEDLEY, and his own successful performances in the north and south, one, two, three and four mile heats; the high expectation of his colts, their promise, size, beauty and general appearance being such as to make them sell at the highest prices; his oldest and the only one of that age, 2 years old last spring, (being got before he made a season,) sold for \$1,500;—several year olds of his got have sold at from \$400 to \$800, and many I know could not be bought for \$1000. All these facts must prove him a most desirable stallion, independently of the himself having commanded \$10,000, or rather \$5000 for one half of him, which suit would not now buy my half.
W. R. JOHNSON.
Petersburg, Dec. 8, 1831—Feb. 23 6w

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 down the Bay-side and through Miles River and Goldsboroughs Neck on his return the first week.—He will then proceed through Wye and round by Hillsborough and King's 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 1 Barrel of merchantable Corn the springs 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 Bayside District James McDaniel and Thomas J. Singleton. For the Chapel District, James McDaniel and Son. For the Easton District Samuel H. Benny, and for the Trappe District, James Chaplain or the Subscriber. Season to commence the 26th March and end the 30th of June.
CHARLES M. BROMWELL.
Oxford, March 23 3t

FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to
A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Jan. 5 1833

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 Red Rover blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, 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 23

SHANNONDALE.
This full-blooded horse, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Talbot county, the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday, 26th of March, inst., on which day he will be in Easton.
Terms—\$6 the Spring's chance; \$12 to ensure, and \$3 the single leap.
Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
JAMES BARTLETT.
Talbot co. March 16, 1833.

THE JACK BASHAW,
WILL attend his old stands the present season—for terms see handbills.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
March 23.

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 Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a great variety of Ornamental Type. 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 soon as they can be prepared. Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities. Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Gallies, Chases, Imposing Sticks, 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, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny and Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.
JOHNSON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.
Philadelphia, March, 10

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 Annanias 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 the said day, the following property, viz: one house and lot on the Point road, where Septio Dansbury 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 Goldsborough, Esq.'s House stands, also a Carriage House 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 by
JO. GRAHAM, Constable.
March 9

VOL. 1

PRINTED AND SATURDAY BY ALEXANDER TWO DOLLAR PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ADVANCE. Not exceeding a SATURDAY DOLLAR CENTS for every sheet.

BY AUCTION.
In compliance with the order of Delegates, I request a further adjournment of the meeting of the Board of Managers, to be held on the 25th of December, to regulate the affairs of the Society, and to receive the accounts of the Treasurer, and to receive the accounts of the Managers, and to receive the accounts of the Trustees, and to receive the accounts of the Stewards, and to receive the accounts of the Clergy, and to receive the accounts of the Deacons, and to receive the accounts of the Elders, and to receive the accounts of the Members, and to receive the accounts of the Friends, and to receive the accounts of the Benefactors, and to receive the accounts of the Donors, and to receive the accounts of the Contributors, and to receive the accounts of the Supporters, and to receive the accounts of the Patrons, and to receive the accounts of the Friends, and to receive the accounts of the Benefactors, and to receive the accounts of the Donors, and to receive the accounts of the 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