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VOL. XV.

## EASTON, MD. SATURDAY IVENING, MARCH 3, 1832.

NO. 9

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TERMS

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#### . LIST OF LAWS

Passed at December Session, 1831.

No 1 An act for the benefit of Joseph Wood former heriff of alvert county. 2 An act for the relief of William B. Burke of the city of Baltimore.

3 A supplement to an act, entitled, 'an act for the benefit of Asahel 'lussy and others.' 4 An act to revive and continue in full force an act, entitled, an act to proserve the sidewalks in Uniontown, Frederick county,' passed

December session, 1830, chapter. 2. 5 An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners, and extend the time for making

a road in Baltimore county. 6 An act to provide for the cession of territorial jurisdiction at dooper's or Barren Island, Dorchester county, and at Sha p's Is-land, in Talbot county, for the crection of Light Houses thereon by the Government of the U-

nited States.
7 A supplement to an act, entitled an act for the benefit of M. A. H. ggold and children.
8 An act to erect a new bridge over Great Choptank Riger, at Greensborough, in Caroline

9 An act to extend the time for taking the bond of the Sheriff of Calver county 1 . An act to authorise Dr. William J. M'-

Elhenny, of Harford county to hire out cer-11 An act to authorise John Kinzer, Henry

Herring and Solomon Sailor, trustees, named in a certain deed from John Wampler, or their successors, to build a suitable house on the Lot therein conveyed, for the residence and accommodation of a teacher.
12 An act for the relief of John Norris and

Caleb Pue. of Harford county. 13 A supplement to the act entitled an act

relating to Cromwell's bridge in Baltimore 14 An act for the benefit of Reuben Worthing-

ton of Allegany county 15 An act supplementary to the act, entitled an act for the despatch of business in Baltimore county court.

16 an act extending the time for taking the bond of the Sheriff of Somerset county
7 n additional supplement to the act enti-

tled, an act to incorporate a company for eree-18 An act to make valid and confirm the pro-

for Somerset county. 19 An act to make valid and confirm the creek in said county.

proceedings of Elijah Melson, as a justice of the peace of Worcester county. 20 An act to amend the charter of the City

of Annapolis, and to exempt the property in the said city belonging to the corporation thereof, from the payment of county taxes

67 An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present the session to the act entitled, an act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present the acts of the act entitled, an act to continue in force the acts of the acts 21 A supplement to the act entitled. An act

for electing commissioners for Harford county and prescribing their powers and duties, passed at December session, 1827. 22 An act supplementary to an act to provide

23 An act for the relief of arah Fonston, of time to complete certain records, passed at De-Frederick county,

24 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Fredericktown bavings' Institution, passed December session 1827, chap-

25 An act for the shutting up of a certain part of Forrest street extended, in the city of 26 An act to authorise t e clerk of Dorchester county court to record a deed from "ugh

Neild and James Neild, to William Dorsey. 27 An act to provide for building a bridge over the Patapsco Falls, at or near the Thistle

Factory. 28 An act to incorporate the Carmelite Sisters of Baltimore.

29 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a bank and incorporate a compa-

30 An act to establish the width of that part of Orleans street, lying east of Canal street in the city of Baltimore. 31 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act

for the widening of certain streets near the Washington Monument in the city of altimore and for other purposes therein mentioned. 32 An act to authorise the mayor and city

council of Baltimore, to alter the grade of Calvert street in said city. 33 An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of

Somerset county into election districts. 34 Aff act to authorise the commissioners of Washington county to raise a sum of money for

the purpose therein mentioned. 35 An act to provide for the erection of a building for the accommodation of Somerset

county. 36 An act for the revaluation and reassess.

ment of the real and personal property in Wor-S7 An additional supplement to the acts en-

titled, an act authorising gates to be kept on the public roads in Queen Anne's county, pass-ed at December session 1823, chapter 107.

38 An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over Antietam creek, on the road leading from Williamsport to Boonsborough, in Washington county.

39 An act to lay out and open a road in Montgomery and Frederick counties,

Mitchell, their right, title and interest in a piece of land therein mentioned.

45 An act to incorporate the Washington Hose Company of Baltimore. 46 An act to authorise the clerk of 'larford county court to record the deeds therein men-

47 An act for the benefit of the sheriff of

Washington county.
48 An act for the relief of David Bostetter of Washington county;
49 An act appointing commissioners to fix on a site for building a bridge over Deer creek n Harford county, at Detn's Ford or Willson's

to authorise a levy not exceeding one thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting the same, 50 An act to authorise the commissioners of Baltimore county to appoint collectors in the

Mill, or at some site between said places, and

ases therein mentioned. 51 An act relating to a certain road in Baltinore county therein mentioned.

52 An act to alter and change the place of

nolding the election in the second election disrict of Anne Arundel county. 53 An act for the benefit of James Hendrix-

500, Senr. of Allegany county.
54 An act to incorporate the Frederick and Woodsborough Furnpike Road Company.

55 An act to authorise the levy court of St Mary's county to levy a sum of money to build

a court house and offices for said county. 56 An act to authorise and empower the commissioners of Baltimore county, to levy a sum of money and rebuild a bridge over Her-

city of Baltimore, from her husband Matthew

58 An act relating to the jail of Baltimore 59 An act to incorporate the Baltimore and

Wheeling transportation company.

60 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in Baltimore county, passed a

December session 1825, chapter 219. 61 An act to provide for the payment of iurors in Baltimore county, without the limits of the city, and for the payment of the judges of the orphans court of Baltimore county.

62 An act to open and extend Pleasant street in the city of Baltimore.
63 A further supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from near Ellicott's Lower Mills, toward

greatly exceed the ordinary charges of the government and the means of executing the most essential lines of introduction and act for the despatch of business in Baltimore county court.

65 An act to authorise the Levy court of 65 An act to authorise the Levy court of 100 An act to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

64 A further supplement to the set, confiden ting a bridge over Choptank river, at or near an act for the despatch of business in Baltimore county court.

sum of money to erect a bridge over Bush the United S ates, and to the executives of each

66 A supplement to the act entitled an, act for the benefit of the children of Robert J. Henry, late of Worcester county, deceased.

67 An act to continue in force the acts of

68 A supplement to the act entitled, an act provide for the collection of the public revenue, passed at December session, 1829, chap-

69 A supplement to the act entiled, an act to allow Adam Robb, executor of Upton Beall for the payment of Jurors of Harford counts, allow Adam Robb, executor of Upton Beall passed at December session 1826, chapter 103. late clerk of Montgomery county court, further

cember session, 1828, chapter 2.

70 An act for the benefit of Joseph Fogle, of the state of Kentucky, a lunatic. 71 An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Dodson Hopkins, Theodore Demy Hopk ns and

Hester Maria Hopkins of Talbot county, children of Eliza Hopkins, of said county. 72 A supplement to an act entitled,an set to provide for electing commissioners for Allega-

ny county, and prescribing their powers and duties, passed at December session, 1829, chapter 25. 73 An act to authorise the rebuilding of a

br dge over Conowingo creek, at or near Abiiab Fenn's, in Cecil county.

74 An act supplementary to the act entitled, an act to lay out and open a road from Harne's eld field, in Baltimore county, to Lisbon, in ny under the name of the Frederick County | Anne-Arundel county, passed at December session, 1829. 75 An act for the relief of heirs and repre

sentatives of the late Nicholas Snowden. 76 An act for the benefit of the Lower West Nottingham Presbyterian church.

77 An act to provide more effectually for the prepairing and rebuilding of bridges in Baltimore county, and for other purposes. 78 An act authorising the levy court of Frederick county, at their discretion, to levy a sum

of money to erect a bridge over Linagdore

79 An additional supplement to an act to mend the lottery system. 80 An act to confirm the proceedings of

making the roads therein mentioned, in Baltimore coulty.

81 An act for the relief of the widow, heirs and devisees of Stephen Raphel the Elder. 82 A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the revaluation and reissessment of the real and personal property within this state, so + r as the same relates to Caroline county, passed at December session 1812, chapter 191.

33 An act to authorise Samuel Patterson, collector and administrator of Nathaniel Apple garth, deceased, late sheriff of Dorchestet county, to complete his collections.

84 An act for the benefit of Wm. Houch, of Baltimore county.

85 An act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States road within

91 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act re-lating to certain books and records in the Or-phans court of Baltimore county, passed at De-

wingo creek, at or near Abijah Fenn's in Ce-93 An act for the relief of James Williams,

[TO BE CONCLUBED.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Legislature of Maryland.

Tuesday, Feb. 21. Mr. Nicols, from the select committee, to which was referred so much of the executive communication, as relates to communications from the executive of the several states of Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts, Con-necticut, Delaware and Virginia; delivered the

following reports: The select committee to which was referred so much of the executive communication as ring Run, on the road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air, on what is called the Belle-Air road.

57 An act to divorce Ann H. Drake, of the consideration, and respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That although the Government of the United tates, has not the power of executing a system of internal improvement expressly granted to it by the constitution, yet conceiving that power to be necessary for carrying into execution a general power, which has been granted ought in raising revenue to consider internal improvement among the purposes for which it can lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises.

Resolved. That the tariff of duties on import ought to be so modified, as having regard to the protection of the labor and industry of the country, that the receipts from them and all other sources of public income, should not greatly exceed the ordinary charges of the

Frederick county, at their discretion, to levy a representatives of this state in the congress of consideration and submit the following report: of the states, with a request that the same may memorial referred to in said report, signed on be laid before their respective legislatures. The select committee to which was referred

so much of the executive communication, as relates to certain resolutions of the commonintegrity and stability of our civil institutions, have carefully considered the importance of the same, and respec fully submit the following

The committee believe that it is not only the right but the duty of the legislature in the exercise of their conservative functions, while the would carefully avoid any effort improperly to influence the judicial tribunals of a sister state to express their views and opinions, with freedom on all constitutional questions involving a common interest. The committee hold it an undeniable proposition, that the federal cons itution, the laws of the United States correspondent therewith, and all treaties made by competent powers, are of importance, and auof any state; and that the judiciary of any state is concluded by the same; although at variance with the constitution and laws of any compo-

nent part of the union-Therefore, Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no state can constitutionally enjoin on its executive officers, to disregard or resist any process, or mandate, served by the authority of the United States court, acting in their

legitimate sphere.
Resolved That it is the duy of the President of the U. States to take care hat the constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made under their authority, are faithfully executed.

Resolved. That the senator and representatives of the State of Maryland in congress, be, and they hereby are requested and instructed to use all the means in their lower to preserve inviolate the public faith of the country, and to sustain the rightful authority of the government of the U. States, in all is departments.

Resolved. That his excellenty the governor b and he is hereby requested, to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the golernors of all the certain commissioners, and extend the time for other states, to the end that hey may be submitted to the legislatures of the same for their consideration, and also to thi senators and re-

presentatives of this state in longress. The select committee, to which was referred so much of the Executive communication, as relates to a report adopted and resolutions passed by the Legislature of the tate of Connecticut, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Ma-ryland, That it is expedien at this time, to amend the constitution of the United States, in relation to the term of service of the President and Vice President of the United States, so as to elect the President for aterm of six years, and to render him forever peligible after the expiration of the term of service.

42 An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to authorise the lerk of Freder to authorise the governor and council to appoint an inspector of Lumber for the village of Ark haven in Gecil county, passed at December session 1829, chapter 141.

88 An act to authorise the lerk of Freder to authorise the lerk of the heirs and the county court, to record deed from Moses Eury to Wa. Eury.

89 An act to authorise the lerk of the heirs and that they accerally be state to meet any commissioners or engineers of the Chief States, and that they accerally be state to meet any commissioners or engineers of the Chief States, and that they accerally be state to meet any commissioners or engineers of the States, and that they accerally be state to meet any commissioners or engineers of the States, and that they accerally be state to meet any commissioners or engineers of the Chief States, and that they accerally be state to meet any commissioners or engineers of the States, and that they accerally be state to meet any commissioners or engineers of the Chief States, and that they accerally be state to meet any commissioners or engineers of the Chief States, and that they accerally be state to meet any commissioners or engineers of the Chief States, and that they accerally be an appropriation of morely, in aid of the colonity of the states of the States, and that they accertain the country of the states of the Chief States, and that they accertain the country of the states of the country of 90 A further supplement to an act, entitled within the United States, as may seem to be an act to authorise the governor and Council adequate for that purpose. And also, that his An act to authorise the guardian of the heirs of Isaac Mitchell, to convey to Mary P.

An act to authorise the governor and Council sidequate for that purpose. And also, that his Excellency be requested to forward a like copy for this state, passed at December session 1825 request that the same may be laid before their respective legislatures.

Aft which is repectfully submitted.

The select committee, to which was referred. cember session 1830, chapter 70

92 An act supplementary to an act passed at December session 1831, entitled, an act to the general assembly of the state of Delaware, authorise the re-building of a bridge over Consultative to the public lands of the United States have had the same under consideration, and

submit the following report:

The citizens of Maryland, with great solicitude, have witnessed the strenuous and persected. 93 An act for the rener of James withhals, Jr. of the city of Baltimore.

94 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes, passed on the the twoffth day of January 1805, chapter 51.

95 An act for the relief of Allen Thomas.

96 An act for the relief of Allen Thomas. they do a community of interest in those do-mains, and that claim having not only been asserted, but conceded to them at the formation of the federal compact, they have always regarded the avails of that substantial capital, after the payment of the public debt, as a most appropriate resource for the extending the benefits of education throughout the union, and therefore recommend the adoption of the

following resolutions: Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this legislature will regard as unjust and improper, any attempt to make a partial dispo-sition of the public land of the union, among the states, either by a direct grant to any state, or by nominal sales at reduced prices.

Resolved, as the sense of this general assemoly, that the revenue arising from the public lands, ought to be distributed among the states according to the ratio of representation, in the popular branch of the national legislature, for extending the means of education in common schools, as soon as the liquidation of the public

debt shall warrant such an appropriation.
Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, pe requested to forward a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions, to each of the senators and representatives of this state in the congress f the United States; and that they severally be equested to use their best exertions to procure such an appropriation of the tunds arising from the sales of the public lands, as shall promote the cause of education as is prescribed therein. And also, that his Excellency be requested to forward a like copy to the Executive of each of the states, with a request that the same be laid before their respective legislatures.

All which is respectfully submitted. The select committee to which was referred

behalf of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, from the commencement of hostilities in 1775, to the first day of October 1780, when the new organization of wealth of Massachusetts, in relation to certain the army took place. Your committee is senproceedings of the government of the state of sibly impressed with the very important servi-Georgia, deeply and extensively affecting the ces rendered by the memorialists; and would recommend the adoption of the following reso-

lution. 1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland T at the Legislature of this state concur in the sentiments expressed by the Legislature of Delaware. That not only a debt of gratitude and respect is due to those venerable patriots of the revolution, but that liberal and ample compensation should be made them, and that our Senators in Congress he instructed, and our representatives requested to use their nest efforts for obtaining an object so reasona-

ofe, so landable, and so just. 2 Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to forward thority paramount to the constitution and laws a copy of the above report and resolution, to each of our Senators and representatives in Congress.

The select committee to whom was referred so wuch of the Executive communication, as refers to the resolutions of the General Assemoly of the state of Delaware, relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the folowing reso'utions.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this General Assembly does not concur with the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, and believes that it is expedient at this ime to at end the constitution of the United States, so as to extend the term of office of the President and Vice President to six years, and to render the President, after one term of service, incligible.

Resolved, That this General Assembly does concur with the state of Delaware, that it is inexpedient at this time, to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President, without the intervention of electors, and that the election of President and Vice President, should on the failure of the electors to elect, be submitted to the decision of the House of Representatives of the United States, as is now provided for by the constitu-

Resolved That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions, to the Executives of the several states, with a request that they be laid before heir respective Legislatures.

The select committee to which was referred so much of the Executive communication as relates to a resolution of the General Assemoly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report.

Whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, in reply to a proposition of this state, in rela-tion to the opening a safe and direct navigathe second and third election districts in Dorchester county.

41 A supplement to the act entitled, an act to enable purchasers to obtain possession of lands and premises sold by sheriffs, coroners and clisors, at public auction, passed December 387 A further supplement to the act incorporate the Baltimore and Pittston Coal Company.

Hesolved. That the general government does possess the power to appropriate money in aid of the colonization of the free negroes and much attoes residing within the finited States, and lattoes residing within the opinion of the sounds which run parallel with the sea coast, by the construction of such Catimore county from the year 1799 inclusive, and to keep up such index henceforth.

87 A further supplement to the act, entithe limits of the state of Maryland.

86 An act to authorise the making a general attoes residing within the finited States, and lattoes residing within the species of the sea coast, by the construction of the colonization of the sea coast, by the construction of the sea coast, by the construction of the sea coast, by the construct

pense of opening the navigation proposed to be submitted to the General Assembly for its con-

sideration herepiter-therefore;
Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Executive of this state, be, and he is hereby authorised and required to appoint commissioner to meet any commissioners or engineers, who may be appointed by the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the state of Dela-ware, to co-operate in the proposed surveys and estimates, and to submit the same to the General Assembly of this state, for consideration th resiter.

Resolved, That his excellency, the Governor, be requested to communicate a copy of this re-port and resolutions to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and also to the Governor of the state of Delaware.

The select committee to which was referred so much of the Executive communication as relates to a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, have had the same under consideration, and concurring in the proposition therein contained, submit the

following resolutions
Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the senators of this state, in the congress of the United States, be instructed, and the representatives requested, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law for the more perfect organization of the militia of the several states

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the senators and representatives of this state, in congress: and also to the governor's of other states, with a request that the me may be laid before their respective legislatures, for their consideration.

Which were severally read. The report and resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on inter-nal improvement, on the 15th inst. relative to

removing certain obstructions in the head waters of Chester river, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to. The clerk of the Senate returned the bill entitled, An act to provide for the appoint-ment of wood-corders in the town of Princess

Anne. in Somerset county, endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed. Also, the bill entitled An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, endorsed

will not pass,' And delivered a bill, originated in and pes-sed by the senate, entitled, An additional sup-plement to the act entitled, an act for creeting a bridge over Choptank river, at or near Dover

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Dudley, Bruff and Stevens of the bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

Mr. Teackie moved to lay the bill on the table, and make it the order of the day for Wednesday week next, the 29th instant. Determined in the negative.

ng out in the first section, third line, the word 'January,' and insert in lieu thereof, the word 'November.' Mr. l'eackle then moved that the bill be re-

Mr. Nicols moved to amend said bill by strik-

Resolved in the affirmative. THURSDAY, Feb. 23. Mr. Hood presented the petition of the Me-thodist Episcopal thurch of the Severn circuit praying for an act to authorise them to dispose of their parsonage property, Which was read.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from Philip E. Thomas, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, transmitting the report of the estimates and surveys of the contemplated Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington, and asking the favorable consideration of the legislature to that subject; which was read. And; on motion by Mr. Willson, of Montgom-

Referred to the committee on internal improvements, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Moores submited the following order. Ordered, That the introduction of new bills and resolutions into this house, after Saturday the 25th inst, be prohibited, unless upon petitions presented after that day or reported by committees previously appointed. And be it further ordered, that when this house adjourns it shall stand adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock A. M. for the residue of the session, and no motion for an adjournment shall be received before 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Hunt moved to amend said order, by siriking out in the second line thereof, the words 'Saturday the 25th inst.' and insert in lieu thereof, the words, 'Wednesday next.'

Resolved in the affirmative. Mr. Nicols, from the select committee, deliv-

red the following report: The committee, to which was referred so much of the executive communication as refers to certain resolutions of the general assembly of the state of Delaware, in relation to the reelection of Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this legislature ac ord with the views of the legislature of D laware, in believing that the best interests of the country do not require the re-election of Andrew Jackson, after his present term of office shall expire.

And whereas, the state of Delaware, through their legislature, have expressed their views as to the person who shall next fill the presidential chair.-We consider it our privilege and duty, to declare what we conceive to be the

will and wish of our state. - Therefore, Resolved. That the course of that patriot and statesman, Henry Clay, has our gratitude; and we believe that the best interests of the nation would be greatly promoted by his election to the Presidency of the United States, after the present term of office of Andrew Jackson shall have expired.—And we therefore recommend said Henry Clay, as a suitable person for Pres-

ident of the United States.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor, be requested to transmit copies of these reso-lutions to the governors of the different states, to be laid before their respective legislatures. Which was read.

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Monday, Feb. 20. The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Miltiary Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of certain officers and soldiers, whose property was destroyed by fire at Fort Delaware. The resolution directing the President of the United States to procure the execution of a pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the Rotunda of the Capital was agreed to; Yeas 114, Nays 50. At an early hour the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, et al. A prolonged discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Carson, Tracy, Crane, Muhlenberg, Hoffman,

TUESDAY, Feb. 21. The Senate, yesterday, spent about one hour in the consideration of Execu-

tive business; after which, Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Ewing resumed, and concluded his remarks in its support. Mr. Miller has the floor for this

Pearce, McDuffie, Sutherland, E. Ever-

ett, Kerr and Cambreleng, participated.

At four o'clock the Committee rose, re-

ported progress, and asked leave to sit

again, which was granted, and the House

adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Thompson of Georgia, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorize and require the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to audit and settle the claims of citizens of the State of Georgia, against the Creek tribe of Indians, for depredations committed between the years 1826 and 1830. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War, to release the title of the United States to the site of Fort Gosport in the State of New York. A joint resolution was adopted for an adjournment of the two Houses, from the 21st to the 23d inst. Several private bills were passed. The bill in addition to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors to the U. States was taken up, and after a short debate, postponed until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chambers submitted a resolution, amending the rules of the Senate, by providing that the special order shall not be called up till two o'clock, instead of one. The Appropriation bills, received from the House, on Monday, were passed. Some private bills were matured. At one o'clock, Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Miller spoke two hours in opposition to it, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Irvin, from the Committee on public lands, reported a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House that it would manifestly appertain to proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett, (as modified by the mover,) calling on the President for part of the Treaty concluded with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the year 1830. &c. Mr. Everett again modified his resolution, directing the Committee on the Public Lands, to elicit the information, which seemed to be the object of the original enquiry. The resolution, thus modified, was agreed to, yeas 92, navs 77. At an early hour the House adjourned over to Thursday.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill repealing the laws establishing brevet rank in the Army; also a bill to increase the number of Assistant his performances and reputation in Con- of real patriotism or cheating illusion; fort, 64 miles above its mouth. The Surgeons in the Navy. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up after the morning business, and Mr. Miller concluded his speech in opposition to it.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the transactions of the Bank of the United States, with power to send for persons and papers. It was postponed until Monday. A bill defining the quali-fication of voters in the territory of Arkansas, was passed. The House spent some time in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, upon the bill making appropriations for the army for the year 1852, and the general appropriation bill for 1832. Various amendments were adopted, when the Committee rose, reported the bills, and the House adjourn-

SATURDAY, Feb 25. In the Senate on yesterday the Vice President communicated a letter from the Governor of Virginia, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that Commonwealth, on the subject of the removal of the remains of George Washington from Mount Vernon. Some private bills were acted on, and at one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, after which they adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Watmough, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to re-organize the United States corps of Marines. Various local bills were reported from the Standing Committees. At an early hour the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decator. An animeted discussion ensued, in which Mesers Carson, Wicklitte, Drayton, Doddridge, Mc. Duffie,

and the House adjourned

MONDAY, Feb. 27. the instructions to the agent who ne- lesson. The death or necessary retiregociated the treaty with the Sublime ment of General Jackson is undeniably Porte. The resolutions submitted by anticipated by all parties. The strife ments proposing to extend the inquiry .-A discussion of an acrimonious and personal character occured, between Messrs. the instance of Mr. Branch and together with the original resolutions, were aing letters patent for useful discoveries to certain aliens, were passed. The and Gallo-mania. House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill for the relief of Susan Decature, et. al .-The amendment proposed by Mr. Pearce in favor of the nieces of Commodore Decatur, was further discussed by Messrs. E. Everett, Watmough, Rencher, Mc-Duffie, Anderson and Pearce. The amendment was rejected. A motion was then made to strike out the enacting a man upon whose political character the clause of the blit; before the question was taken, the Committee, at the instance of Mr. Davis, of Massachuetts, rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

The office of Vice President is treated in the newspapers, says the National sinecure, to be given in rotation to the tice and sway in the general governseveral states, or rather the greater mem- mentbers, of our Union. This representation is wholly erroneous, and may be highly prejudicial.

Most important functions, actual and contingent, belong to the office. To preside over such a body as the Senate; to have the same passions, and are actuaduties and deliberations, when it happens to be equally divided; to succeed to the circumstances. Where there is altered to that post; to occupy the second station in the general government—all these attributes imply substantive and high scription by those who feel it." attributes imply substantive and high qualifications.

There is nothing in the text or spirit of be considered as national in every point pursuit; in others, manufactures and agri-of view—a truly national choice of a man of national repute and capacity for

If it could be deemed a station of mere some public man alone, who had been signally useful to the country; who had discharged some elevated trust with peculiar credit and efficiency, or performed some special service to the common career of nearly all the statesmen on whom it has been bestowed-for example, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Clinton -we shall find that practice has been conformable to this theory, to which the merits claimed for Burr and Tompkins or thought of Mr Calhoun's present doctrines, proceedings or designs, no one emy." will deny that when he was elevated to gress and the department of war.

With regard to the direct importance and positive scope of this office-the lustful ambition The heroes of Corneprobability of even a frequent equality lius Nepos and Plutarch were no betof votes in the Senate, and the reference of the minds and efforts of the members respect and homage, than the vilest demof the Chair when it is properly filled, agogues and wurpers whom the comic the genius of our republican system, we should never lose sight of that capacity of their principle and labors. of the Senate.

Our Presidents have been even remarkable instances of longevity. Every good heart will rejoice in that circumstance, and wish this dispensation of Providence to be extended to their successors. But His ways and purposes are inscrutable. We must reason and well to come and viw the premises early. act according to average results. The choice for the office of President has

deemed precarious. The succession of the Cincinnati we have advices to the 17th Vice President is then, not an improbable inst. inclusive, which show that the waters contingency; and this shadows out in the were still on the rise there, and that the Adams submitted a resolution callserts for the highest post. What is now ing on the President for a copy of passing has all relevancy and force as a Mr. Branch on the 28d inst. calling on for the office of Vice President is virtual. It is undoubtedly 64 feet above low water city, as elsewhere, the day was observed the Secretary of the Navy for informa- ly for that of President. So much stress mark. Yesterday it rose at the rate of an with peculiar demonstrations of reverence tion respecting the live oak on the pub- upon the issue has never before been inch an hour. From six o'clock last and respect. lic lands in Florida, &c. were taken up. laid, except so far as it was deemed ma- evening to six this morning we should . One hundred guns at sunrise announc-Mr. White, of Florida, offered amend- terial to make Vice Presidents as repre- think at the rate of an inch and a half an ed its hundredth return, since the event sentatives and heads of parties by whom hour. The Amulet from above reports which rendered the day dear to every A. they were to be directly raised to the we may expect from twelve to sixteen merican heart. During the day, the banks, pinnacle. It so happened in the instan- inches more. It was falling above the the shops, and other places of business, Branch and White. The amendments ces of Adams and Jefferson. The efforts Great Kenawha, and was at a stand be- were closed, and all the ordinary avocawere finally modified by the mover at which are now revived in behalf of Mr. low. It rose several inches while the tions suspended. At eleven o'clock, di-Van Buren have that complexion in a boat was at Maysville. We should hope vine service was performed, pursuant to degree, but they are much more person- the above may not be correct, for the the order of the two Houses of Congress. greed to by the House. The bill grant- al and selfish than those of the times of scene already presented is distressing, The Rev. Mr. Durbin, Chaplain of Federalism & Democracy, Anglo-mania but we understand a foot is the least es- the Senate, delivered an appropriate-

We have hastily thrown out the foregoing remarks, because the topic gene:ally is of real magnitude and interest. Our object is to remind the people of the true philosophy of an election of Vice President. We do not electioneer for this candidate or that, -this State or the other. We do not hesitate, however, to add that we deprecate the choice of Senate has passed such a judgment, upon such grounds, as we find in the rejection of Mr. Van Buren; and that if the annexed passages of Senator Marcy's speeches in the debate, are a just exposition of the politics of New York, we tremble at the bare possibility of her giving us a President in the guise of a Vice Gazette, as if it were a mere honorary President, to carry them again into prac-

"After all, it is quite evident from what we have heard, in relation to the conduct of parties in Maryland and elsewhere that New York does not differ from other States. Political men in all of them determine whatever subject-matter of its ted by like moties, and only differ in conduct by reason of some difference in their post of Chief Magistrate, in case of the nation of success and defeat, there will death or disablement of the person elect- be removals—called restoration or retali-

"I know, Sir, that it is the habit of some gentlemen to speak with censure the Constitution—nothing in the positive or reproach of the politics of New York. or potential faculties of the office—which the necessary consequences, triumphs and warrants the idea of geographical or ar-bitary restriction in making the choice of a Vice President: on the contrary, every thing teaches and requires that it should be contrary to the contrary of it, commerce is the object of general zens. We have men of enterprise and talents, who aspire to public distinction. It is natural to expect from these circum-If it could be deemed a station of mere dignity, it has so much of this property to, that her politics should excite more interest at home, and attract more attention abroad, than those of many other States in the confederacy.

"It may be, sir, that the politicians of intention of enjoying it. If they are de- we presume a poor market. Excellent -if they are successful, they claim, as a rails, leaving the farms stript of every matter of right, the advantages of success. vestige of cultivation. The lower Mill

the station, he came within the same by administration confounds all distinctions River had backed up as far as Frankpublic virtue or hypocritical selfishness; Cumberland and the Tennessee were honorable and generous or grovelling and both very high. speak a language strong enough to con- and tragic witers of antiquity have vince any reflecting enquirer. In fact pourtrayed and stigmatised! The thirthe Vice President should be versed in ty tyrants of Athens were as good as her all the great questions of public economy most famous pariots and sages; Cicero, constitutional law, or foreign policy, as a public man was no better than Catwhich the Senate may have to discuss or aline or Antory; we ought to regard decide; to say nothing of parliamentary Washington an Arnold or Burr, as havrules and forms, and imposing official ing been actuated by the same passions, demeanor. He should be a politician and prompted to the same ends, and as and a man of such intellectual powers having obtained different stakes and repuand attainments, and such experience and tations only by the influence of fate, acantecedent agency and credit, as to in- cident, uncontrolable circumstance!spire confidence and deference in the Public good is too, but a chimera or transaction of business. We might cite pretence, in Senator Marcy's oracles; the cases of the vote on the Bank of the the power and emoluments of govern-United States by Clinton, and that on the ment a mere pray to be pursued with the Van Buren question, by Calhoun, as ex- tactics of a gape of craft and chance; amples and proofs of what we have sug- the common wal means personal adgested, without touching the point wheth- vantage, office booty, -success in elecer either was right or wrong. When the tions, the opportunity of dividing plunder Senate is resolved into a Court of Imamong a set orapacious adventurers. peachment, then the Speaker acquires a If this be republicanism, it is what Monnew and manifold consequence, upon tesquieu never deamed of when he wrote which we need not dwell; and, accord-ing to the design of our Constitution and our Independence and the framers of our

NOTICE.

Dec. 10

JOBEPH K. NEALE.

pated. On motion of Mr. Watmough, age at least. In the period of eight years flow of the Ohio river, continue to par- ville 18 inches from Saturday morning the committee rose, reported progress, or two terms, added to that, life must be take of a distressing character. From at 4, till Sanday morning at 4 o'clock. In the House of Representatives Mr. proper one, all the qualifications and de- damage to property must be very great: of Washington, always marked with be-

Thursday morning, Feb. 16. The river "still continues on the rise." our country with unusual pomp. In this timate. This morning it continues to and eloquent sermon, and the other relirise at the rate of an inch per hour.

number of others yesterday afternoon, Chaplain of the House. Besides the and rowed to the lower part of the city. Vice President, the Speaker, and the The scene presented cannot easily be Members of the two houses of Congress. described. It was painful to witness de- as large a number of citizens attended struction on so vast a scale. Some houses the service as the Hall would admit. upset-others in imminent danger. The The Volunteer Military Companies of paper mills appeared to be in the middle Walter Jones. of the river, if river it can be called. Skiffs In the afternoon a numerous company were passing in every direction. We re- of citizens, public and private, partook turned via Front street. The fine houses of a splendid Dinner at Barnar l's Hotel flooded, the lower part of the street quite. The Day was closed by two Public deserted, and the second stories occupied of those nearer Main—boat loads of fur-niture from Water-street, formed a me-which were numer saly attended. At anchely tout ensemble.

Two of the workmen at Tift's foundery were drowned last night. They run down the cellar at the time the embankment gave way to save perhaps some effects-the water rushed in with such fury as to-render escape impossible. There is a report of two or three children being secured from a floating log cabin, but we cannot trace it to any authentic

Friday morning, Feb. 17. the river having reached nearly to Lower Market street. Our "composing" room is about a square from the publishing office. When we issued the first circular, no one presumed it would reach much further than Columbia-but all teer, were admirably adapted to the occalculations have failed "it is still on the casion. But still more inspiring were rise, it is still on the rise" is all that is the strains of eloquence, which in regard said or known. The boatmen are crying to most of them, accompanied their an-beneath our windows, "twelve and a half nouncement. The following gentlemen cents to the mouth of Main street" Ev- addressed the company, all briefly with ery kind of craft is put in requisition, tubs, one exception; but all eloquently, viz: boxes, canoes, flats, dug-outs, skiffs, Mr. Webster, Gen. Mercer, Gen. Jones, yawls, &c. &c. The scene is as lively as Governor Barbour of Va. (a guest,) Mr. the regatta of Venice, though we may Huntington of Connecticut not boast of a Brave or Antonie. We of Virginia, Mr. Holmes of Maine, Mr. ought to except a baker, who manages Storer of Ohio, Mr. Sprague of Maine, his trough with wonderful dexterity.

This view of political competition and River in Kentucky. The Kentucky

We should think the water at this little to add to the above. From the "look out" at the Commercial Hetel, corner of Broadway and Front, we had an excellent prospect of "Cincinnati as it is." The waste of waters! The suburbs East and West, with the lower part of the city, as far as Lower Market, the cellars of which are filled with water, were navigable in every direction. Newport opposite this city, was pretty well afloat—the water reaching nearly to the windows in the second story of the some dry land, being yet discernable.

The bridges at Dayton and Miamies\_ burgh are seriously injured. The embankments at the former placed answered well-no inundation. There are reprobably without foundation. 'The only lives lost, besides those already mentioned, are two negroes in the Eastern sub-

20th inst. as follows:-

press last evening, it had fallen altogeth- a subject for reflection!

White, of Louisiana, Pearce, Howard, been made, and will usually be made, of Louisiana, Pearce, Howard, been made, and will usually be made, of Everett, Burges, and Wilde, participersons who have reached an autumnal from the West in reference to the over- S. B. Versailles that the river fell at Mays-

PFrom the Nat. Intelligencer of the 24th y Centennial Birth Day .- The natal day on Wednesday last celebrated throughout

gious services were performed in an im-We took a boat in company with a pressive manner, by the Rev. Mr. Post.

water reached the roots of the more hum. the City paraded, and being joined by the ble, and the windows of the second sto- elegant Company of Philadelphia Volunries of good frame houses. Flat boats teers, on their return from their visit to loaded with women and children, furniture Mount Vernon, the whole repaired to and live stock. Race, Vine, Elm and Capitol Square, where they were review-Walnut, busy with the moveables. The ed by the Major General of the District,

Balls-one at Carusi's spacious Saloon-Carusi's all the Representatives of foreign Governments at present in the City, attended; and of our own public men, who were present, we observed the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State, many members of Congress, and a number of dis-

tinguished Officers of the Army & Navy. In reference to the celebration, the National Intelligencer says, the Dinner at Barnard's Hotel, was by far the most interesting part. At this dinner Daniel The work of desolation still continues Webster, of Massachusetts, was selected to preside, and Chas. Fenton Mercer of Virginia, Walter Jones of the District of Columbia, and Joseph Vance of Ohio, acted as Vice Presidents.]

"The Toasts, regular as well as volun-Mr. Pendleton of New York, Mr. Rob-We cannot enumerate half of the sad bins of Rhode Island, Mr. Cox of this New York are not so fastidious as some calamities rumour is bringing in. The District, Mr. Crane of Ohio, and one or cause, worthy of being thus illustrated. gentlemen are as to disclosing the principles on which they act. They boldly lated waters, carries with it the wreck of above was in the case of the President preach what they practise. When they its desolation. A church passed the city of the Day, who prefaced the first toast are contending for victory, they avow their with its steeple, bound for New Orleans, (in honor of the Day) by an Address of feated, they expect to retire from office: frame houses float along with hay stacks, excelled even himself. The address was heard with the most profound and enalso correspond. Whatever may be said They see nothing wrong in the rule, that Creek Bridge started yesterday morning. ed, as indeed were all the Addresses deto the victor belongs the spoils of the en- Hamilton & Colerain bridges have also livered on the occasion. These addresfloated off, and the bridge over White ses were reported, and we shall have the pleasure, we hope, to lay them all before our readers."

Honors at the Tomb .- On the 22d, the Philadelphia Washington Greys, then at Washington, paid a visit to the Tomb. of the Father of his Country. They were hospitably received and entertained by the proprietor of Mount Vernon, and spent some hours in viewing the tomb, house, grounds, &c. After appropriate honors being paid at the hallowed grave, the troops re-embarked, and returned to Washington .- alexandria Gazette.

Compositor Abducted .- Some years before the French Revolution, a compositor at a printing house left his work shop. He was seized by four men, who promised they would do him no injury if he made no resistance; they tied a band-U. S. Arsenal, Covington does better- age over his eyes, and pushed him into a ceach. The poor man did not dare to utter a word during the time he was on the road. When they untied the bandage he found himself in a large room, in which were cases filled with characters and ports of a dreadful flood at New Orleans presses. They ordered him to print some pamphlets and many of those obscene books, which have multiplied so greatly within these fifteen years, with such frightful audacity. He was obliged to obey, and was kept fifteen days at work, for which they liberally paid him The latest accounts of the state of the and then having again tied a bandago waters of the Chio at Cincinnati, are over his eyes, they placed him in a coach, given in the Cincinnati Gazette of the and carried him back to the spot from whence they first took him. He never The river continued to rise until Satur- disclosed his adventure to any one, havday morning the 18th, at which time it ing been bound to secrecy, which he was 63 feet above low water mark. It promised to perform. When the Basremained stationary till about noon, when tile was taken he was among the assailit commenced falling very slowly. From ants, and there recognised the secret Saturday noon till Sunday, 19th, it fell printing press, to which he had been si inches, and when our paper went to conducted with so much mystery. What

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, March 3. We learn from Annapolis that the Legislature, in anticipation of the change of the ratio of representation in this state, think it advisable to adopt some mode of electing the President and Vice Presi- of, probably, the largest collection of and the fractions of unrepresented popdent of the United States, before its ad- persons ever assembled upon the Wash- ulation which will remain on the final a- are daily passing from Washington to journment, otherwise a summer session will be indispensable.

ern Shore to be the other.—The district which must ensue between liberalism Louisiana, system the county election system, the general ticket system, all have their advocates, but it is impossible to form the most distant idea which plan will be a-

The Bill relative to the black populature will adjourn on Thursday next.

Mr. Clay's speech in defence of the American System against the British colonial System, has been published in pamphlet form-it occupies, including to us a cause of deep regret and we should the appendix, 43 octavo pages.

Scarlet Fever .- The scarlet fever, says the Delaware Gazette, is raging to a great extent, in this section of our State. Numerous deaths occur almost daily, the principal part of which, are children. In and not of compliment when we say some cases two or three have been lying your retirement from office, is a serious dead in the same house, at one time.

on Thursday last, the bill relative to the advocate has ever had cause to complain removal of the free coloured population of injury sustained by prejudice towards of that State was passed by a vote of 79 him or partiality to his adversary, in the

to those Free Negroes who remain in In your retirement you carry with you the State contrary to the law of 1866 our high respect—we offer you our best (a numerous class.) It makes an appro- wishes for the restoration of your health, priation of \$35,000 for 1832—and of and we trust, that in the tranquil scenes there is little doubt will be effected by the Free Negroes willing to go, of the class be unclouded and serene. above mentioned who are compelled to go, and of such as may be emancipated the owners not providing the means-to some place beyond the limits of the U States, left to the discretion of the Central Board. This board is to consist of the Governor, Treasurer, and Auditor, ex-officio, who are clothed with the power of appointing agencies at Norfolk, Petersburg or other places!

Messrs. Bines and Wilson, editors of the Baltimore Republican, have retired from the management of that journal, which is hereafter to be conducted by Mr. S. Harker, editor of the Delaware Gazette and American Watehman.

From the Elkton Press of Feb. 25. WRECK .- A man . calling himself Thomas Benson, came into our office on Thursday last, and made the following statement, viz: That the schooner Flash of which vessel he was master, from Vienna bound to Philadelphia, was cast a- have made a grateful impression on my way on the Saturday night previous, between Wirten Point & Howell's Point by heart, and will pass with me into the running foul of a large log of wood which split her completely open. Benson, and the most pleasant of my reminiscences. another man, who were the only persons tlemen you represent, my profound accaped in the boat, in which they arrived knowledgements for the testimonials of here on Wednesday evening.

We last week gave an account of a duel said to have been fought at Port Tobacco, in this state, recently, between Lieut. Matthews and Dr. Jewson. We now learn that no such duel was fought -that the whole story is a fabrication. The fabricator of this story should be ex- Secretary and forwarded to the editor of posed. It first appeared in the Globe. Torch Light, Feb. 23.

Medical College of Baltimore .-- There has been an animated debate in the Senate upon the applications of the new Medical College for a charter, which result-

ance by the rail road or canal.

ington Course.

We have read within a few days several A bill is now before the Legislature recent letters from Paris. They have Maine, offered by Mr. Hunt to elect the President all been addressed to commercial gentle- N. Hampshire 6 and Vice President by the people-Mr. men, and on affairs of commerce, but Massachusetts 13 the writers, nevertheless, concurred in Rhode Island, 2 Brawner offered as a substitute a propo- opinion that the government of Louis Connecticut, sition to elect a college comprising one Phillippe could not much longer contin- Vermont. member from each county, one from ue. All France is dissatisfied, and the New York, spirit that now finds a vent in murmurings New Jersey the city of Baltimore, and one from the and angry discussions in the Chamber Pennsylvania, 26 city of Annapolis, to be elected at the of Deputies, will before long take bold- Delaware, October election - such primary college er ground and precipitate another revolu- Maryland, to meet on the first Monday in November tion. We shall rejoice at such an event Virginia, on one account, and lament it on another. N. Carolina 13 at the city of Annapolis to elect such We shall rejoice because it is apparent that S. Carolina, number of Electors as Maryland may be the French nation have been deceived Georgia entitled to. Various other modes are and betrayed by those they elevated to Kentucky. spoken of—one of them is to lay the state power through the revolution of July:— Tennessee, we shall lament it because another change Ohio, off into three districts, the Eastern Shore in France will hasten a general war in- Indiana, to be one, Baltimore city and county to Europe, and thus millions of human be- Mississippi, be one and the remainder of the West- ings will be sacrificed in the struggles Illinois, and despotism .- Philad. Inquirer.

Tribute of respect .- A meeting of the members of the Centreville bar was held on the afternoon of the 10th inst. to express to the Honorable L. Purnell, the regret felt on his retirement from the of fice of associate Judge of the second jution of this state has again been sent to dicial district. Kensey Harrison, Esq. the Committee who first reported it, for was called to the chair and Thus. Wright To the Honorable Lemuel Purnell.

Sir,-Your resignation of the office of associate Judge of this judicial district is be unmindful of the obligations we owe you, for the upright and faithful discharge of your duties and your personal kindness towards us, if we omitted to offer you at parting the testimony of our respect.

We speak in the language of our hearts loss to ourselves, and the district at large. The scales of justice in your hands have In the Virginia House of Delegates, been even and steady, neither suitor nor to 41. Its leading features, according to discharge of your high duties, to the dig-the Richmond Whig, are as follows:— nity of a Judge, you have always added The bill excludes coercion, except as the delicacy and courtesy of a gentleman. out for 1833, for the deportation of lot retired life, the rest of your days may

> By Order, K. HARRISON, Chairman. THO. WRIGHT 3d. Sec'ry. Feb. 10th, 1832.

And upon motion, Messrs. Thomas Wright, Junr. Thomas C. Browne, D. C. appointed to present the same-The fol- ed, for at least our own roads. lowing was received by the chairman.

Kensey Harrison, Esq. Sir, I am truly grateful for the kind feelings and sentiments which you and the gentlemen you represent, have been pleased to express towards me, on retir-

ing from public life. During a long course of judicial life, I feel a proud consciousness of having endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully and honestly, and it is highly gratifying to me district of the State designated as the to know, that my official conduct meets with the approbation of so respectable and enlightened a portion of my fellow citizens, as the members of the Centreshades of retirement and mingle with

their esteem and good wishes, and that you and they may enjoy uninterrupted of your Obd't Serv't

LEMUEL PURNELL. Feb. 10th, 1832.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman attested by the the Centreville Times for publication. with the request that the other editors in the district will copy the same.

KENSEY HARRISON, Ch'mn.

Test\_Tuo. WRIGHT, Sec'ry.

dical College for a charter, which resulted in the rejection of the bill.

Annapolis Repub.

From the Seat of War.—The Journal of Commerce of this morning states that it was reported last evening on good authority, that a letter had been received by a gentleman in this city from Mr. Bergen requesting him to repair to Washington ther vessels have passed through since the breaking up of the ice. Another line of steamboats between Philadelphia and Woore had the latter challenged him. Or work and the latter had been received by and the trees of modern growth interspersed with for there of Maryland. An orchard of apple heres of county, Maryland. An orchard of apple heres of which are scattering some the leavest the difference of the sun's county that the difference of the sun's altitude between Syene and Alexandria it was reported last evening on good and the trees of modern growth interspersed with the fruit trees surrounds the old cellar; the leaves of which are surfly the latter had been received by a detail the latter had been received by which are scatter From the .N. Y. Eve. Post of Feb. 25. breaking up of the ice. Another line of steamboats between Philadelphia and Baltimore is also in contemplation, which will give the public the choice of conveywhom he first selectedito act for him in a connexion of Washington within a few years past caused to be laid horizontally on the green sod of the old cellar, a granwill give the public the choice of conveywhom he first selectedito act for him in the Slab 3 feet in length and 1½ in breadth

Easton, March Nat. Gaz. the matter.

Charleston Race .- The great match | Apportionment of Representatives .race for \$5000 a side, between the "Cla- The bill on this subject, has at length ra Fisher" of Col. Singleton, and the been ordered to an augrossment for a Bonnets of Blue," of Col. Johnson, of third reading, and the ratio, from the Virginia, was run over the Washington numerous votes that have been taken, Course, at Charleston, (S. C.) on the 22d by yeas and nays, on this question, may inst. The first heat was won by Clara in now be considered as finally decided by est and best men that ever appeared on handsome style. Three rounds of the the House at 47,700. We subjoin a second heat were run, closely contested statement, showing the present number light of Heaven; it's being independent but on entering the fourth round, Cla- of representatives of the several states, of such association a beautiful one; and ra gave out, much to the disappointment the number of each on the new ratio, doption of that ratio:

21

1,735 5,168 29,582 9,130 14.047 14,958 28,804 Missouri, 35,019 Alabama, 240 475,478

Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail-road. March, at and after which time the for the body of which he is a member, and steamboat passengers between Baltimore a regard for the feelings of those who amendment. It is thought the Legisla- Sd, appointed secretary, when the follow- and Philadelphia will be conveyed on it. would participate in the consequent deing address was offered by William Car- A letter from New Castle to the editor of gradation, from inflicting upon him that michael, Esq. and unanimously adopted: the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, under personal chastisement which a calumny so date of 23d inst. says:-

inclement and unusually severe winter, much praise cannot be awarded to the exertions and unwearied diligence, in pro- the proper notice by me." secuting the work; not allowing frost or rain, or indeed any thing, to retard them in their operations. As one instance, among many that might be adduced, of their not allowing even the elements to delay them, I will mention that during the winter, wood has been burned thro'out the night, enabling the workmen to graduate the ground and lay the rails, where thus thawed. This, together with their personal exertions and constant attendance, has been the means, in a great measure, of bringing to completion this really splendid and durable work.

The Company wish every thing perfect prior to opening the road, which 1st of March, when passengers to and from Baltimore, will be taken over the Peninsula in some handsome cars that are now here. A locomotive is on its way from the city, made by Stevenson, of England. By the way, it is high time some of our enterprising machinists were able to supply, or at least take orders, for H. Emory and Wm. A. Spencer were any and all engines that might be requir-

> From the Universal Traveller. BIRTH PLACE OF WASHINGTON

from its entrance to the Potomac river. Westmoreland county Virginia in that Northern Neck.

This memorable spot is 36 miles N. E. Mr. Graham:from Fredericksburg, 59 N. W. from the mouth of Rappahannock river, 80 miles recently appeared in the Eastern Shore direction from Mount Vernon the seat of circumference of the globe ascertained; Washington's home residence and now and how is it solved?" that of his Tomb.

was born is called Wakefield.

since mouldered to nihility. The cellar over which it stood now mostly filled up, health and happiness, is the sincere wish is about 50 feet in length from east to west, having what seems to have been a wine vault in the S. E. corner.

Pope's creek passing by the site of the house suddenly expanding into an Estuary spreads before it on the East, while another small creek coming down on the North side forms this tastefully selected spot into a gently elevated promontory, fringed on the East with sapplings and wild shrubbery through which is seen the Potomac rolling majestically on, with a

with this inscription:

"HERE THE fith" OF FEBRUARY 1733 WASHINGTON WAS BORN,"

Considering this spot with the association of its being where one of the greatthis earth, first drew breath and saw the with its proximity to the Potomac river where Steamboats in the season of them Baltimore, Norfolk &c. it is surprising Present Number by Fractions that it should be so little known and vis-Number New Ratio Fractions ited. Not one in a thousand of the pasthat it should be so little known and vis-17.833 sengers in Steamboats has any know 30.826 ledge that this 'solum natale,' of his whom the whole world honors, is remote 1,799 but a mile over the water's surface: 11,465 and hid from his view only by a friege who will long mourn his irreparable loss, he 42.147 of wild shrubbery. The verdure is as belu- was an affectionate husband and parent, a sin-5,101 tiful and the flowers as brilliant and hu-33,722 merous around Washington's birth place and can trally say he was honourable and hon-12,472 as his Tomb. Though there is now no est in all his dealings and as he lived respected 27.782 stated landing place for Steamboats on he has died regretted, we hope our loss is his 24,248 this side the Potomac within 12 mles, eternal again. 21,803 yet one might anchor in the stream, and 19.647 barges of ladies and gentlemen from it. reach Wakefield's shores in a few minutes 25,735

\*Old Style.

511

The legislature of Tennessee, has passed a law prohibiting free blacks from ing of the Friends of the cause of Temperande, coming into that state.

Washington Telegraph a long Card di- expected on the occasion.

Washington Telegraph a long Card di
Washin rected against Mr. J. T. Bergen, a member of the House of Representatives from New York. He concludes thus:

This road is expected to be put into of honor, and below animadversion. operation on Monday mext, the 5th am restrained by self-respect, by respect base, and which, but for his skulk- and genuine SEEDS. The rail-road from this place to ing cowardice, his accidental relation to Frenchtown, or at least a single track, society would seem to demand. But, dewith turn outs, &c. is notwithstanding the grade as he is, if he can prevail upon any one of the thirty-eight Representaat length about being completed. Too tives of New York to bear his answer, (and he surely can if he has any claims to that he has resumed the present directors, for their indefatigable be considered a gentleman,) it will receive

> We perceive from the Washington papers, that the case of the United States s. Joseph Nourse, Esq. late Register of the Treasury. which was argued some fresh assortment of United States by Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Coxe for Mr. Nourse, and by the Attorney General and Mr. Swann, for the U-nited States, was decided by the Court on Saturday last, in favor of Mr. Nourse. on Saturday last, in favor of Mr. Nourse. Lard, Dried Beef,

> This decision, it is understood, will Beeves Tongues and Colored &other Cotton be conclusive also in the case of General P. B. Porter, of New York state, a- Soap Candles gainst whom, it will be remembered, as well as against Mr. Nourse, a treasury Rappee and Scotch Suspenders, warrant was, issued in the nature of an execution against Mr. Nourse, a treasury Rappee and Scotch Fifes & Harmonicons execution against person and property. Blacking, Dyc Stuffs, & Leaden headed Canes

> Thus it appears, that Mr. Nourse, in-Thus it appears, that Mr. Nourse, in Numers, Mace. Magic Lanterns, stead of being a debtor of the U. States, Cinnamon, Pimento & Percussion Pistols and is, as he always alleged, a creditor to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars. Gen. Porter is also a creditor; to what amount we do not know.

Yet, these two citizens, the one a venerable civil officer, first appointed by Washington, and continued by all his successors until removed by the now President of the U. States, the other, a gallant military officer, who served his (Visited by the Editor, D. HEWETT, in 1831.) | country during the last war, with distin-Washington was born on the North guished reputation, have, without any side and about 300 yards from Pope's just cause whatever, had their houses Creek, (which runs easterly,) half a mile visited by a process intended only for the most flagrant delinquents!

U. S. Gazette.

For the Easton Gazette.

The following Mathematical question S. S. E. from Washington City, District Whig, and Easton Gazette: "By what of Columbia and 66 miles in the same proposition in Euclid's Elements was the

In reply to your Baltimore correspon-The name of the Plantation where he dent we would state, that it was by the twenty seventh proposition of the First The old house of his birth has long Book. But says the writer how is it sol-

> As a geometrical construction of this figure cannot be inserted in your columns we would say, find the Sun's altitude at any two places on the same meridian; ascertain the difference of altitude in degrees, and the distance between the two places in miles; and say as the number of degrees, or difference of the sun's allitude, between the two places, is to the numplaces; so is one degree, to the number of miles in a degree.

with from 10 to 15 miles. Beyond this are seen the looming shores of St. Mary's tion perfectly clear, it may be stated to Ogle's of Philadelphia. Gentlemen disposionity, Maryland. An orchard of apple here, that Possidonius in the time of Julius ed to try us with their custom, will find us ever to 500 miles :: so are 800 degrees : to 25000 miles the circumference of the

Easton, March 2, 1882.

PRICES CURRENT.

Balt more Feb. 24, 1832 Wheat Red Corn yellow do White 70 a 73 Cloverseed Philadelphia Feb 24. Corn 46 a 47 New York Feb. 25. Wheat (Virginia) 1 01 a 1 03 Corn (Jersey)

Boston Feb. 20.

50 a 51

OBITUARY .: Departed this life on Saturday morning the 25th ult. in the sixty third year of his age, Capt. Daniel Feddeman of this county, leaving widow, and a large family of children and numerous circle of friends and acquaintances cere friend and an indulgent master, the wrimerous around Washington's birth place ter of this knew him intimately for many years

Corn (Northern)

do (Southern yellow)

Died on Sunday morning the 26th ult. at her father's residence in the Trappe, Amandr, drughter of James Chaplain, Esq. aged two veers and nine months.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Talbot generally are hereby informed that there will be a Public Meetin the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th of March inst. at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of forming a Temper-Senator Moore has published in the ance Society. One or more addresses may be

NOTICE.

"By retreating behind Webb he (Bergen) has placed himself without the pale DAY the 6th March 1832—at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. March 3

GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. Dawson and Son

Have just received an assortment of fresh

Bakery, Grocery, Confectionary, &c

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally,

BAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their He would likewise notify them, that he has

very recently returned from Baltimore with a days ago in the Supreme Court of the Groceries & fancy Articles

SUCH AS, Bologne ausage, Green & common Phoe

Ginger, Pearl Ash,

repper.
Caps
Caps
Caps
Caps
Court Plaister,
Brushes and Soap,
Scissors Tailor's and
Other Thimbles

Knitting and Sewing | Slate & Lead Pencils, And a variety of School and other Books

for children. Also, A fresh supply of FRUITS, NUTS and CONFEC-TIONARY, with a handsome assortment of Combs.

Tors and Penrument, &c. Ponten, Ate and STRONG BEER in their seasons-Cipen and PICKLING VINEGAR. The subscriber feels grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and

hopes to merit a continuation of the same. FREDERICK F. NINDE. POrders for Pound or other Cakes will e promptly attended to. Easton, March 3 cowst [8]

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent coun-

MATERIALS, ogether with PRIME SEASONED TIN BER. which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen; (being resolv-

ed to keep no others) to furnish

ber of miles, or distance between the two Coaches, Barouches, Chariottees, Gigs &c. In order however to render this ques- at the shortest notice, and of the most superior

N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for work will please to call and pay their bills, as we must have money to keep up our stock.

March, 3 3w.

In a manuscript Journal, under date of Nov. 4, 1825, I find a record of a conversation had in, and the measuring of their contents com-with the venerable John Adams, at that time menced. All at on, the merchant's feet were relative to the appointment of General Washington. It was in substance as follows:-

The army was assembled at Cambridge Mass. under Gen. Ward, and Congress was sitting at Philadelphia.-Every day arrived new applications in behalf of the army. The country were tibly with every stamp from the merchant's feet urgent that Congress should adopt the army; and the six bushels he brought to the market for until they had, it must be considered and was in law considered only as a mob a band of armed rebels. The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar delicacy and danger The struggle had begun and yet every thing was at loose ends. The great trial now seemed to be in this question,—who should be com-mander in chief? It was exceedingly important, and was felt to be the hinge on which the whole might turn for or against us. The Southern and middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal, for the most part, were jealous of New England, because they felt that the real physical force was here. What, then, was to be done! All New England adored General hen the business was completed, there was Ward; he had been in the French war, and had out an even trade between merchant A. and come out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a gentleman All the qualifications rmer G. Verily justice is sometimes done in seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed the army could not receive any commander over him. What, then was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step .-The struggle was to be long and bloody. With out union all was lost. Union was strength The country and the whole country must com in. One pulsation must break through all hearts. The cause was one and the arm must be one. The members had talked, debated considered and guessed, and vet the decis. ive step had not been taken. At length Mr. Ada as came to his conclusion, and the manne of teveloping it was nearly as follows. He was walking one morning before Congress Hall, at wrently in deep thought, when his cousin Samuel Adams came up to him and said, "What is he topic with you this merning, Cousin?" "On the army, the army," he replied. "I am determined what to do about the army at Cambridge," he continued—"I am determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter on a full detail of the state of the Colonies, in order to shew he absolute need of taking some de-cisive steps. My whole aim will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these United Colonies of North America; and then to hintat my election of commander in chief." Well, said Sam'l. Adams, "I like that cousin John' but on whom have you fixed as this commander? "I'll tell you, George Washington, of Virginia, a member of this house.' 'Oh' replied S. A. quickly, "that will never do, never, never," "It must do, it shall do," said John, "and for these reasons; the Southern and Middle States are both to enter heartily into the cause, and their arguments are patent; they see that New England as they can be had at any establishment in the holds the physical power in her hands, and cities or elsewhere. Giving constant personal they fear the result. A New England army, attention to his business, he feels satisfied he a New England commander, with New Eng. will be able to give entire satisfaction land perseverance, all united, appal them. For this cause they hang back. Now, the only way is, to allay their fears, and give them not!ing to complain of; and this can be done in no other way but by appointing a Southern Chief over this force. Then all will ferl secure, then all will rush to the standard. This policy will blend us in one mass, and that mass will be resistless." At this Sam. A. seemed greatly moved. They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second his motion. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor and put forth all his strength in the delineations he had prepared, all aiming at the adoption of the army. He was ready to own the army, appoint a commander, vote supplies and proceed to business. After his speech some doubted, some objected, and some feared. Kitchen furniture, farming utensils, Horses, His warmth mounted with the occasion, and to Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Corn Blates, top fodder all these doubts and hesitations he replied, "Gentlemen, if this Congress will not adopt this army before ten moons have set, N. England will have a Cong ess of her own which will a. dont is, and she, she will undertake the struggle alone, yes, with a strong arm and a clear con so nee will front the fee alone." This had the dested effect. They saw N E was not playing and was not to be played with; they a reed to appoint a day. The day was fixed. It came .-Mr Adams went in, took the floor, urged the measure, and after debate it p ssed. The next thing " as to ge a lawful commander for this lawful army, with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams on this occasion; and he was ready. He took the floor, and went into a minute delinention of the character of General Ward, bestowing on him the epithets which, then, be longed to no one else. At the end of this enlogy he said, but this is not the man I have chosen." He then went into a delineation of the character of a commander in chief such as was required by the peculiar situation of the colomes at that juncture; and after he had presented the qualifications in his strongest language, and given the reasons for the nomination he was about to make, he said-"Gentlemen, I know these qualifications are high, but we all know they are needful at this crisis, in this chief. Does any one say they are not to be obtained in this country? I reply, they are, they reside

Washington, who sat on Mr. Adams' right hand, was looking him intently in the face to watch the name he was about to announce; and not expecting it would be his own, he sprung from his seat the moment be heard it, and rush ed ato an adjoining room as quickly as though moved by a shock of electricity.

in one of our own body, and he is the person

whom I now nominate, Gronge Washington of Virginia."

Mr. Adams had asked his cousin Sam to move for an alljournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give the members time to deliberate in private. They did deliberate and the result is before the world.

I saked Mr. Adams, among other questions, the following, "Did you never doubt of the year, by enquiring at this office.

Buccess of the conflict?" 'No, no,' said he, "not Feb. 18. for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered, if I was caught; but no matter for that, my country would be free, I knew George III. could not forge chains long enough and strong enough to reach round these states."

PRECIOUS METALS .- At the request of Mr. Huskisson, made a short time before his death Mr. Jacobs, of Liverpool, compiled a history of the Precious Metals, which has been recently published in two volumes. Mr. Jacobs announces that the consumption of the precious metals has exceeded the production by one sixth of the whole stock of gold and silver in existence in Europe. The world was enquir-ing where all the procious metals went to litmagining how great the consumption was, M . Incobs proves that the annual comsumption in England alone, is about twelve millions of dollars. He states the production of all the mines in America and Europe at 103,736 000 pounds sterling for twenty years—that is from 1810 to 1826; and the consumption at 153 352,-220 pounds sterling. This is believed to show but little, if are hope of an adequate supply of the precious metals.

TIT FOR TAT -Mr. A. jea merchant; does considerable business: Farmer G. came into his store the other day—it was a cold one—to trade off a few bushels of wheat, which is very eral Washington to the command of the army, high just at this time. The bargain was concluded, and the farmer was to take his pay in

salt. The store is as elastic as some merchants consciences. The bags of wheat were brought insufferably cold. As the grain was emptied into the measure, the merchant stamped violently around it, -to warm his feet. The poor farmer could not compla , that the honest merchant should wish to promote circulation and get his feet warm but his grain settled percepheld out but five and a half on a second measurement. Old farmers sometimes know s thing or two. Mr. G. said nothing; but pro ceeded to the measuring of the salt that he was Mo receive in pay for his wheat. The merchant's feet had got warm by this time; he was as light on the fantastic toe' as if he were walking on ggs. Not so with the farmer. As the salt gan to run into the half bushel his feet were ddenly seized with the cold. Being a heavy restic, he stamped vehemently. 'Tut, tut,' say the merchant, 'your jumping shakes down the wn my wheat, I guess,' said the farmer .-

EASTON & BALTIMORE



THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE WILL leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 4th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry and Baltimore, on the above named days during

The SALLY ANN WHITE is a new vessel, substantially built, copper fastened, and is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and freight, and commanded by an experienced Captain. All orders will be punctually attended to left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on

JEREMIAH HARRISON. 3tq

#### CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is prepared to accommodate them at a short no tice, with articles in his line, on as good terms

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

to call and settle.

Easton, Feb. 25

#### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on THUDSDAY the 8th of March next, if fair if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Jas. Cain, dec'd. at the Hole-in-the-Wall, all the personal estate of said dec'd. (ex-Corn Caps, straw &c. &c.
Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months

will be given on all sums over five dollars, the Do. plain strip'd and fancy check'd Ginghams purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the removal of the property
on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required-sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M and attendance given by

ROBERT H. RHODES, Adm'r.
of James Cain, dec'd.
(S & W) Feb. 25 (8 & W)

#### C. HAYDEN, DENTIST.

WILL visit Cambridge, Easton and Centreville, in a few weeks, and will offer his professional services. Feb. 11

The Cambridge Chronicle and Centreville limes, will publish the above to the amount of

A Gig and Harness for Sale. WILL be sold at private Sale, on reasonab terms, for CASH only, an excellent

#### GIG AND HARNESS,

late the property of Philemon Thomas, decid. of Queen Anns county. Said Gig and Harness was made in Smyrna only a short time before the death of said Thomas, has only been used a few times, has been well taken care of, and is therefore believed to be as good as new.

For terms apply to Wm. H. Groome, or R. W. Kennard

Easton, Feb 11 3t

#### WANTED,

single man of sober, regular habits, who A is a faithful rough carpenter, can hear of Super, heavy plain and printed Floor Cle good wages and good quarters by the mouth or Do de Venetian and Scotch carpeting

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fleri facias, issued out of Talbot-co'unty Court, & to me directed & lelivered by the Clerk thereof at the suit of John Valliant against Henry Dillahay, will be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder for Cash at the residence of said Dillahay at the Trappe, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day o March next, betweenthe hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following proparty, to wit :- 2 houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse I one old cart one bureau, one desk, one sideboard, 12 windsor chairs, 3 beds bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow. All seized as the goods and chat tels, lands and tenements of the afore mention ed Henry Dillahav, to pay and satisfy the ain my hands for collection in the year 1831, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon Attendance by

4w

#### JAMES COBURN

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

A general assortment of

#### DRY GOODS,

Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish and Domestic. Among which are

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cass Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.

Ladies' super by own Cloths Super fashiopable drab, fawn, sage, corinthian steel and granite mixt Cassimeres. Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans

down Vestings. Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet. Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets. Do white Welch and extra gauze Flannels,

(warranted not to shrink.) red and green Flannels, and green surge and frieze Cloths.

Do printed Piano and Table Covers, (some extra size.)

Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table Diapers. Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Dispers and Lawns,

Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and Bombazettes. Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Crapes. Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black

Super black Italian Lustrings. Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetts.

Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de

Berlins and Gro de Indes. Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins & Black Modes Do changeable and black Mandarine Silks and

Black Crape de Lyons. Do black, white, Pink, straw and blue Italian Crapes and Crape Lisse. Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord

Cambrics. Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for C'avats. Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.

Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackonet Muslins. Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattings. Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts.

Do Thread and Bebbinett Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)
Do French needle work'd muslin do. Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very

rich patterns.) Do Lace and Muslin Collars. Do Tippets and Collarettes. Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantzic Capes

Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape Embroidered and cornered gauze Handker-Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do

Rich Thibet wool and merino Handk'rch'fs and Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merine

long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool) Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Im. Merino long shawls Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules

Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnett Do gauze, satin and plain Taffita do do Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd, and fancy

Belt Ribbons Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handk'fs Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats

Handkerchiefs Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large supply).

Do American and rich London, Furnitures Ladies super English and French black and white silk Hose

Ladies and Misses white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hose

adies and misses super. fancy embroid white black and colored horse skin gloves and mitts 2

English silk gloves Gent super. buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves Do do white, woodstock and black and

white silk gloves Worsted curl cotton and Linen Floss Clark's spool cotton

Super Italian sewings and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Neck Combs

Pearl and fancy buttons for boys Kirby's patent pins Plated and black Hooks and Eves

Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles Cologne, and a good assortment of Perlumery. Ladies super. Leghorns, Cloak Tussels Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies Pelisses

Super. black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas Do. Cambric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality,) Ladies' corded skirts Do American and German cotton Fringe (some

very heavy and new style) Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings

Apron and furniture checks Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks Super. 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and Super, heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths

Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs Green and black Worsted Fringe uper, English dil cloths, cotton Waddings

J. C. would take it as a particular favor if my of his Lastern Shore friends should visit the Sheriff's Office, City of Baltimore, if they would give him a

call, as they will find as good an assortment of DRY GOODS in his store as in any in the city and as cheap. Baltimore, Feb. 4 eot3m The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above every other

#### An Overseer Wanted

spects, must be satisfactorily youched for J. M. FAURENER, Sha. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. | Dec. 3

#### PHILADELPHIA HOTEL.

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establish ment, with a private entrance expressly for the ccommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most mod ern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms ar mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicini ty of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The harges will be found moderate.

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of enerous public, which he will endeavor to merit. D. R. BROWER.

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel

Jan 21

#### NOTICE.

THE commissioners named in a commis sion issued out of Caroline County Court bearing date on the tenth day of October A D. eighteen hundred and thirty one, to view value, or otherwise divide the real estate of Samuel Harrington (late of Kent county in the State of Delaware dec'd. among his several heirs) which lies in Caroline county in the State of Maryland. Will meet on the land mentioned in the said commission on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said commission, whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are desired to take notice.

GEO. REED, WM. ORRELL Comm'rs. GEO. NEWLEE. WM. M. HARDCASTLE, SAML. CRAWFORD.

#### Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shewn the ecessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obd't serv't J. M. FAULKNER.

Dec 10

To all whom it may concern. have placed my Books in the hards of Mr Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr Jenkins' books and accounts; and gives totice, y order of Mr Jenkins, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without de-lay, and without respect to persons.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.

#### RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county in the state of Waryland, on the 31st day o January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and state aforesaid, as a runa way a negro man b. the name of

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high-has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the adies and misses beaver and white and black inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The cloating he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trowsers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark mixed cassinett vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright he has lived with a Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time pre scribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

of l'albot county.

Easton Feb 4

#### RUNAWAY.

AS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 31st December last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself EDMUND,

about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, a bout 18 or 19 years old of a dark copper color, good countenance, had on when committed, domestic drab twilled cloth roundabout, and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds says he belongs to Mr. Richard . Kinsey, miles below Woodsville, Culpepper Co. Va .-Do Whitney, Point and Duffle Blankets
Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants.)

The owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-

CH'N, NEWCOMER, Shft. Jan 19, 1832. Feb 4

#### MAT TURNER.

HE confessions of Nat Turner, the teader of the late insurrection in Virginweek for three weeks, and send their accounts is, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Cray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton; with ention. the certificate, under the seal of the Court .-MMEDIATELY to supply a vacancy. A Also an authentic account of the whole insurrect Laingle man, to reside on the farm where tion, with lists of the whites who were murderhe preferred. His good character in all re- Court of South impton, and those sentenced For Sale at this Office.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TURS. DAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwe ling house, situate on Washington street, and the two story frame shop ad. oining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell) - persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the lay of sale-Sale to commence at 3 o'clock M. and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citzens of Talbot county and travellers generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Eas. ton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms,-He has good and careful ostlers in his employ, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carriages, which may be had at all times on the low-

es: terms. THOMAS PARROTT.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

Sinclair & Moore, GRANT STR. ET, NEAR PRATT STREET WHARP,

BALTIMORE. Offer for sale a large and general assortment of the

#### most approved Agricultural Implements.



consisting of their new improved PLOUGHS, of sizes from 6 inch to 12 inch, cast and wrought shears; Wood's Patent Ploughs, of different

sizes; Barshear, with wrought Shears and Coulters; Corn Shellers; improved Wheat Fens; Straw Cutters of various kinds, from \$5 to \$70 —among them is the Cylindrical Straw Cuter, made after the model of the English Machine, with some improvements, and which can be furnished at about half the price at which they have been imported. THRASHING WA-CHINES and HORSE POWERS; Cast Steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes; Picks; Shovels; Spades; Straw Knives; Steel, Hay and Manure Forks,

Clover, Timothy, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and other FIELD SEEDS-together with an assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted

Also expected in a few days from England, further supply of first quality Early Vork, Early George, Wellington, Sugar Loaf, Ox Heart, Battersea and Green Savoy Cabbage Seed; Brocoli, genuine early frame short top scarlet Radish Seed, and various other kinds of seed, of last year's growth.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, and SHRUBS. Catalogues gratis at our store. Baltimore, Feb. 4. 3t

#### FOR SALE, OR HIRE, For the ensuing season, the high bred Stallion

SASSAFRAS, He was bred by the subscriber and is now seven years old. He was got by Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1 page 316) his dam (Rosalia,) by the imported horse Express, which was the sire of Mr. Knight's Pallifox whose stock are now running with great success at Natchez. His grand dam [Betsey Bell] by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand dam [Temptation] by Heath's Childers. g. g. grand dam [Maggy Lauder] by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to Mr Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othollo. His g. g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark, who was presented to the first Governor Ogle, by Lord Baltimore. The Othollo Mare was a

good runner and was purchased from Colonel Tasker by Colonel Nicholson. SASSAFRAS is an uncommon powerful and just made horse full sixteen hands high, a blood bay: His foals for size, figure and fash-ion will bear a comparison with those of any other horse's get, and he is a sure foal getter. He is on the sire side nearly related to the celebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1. pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to

T. M. FORMAN. Cecilton Md. Feb. 4

A Classical Teacher Wanted. A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.

The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above 4 times, and send their account to this office.

#### TO RENT.

THE House at present occupied by the sub scriber, situate on Washington street, opposit the Market House as a Shoe Store & Dwelling for the remainder of the present year,-to a punctual Tenant the Terms will be moderate. Enquire of John Camper or the Subscriber, THOS. S. COOK. Easton, Feb. 11

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

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase fron.

50 TO 100 Likely Negroes,

rom ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate at-

Nov. 13. THOS W. OVERLEY

#### PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

ALEXA

VO:

TWO DOLL Annum, payat ADV Notexceeding

ONE DOLLA every subsequ Speech IN DEFENCE AGAI ST T

Delivered in

State Mr. CLAY substantially Mr President gentleman fr HAYNE) thoug tended by him embraced in th destiny of this verily believe, eral distress: ruin without The other the served and aug tinue rapidly t the confederac Thus viewin the humble bu

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

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VOL. XV.

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#### EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1832.

NO. 10.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM. TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times to every subsequent insertion.

Speech of Henry Clay, IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM,

AGAINST THE BRITISH COLONIAL SYSTEM: States, Feb. 2d, 3d and 6th.

destiny of this growing country One way, I verily believe, it would lead to deep and general distress; general bankruptcy and national ruin without benefit to any part of the Union:

The other the existing prosperity will be are The other the existing prosperity will be pre-served and augmented, and the nation will con-

my want of intellectual powers, the possession of which might enable me to unfold to this Se te, and to illustrate to this People, great truths intimately connected with the lasting and it is urged that the arrival of the redemp-

which compelled Government to seize upon the payment of the pu and divert rom its legitimate object, the appropriation to the sinking fund, to redeem the national debt and that our commerce and navigation were threatened with a complete paralysis. In short, sir, if I were to select any term of seven years since the adoption of the present constitution which exhibited a scene of the most wide spread dismay and desolation it would be exactly that ter of seven years which immediately preceded the establishment

of the tariff of 1824

I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfec sketch of the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey we behold cultivation extended the arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed, and the public countenance exhibiting tranquility contentment and happiness. And, if we descend into particulars have the agreeable contemplation of a People out of deb ; land rising slowly in value, but in a secure and saluta y degree, a ready though not extravagant market for all the surplus productions of our industry; innumerable Rocks and herds browsing and gamboling on ten thousand hills and plains, covered with rich and verdant grasses; our cities expanded, and whole villages springing up, as it were by enchantment; our exports and imports inc eas ed and increasing; our tonnage \* foreign and coastwise, swelling and fully occupied; the rivers of our interior animated by the perpetual thunder and lightning of countless steam boats, the currence sound and abundant; the public debt of two wars nearly redeemed, and to barrassi g congress not to objects which shall he mbraces on fine property of the state of the s be hierated from the impost. If the term of seven years were to be selected, of the greatest prosperity which this People have enjo ed tanners, cordwainers, tailors, cahinet-makers. since the establishment of their present constitution it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824.

This transformation of the condition of the 1st, the ruin of the public revenue and the cre ation of a necessity to resort to direct taxation. The gentleman f om South Carolina, (General HATNE,) I believe, thought that the tariff of 1824 would operate a reduction of revenue to the large amount of eight millions of dollars The destruction of our navigation. Sd. The desolation of commercial cities. And 4th The augmentation of the price of objects of consumption and further decline in that of the articles of our exports. Every prediction which they made has failed—utterly failed. Instead of the ruin of the public revenue, with which they then sought to deter us from the adeption of the American System, we are now threatened with its subversion, by the vast amount of the public revenue produced by that System. Every branch of our navigation has pereased. As to the desolation of our cities let us take as an example, the condition of the largest and most commercial of all of them, the protecting duty upon its great staple. great Northern capital. I have, in my hands,

"See Appendix, A.

the assessed value of real estate in the city of It affects the cotton plans himself, and ject. It has been said that the tariff of 1816

New York, from 1817 to 1831 † This value the tobacco planter, both of menjoy pro- was a measure of mere revenue; and that it New York, from 1817 to 1831 7. This value is canvassed contested scrutinized, and adjudged by the proper sworn authorities. It is, therefore, entitled to full credence. During the first term, commencing with 1817, and ending in the year of the passage of the tariff of 1824, the amount of the value of real estate was the first year, \$57,799.435 and after various fluctuations in the intermediate period, it settled down at \$52,019.730, exhibiting a decrease, in seven years of \$5,779.705. During the first of the year 1825 after the passage of the tariff it rose & gradually ascending throughout the whole of the latter period of seven years, it tongood exclusive of the same and that it the total amount of the extent vested in sheep, the land to sustain they wool, woollen manufactures and woollen tances and the subsistance of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the gradual vested in subsistance of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the gradual vested in substance of the war or reduced the war duries to a place stand-ad. It is true, that the question then was a measure of more revenue; and that it only reduced the war duries to appeace stand-ad. It is true, that the question then was a measure of more revenue; and that it only reduced the war duries to appeace stand-ad. It is true, that the question the number of the subsistance of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the gradual vested in the strue, that the question and the number of reduced the war duries to add the true, that the question and the advance of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the gradual vested in the total amount of the extent vested in the total amount of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the gradual vested in the total amount of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the gradual vested in the total amount of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the gradual vested in the total amount of the property of the substance o ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for tariff it rose & gradually ascending throughout twenty six millions of delications where subsequent insertion. finally, in 1881 reached the astonishing height of \$95,716,485! Now, if it be said that this rapid growth of the city of New York was the effect of foreign commerce, then it was not correctly predicted in 1824, that the tariff would destroy by practical men, of underto predicted in 1824, that the tariff would destroy foreign commerce and desolate our commerof internal trade, then internal trade cannot be exaggeration, they have some justly chargeable with the evil consequences estimates below what was Delivered in the Senote of the United of internal trade, then internal trade cannot be justly chargeable with the evil consequences imputed to it The truth is it is the joint ef Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate fect of both principles, the domestic industry substantially as follows:-In one sentiment, nourishing the foreign trade, and the foreign Mr. President, expressed by the honorable commerce in turn nourishing the domestic gentleman from South Carolina. (General industry. No where, more than in New York, HAYNE) though, perhaps, not in the sen e intended by him lentirely concur. I agree with pletely developed. In the progress of my artificial the designer on the system of policy

Whilst we thus behold the entire failure of also, of serious considerational that was foretold against the System, it is a subject of just felicitation to its friends, that all their anticipa ions of its benefits have been fulfilled or are in progress of fulfilment. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina has tinue rapidly to advance in wealth, power and all their anticipa ions of its benefits have been greatness, without prejudice to any section of fulfilled or are in progress of fulfilment. The 1789 honorable gentleman from South Carolina has made an allusion to a speech made by me, in last the statute book, bearing matter of the system. That Thus viewing the question, I stand here as made an allusion to a speech made by me, in the humble but zealous advocate, not of the in-terests of one State or seven States only, but of the whole Union. An enever before have I ticularly refer ed. But I would ask any one, felt, more intense y, the over-powering we ght of that share of responsibility which bolongs to me in these deliberations. Never before have That more occasion than I now hav , to lament made has been falsified by practical experi-

we fare of my country. should, indeed, sink, tion of the public debt has been confidently over shelmed and subdued beneath the appal- looked to as presenting a suitable occasion to ling magnitude of the task which lies before me, if I did not feel myself sustained and forti fied by a thorough consciousness of the just ess of the cause which I have espoused, and by a aware, that among those who were most eagerof the cause which I have espoused, and by a persuasion. I hope not presumptuous, that it has the approbation of that Providence who has so often smiled upon these united States. Eight years ago, it was my painful duty to present to the other House of Congres, and universal content in the example of the general distress are pervading the whole land. We must all yet remember some of its frightful features. We all know that the people were then oppressed and horne down by an enormous load of debt; and horne down by an enormous load of debt; that the value of property was at the lowest point of depression; that ruinous sales and sacrifices were every where made of real estate; rifices were every where made of real estate; or followed by the subversion of the American that stop laws and paper money were adopted System, and an exposure of our establishments that stop laws and paper money were adopted by and our productions to the unguarded conse-to save the People from impending destruction; and our productions to the unguarded conse-that a deficit in the public revenue existed quences of the selfish policy of foreign Powers terest of curses. Its fruit will be like the fruit

"Of that forbidde" tree, whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe. "With loss of Eden."

If the system of protection be founded on principles erroneous in theory, pernicious in practice - above all if it be unconstitutional as is alledged, it ought to be forthwith abolished, and not a vestige of it suffered to remain But, before we sanction this sweeping denun ciction, let us look a little at this system, its magnitude, its ramifications, its duration, and the high authorities which have sustained it. We shall see that its foes will have accomplished comparatively nothing, after having achieved their present aim of breaking down our ued, the maru cturers vere stimulated in their iron-foundries, our woollen, cotton and hemp manufactories, and our sugar plantations The destruction of these would, undoubtedly lead to the sacrifice of immense capital the ruin of many thousands of our fellow citizens and incalculable loss to the whole community. But their prostration would not disfigure, nor produce greater effect upon the whole system of protection in all its branches than the de struction of the beautiful domes upon the apitol would occasion to the magnificent edifice which 'hey surmount Why sir, there is scarcely an interest, scarcely a vocation in society, which is not embraced by the beneficence of this system.

It comprehends our coasting tonnage and trade, from which all foreign tonnage is absolutely excluded It includes all our foreign tonnage, with the

hatters, tinners, brass workers, clock-makers, coach-makers, tallow-chandlers, trace-makers rope makers cork cutters, tobacconists whip makers, paper-make s umbrella-makers, glass blowers, stocking-weavers, butter-makers sad country from gloom and distress to brightness die and harness makers, cutiers brush-makers and prosperity, has been mainly the work of book-binders, dairy-men, milk-farmers black-American legislation fostering American dussmiths, type-founders, musical instrument maktry instead of allowing it to be controlled by e.s. basket-makers milliners, potters, chocolate foreign legislation, chetishing foreign industry.
The foes of the American Tystem, in 1824, with great boldness and confidence predicted, scale-beam-makers, scythe-makers, wood-saw makers and many others. The mechanics enuerated enjoy a measu e of protection adapted to their several conditions varying from twenty to fifty per cent. The extent and importance of some of these artizaus may be estimated by a few particulars The tanners, curriers, boot and shoe-makers, and other workers of hides skins and leather, produce an ultimate value per annum of forty millions of dollars; the manufacturers of hats and caps produce an annual value of fifteen millions; the cabinet-makers, twelve millions; the manufacturers of bonnets and hats for the female sex, lace, artificial flowers, combs. &c. seven millions; and the manufacturers of glass five millions

It extends to all lower Louisiana the Delta of which might as well be submerged sgain in the Gult of Mexico from which it has been a gradual conquest as now to be deprived of the

†See Appendix, B, for the document referred | Gu f of Mexico.

aracter, who have brought together an bodied their charge of placed their to be the actual amount of these inte With regard to the quantity of bar and op-oduced, it is derived from themselves; and I know some on annually nown works stern States which they have omitted in Such are some of the ite lculations. is vast sys tem of protection, which it to abandon. We might template, if human imaging the total overthrow, before w proposed se and con-could cond ruin from oceed to the m is worthy, Not to go be-coeval with ork of destruction. Its id the corner then solemn-teople and to for the "en... usuafactures," mistake bout the matter, it ly proclaimed to the Amer the world, that it was neces c uragement and protection that duties should be laid. n vain to urge of protection ple was then constitution, the small amount of the me then extended. The great established by the fathers of with the Father of his Gou. And it cannot now be question with the father of his Government had not then be subject untried, a greater tion would have been apply supposed necessary. Short minds of Jefferson and Hamilto act on this interesting views of it appertuning to their head that, if the that, if the new and the te of protectil it had been en the master were brought thet. Taking partments of which they views of it appertuning to the views of it appertuning to the toreign affairs and of the trespectively filled, they proports which yet remain many found wisdom, & came to the proportion of the content of the content

Mr. Jeffer-lictions, for-erican restricfound wisdom, & came to the conclusion of protection to American in the Large of the son argued that foreign prohibitions, foreign prohibitions, at fibme, to serie a restrictions, American prohibition, and American high duties. Mr. Hamilton, surveying the entire ground, & looking at the inherent nature of the subject treated it with an ability which, if equalities has not been surpassed & extrestly recommended protection

mended protection

The wars of the French Revolution commenced about this period, and streams of gold poured into the United States through a thouand channels, opened or enlarged by the successful commerce which our neutrality enabled as to prosecute. We forgot or overlooked in the general prosperity, the necessity of encouraging our damestic manufactures. Then came the educts of Napoleon, and the British orders in council; and our em argo, non-intercourse, non-importation-, and war, followed in rapid succession. hese national measures, snounting to a total suspension, for the period of their duration, of our foreign commerce; aft or ded the most efficacions encouragement to American manufactures; and accordingly, they every where spring up Whilst these meaenterprises by every assurance of support, by puolic sectionent, and by legislative resolves. It was about that period (1808) that South Car line bore her high testimon to the wisdomed the policy in mant ther Legislature, the p cample of which, new before me, reads, Whereas the establishment and encouragement of domestic manufactures is conducive to the interest of the State, by adding new incerttives to industry, and a being the means of disposing, to advantage, the surplus product one of the agriculturisis: And whereas, in the present unexampled state of the world, their est-blishment in our country is not only expetient, but politic, in rendering us independent ing competent to afford the most efficacious

Peace under the treaty of Ghent, returned in 1815, but there did not return with it the golden days which preceded the edicts leveled at our commerce by Great Britain and France. It found all Europe tranquilly resuming the arts and the business of civil life .-It tound Europe no longer the consumer of our surplus, and the employer of our navigation, but excluding, or heavily burdening, almost all the productions of our agriculture; and our rivals in manufactures, in navigation, and in commerce. It found our country, in short in a situation totally different from all the past -new and untried. It became necessary to adapt our laws, and especially our laws of imposis to the new circumstances in which we found curselves Accordingly, that eminent & lamented citizen, then at the head of the treasury (wr. Dallas) was required, by a resolution of the Hous of Representatives, under date of the 23d day of February, 1815, to prepare and report to the succeeding session of Congress a system of revenue conformable with the actual condition of the country. He had the circle of a whole year to perform the work, consulted merchants, manufacturers, and other practical men, and opened an extensive correspondence The report which he made, at the session of 1816, was the result of his in q i ies and reflections, and embodies the prinples which he thought applicable to the sub-

"To say nothing of cotton produced in other foreign countries, the cultivation of this article of a very superior quality, is constantly ex-tending in the adjacent Mexican provinces, and but for the duty, probably a large amount would be introduced into the United States, down Red river and along the coast of the

See report in Appendix, marked C.

nnum Cot-vested in the ment of the tariff of 1816. I well remember,

ly, to about Dallas. He says in his report, "There are "few, if any Governments, which do not regard the establishment of domestic manufactures "as a chief object of public policy. The Uni"ted States have always so regarded it. "
"That the demands of the country, "while the acquisition of supplies from foreign "nations was either prohibited or impracticable "may have afforded a sufficient inducement "for this investment of capital, and this appli-"cation of labor; but the inducement, in its necessary extent, must fail, when the day of "competition returns. Upon that change in "the condition of the country, the preservation

of the manufactures, which private citizens, under favorable auspices, have constituted the propriety of the nation, becomes a consider-"ation of general policy, to be resolved by "a recollection of past embarrassment; by the "certainty of an increased difficulty of reinstacoeval with the ever memorial day of July, ands recorded tilustrious significants as the coeval day of July, and seconded tilustrious significants as the coeval day of July, and seconded tilustrious significants and the coeval day of July, and seconded tilustrious significants.

But the principle was then distinctly asserted and fully sanctioned.

The subject of the American System was again brought up in 1820, by the bill reported at its mouth, the most rapid and gratifying by the Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, now a member of the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the principle was successfully maintained by the representatives of the people; but the bill which passed was defeated in the Senate. It was revived in 1824, the whole ground care. fully and deliberately explored, and the bill, then introduced, receiving all the sanctions of the constitution, became the law of the Land. An amendment of the system was proposed in 1628, to the history of which I refer with no agreeable recollections. The bill of that year, in some of its provisions, was framed on principles directly adverse to the declared ry, which they ted several re-ts of their prowishes of the friends of the policy of protection

I have heard (without vouching for the fact,) that it was so framed, upon the solvice of a prominent citizen, now abroad, with the view of ultimately setesting the nill, and with assurances that, being altogether unacceptable to would be lost. Be that as it may, the most exceptionable features of the bill were stamped upon it, against the earnest remonstrances of the friends of the system; by the votes of Southern members; upon a principle, I think, s unsound in legislation as it is reprehensible in ethics. The bill was passed, notwithstanding, it having been deemed better to take the bad along with the good which it contained, than reject it altogether. Subsequent legislation has corrected very much the error then perpetrated, but still that measure is vehe-

mently denounced by gentlemen who contrib-

uted to make it what it was. Thus, sir, has this great system of protection been gradually built, stone upon stone, and step by step, from the 4th July, 1789, down to the present period. In every stage of its progress it has received the deliberate sanction of Congress. A vast majority of the People of the United States has approved, and continue to approve it. Every Chief Magistrate of the United States, from Washington to the present in some form or other, has given to it the authority of his name; and however the opinions of the exisiting President are interpreted South of Mason's and Dixon's line, on the North they

are, at least understood to favor the establishment of a judicious tariff.

The question, therefore, which we are now called upon to determine, is not whether we shall establish a new and doubtful system of policy, just proposed, and for the first time presented to our consideration, but whether e shall break down and destroy a long established system, patiently and carefully built up, and sanctioned, during a series of years, again and again, by the nation and its highest and most revered authorities. And are we not bound deliberately to consider whether we can proceed to this work of destruction withof foreign nations." The legislature, not be- out a violation of the public faith! The Perple of the United States have justly supposed aid, by imposing duties on foreign rival arti-cles, proceeded to incorporate a company. gainst foreign legislation and foreign industry, was tully settled, not by a single set, but by re. peated and deliberate acts of Government performed at distant and frequent intervals .-In full confidence that the policy was firmly and unchangeably fixed, thousands upon thousands have invested their capital, purchased in vast amount of real and other estate, made permanent establishments, and accommodated their industry. Can we expose to utter and irretrievable ruin this countless multitude, without justly incurring the reproach of violating the national faith?

I shall not discuss the constitutional question. Without meaning any disrespect to those willo raise it, if it be debateable, it has been sufficiently debated. The gentleman from South Caro lina suffered it to fall unnoticed from his budget, and it was not until after he had closed his speech and resumed his seat, that it occurred to him that he had forgotten it, when he again addressed the senate, and by a sort of protestation against any conclusion from his silence, put forward the objection. The recent Free Trade Convention at Philadelphia, it is well known, were divided on the question and although the topic is noticed in their address to the public, they do not avow their own belief that the American System is unconstitutional, but represent that such is the opinion of respectable portions of the American Peonited States, from a high source, during the past year, treating this subject, does not assert the opinion of the distinguished author, but states that of others to be that it is unconstitutional. From which I infer that he did not himself, believe it unconstitutional.

[Here the Vice President interposed and remarked that, if the Senator from Kentucky alluded to him, he must say that his opinion was that the measure was unconstitutional.]

When, sir, I contended with you, side by side, and with perhaps less zeal than you ex-hibited, in 1810. I did not understan y u then to consider the policy forbidden by the const.tution.

[The Vice President again interposed, and said that the constitutional question was not deb red at that time, & that he had never express-

ed an opinion contrary to that now intimated.] I give way with pleasure to these explanations, which t nope will always be made when I say any thing bearing on the individual opicions of the Chair; I know the delicacy of the position, and sympathise with the incambent, who ever he may be. It is true the question was not debated in 1816; and why not? Because it was not debate, while; it was then believed not fairly to arise It never has be n as a distinct, substantial leading point of objection. It never was made un-til the discussion of the twiff of 1824.\* when it was rather hinted at; as against the spirit of the constitution, than formally announced, as being contrary to the provisions of that instrument. What was not dreampt of before, or in 1816, and scarcely thought of in 1804, is now made.

Such are the origin, duration, exten, and sanctions of the policy which we are now called upon to subvert. Its beneficial effects, although they may vary in degree, have been felt in all parts of the Union. To none, I verily believe, has it been prejudicial. To the North, every where, testimonies are borne to the high prosperity which it has diffused. There, all branches of industry are animated and flourishing. Commerce, foreign and domestic, active;

cities and towns springing up, enlarging and beautifying; navigation fully and profitably em-ployed, and the whole face of the country smiling with improvement, cheerfulness and abundance The gentleman from South Carolina has supposed that we, in the West, derive no advantage from this system. He is mistaken. Let him visit us, and he will find, from the head of La Belle Riviere, at Pittsburgh, to America, wheeling, Portsmouth, Maysville, Cincionati, Louisville, and numerous other towns, lining and ornamenting the banks of that noble river. daily extending their limits, and prosecuting, with the greatest spirit and profit, numerous branches of the manufacturing and mechanic arts. If he will go into the interior; in the State of Ohio, he will there perceive the most astonishing progress in agriculture, in the useful arts and all the improvements to which they both dire tly conduce. Then let him cross over to my own, my favorite State, and contemplate the spectacle which is there exhibited. He will perceive numerous villages, not large, but neat, thriving, and some of them highly ornamented many manufactories of hemp, cotton, wool, and other articles. In various paris of the country, and especially in the Elkhoen region, an endless succession of natural parks; the forests thinned; filten trops and goderntown created away; farge neros and flocks feeding on luxuriant grasses, and interspersed with comfortable, sometimes elegant mansions, surrounded by extensive lawns. The honorable gentleman from South Carol no says, that a profitable trade was carried on from the West, through the Seleuda gap, in mules, horses, and other live stock, which has been checked by the operations of the tariff. It is true that such a trade was carried on between Kentucky and South Carolina, mutually beneficial to both parties; but several years ago, resolutions, at popular meetings, in Carolina, were adopted, not to purchase the produce of Kentucky, by way of punishment for her attachment to the tariff -They must have supposed us as stupid as the sires of one of the discriptions of the stock, of which that trade consisted, if they imagined that their resolutions would effect our principles. Our drovers cracked their whips, ble w their horns, and passed the Seleuds gap, to other markets, where better humors existed, and equal or greater profits were made. I have heard of your successor in the House of Representatives, Mr. President, this anecdote, that he joined in the adoption of those resolutions, but when, about Christmas, he applied to one of his South Garolina neighbors to purchase the regular supply of pork, for the ensuing year, he tound that he had to give two prices for it; and he declared if that were the patriotism. on which the resolutions were based, he would not conform to them, and, in point of fact, laid in his annual stock of pork by purchase from the firs' passing Kentucky drover. That trade, now, partially resumed, was maintained by the sale of Western productions, on the one side, and Carolina money on the other. From that condition of it, the gentleman from S. Carolina might have drawn this conclusion, that an advantageous trade may exist, although one of the parties to it pays in specie for the productions which he purchases from the other; and, consequently, that it does not follow, if we did not purchase British fabrics, that it might not be the interest of England to purchase our raw material of cotton. The Kentucky drover re-ceived the South Carolina specie, or, taking bills, or the evidences of deposite in the banks, carried these home, and disposing of them to the merchan, he brought out his goods, of foreign or domestic manufacture, in return. Such is the circuitous nature of trade and remittance

> Nor has the system, which has been the parent source of so much benefit to other parts of the Union proved injurious to the cotton growing country I cannot speak of North Carolina itself, where I have never been, with so much certainty; but of other portions of the Union in which cotton is grown, especially those bordering on the Mississippi, I can confidently speak. If cotton planting is less profitable than it was, that is the result of increased production; but I believe it to be still the most profitable investment of capital of any branch of business in the United States. And if a committee be raised, with power to send for persons and papers, & take it upon myself to say, that such would be the result of the inquiry. In Kentucky, I know many individuals who have their cotton plantstions below, and retain their residence in that State, where they remain during the sickly season; and they are all, I believe without exception, doing well. Others, tempted by their success, are constantly engaging in the business whilst scarcely any come from the cotton region to engage in western agriculture. A friend, now in my eye, a member of this body, upon a capital of less than seventy thousand

which no nation understands better than Great

\*Mr. Clay has been since reminded that the objection, in the same way, was first urged in the debate of 1820,

(Continued on fourth page.)

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cuted at this NOTICE

#### Latest from Europe.

Office of the Alex'a. Phenix Gaz. ? Monday Morning, March 5.

Yesterday, after our paper had gone to press, we were politely furnished by Capt. A. M. Rose, of the ship Shenandoah, below, with London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th January, inclusive. We subjoin the news by this

Parliament re-assembled on the 17th. The Morning Chronicle says:

"By a sort of tacit understanding, the subject of Reform has been seldom brought forward of late, in order that the period of the Holidays might be exempt from excitement and agitation. The repose will have given fresh vigor to the combatants. We must now prepare for a desperate struggle; tor it must not be supposed that the Boroughmongers will yield to any thing short of a stern determination on the part of the people not to be trifled with."

London, Jan. 16. Rumors have been affoat for some days St. Paul, Covent Garden-the other in Buckingham street, strand; in both of which cases death had ensued. But as | intellectual men in both." no report had been made to the Medical Council, implicit credit was not attached to the reports, although alluded to by the Mag.strates at Bow-street. On Friday afternoon, however, a soldier was seized Rochester-row Westminster, where, on examination by Dr. Johnson and other of the character of the disease. All the patients in the hospital capable of being each inhabitant. moved were in consequence sent away, and the usual remedies were applied to the invalid, with some success. Aithough not out of danger on Saturday, he was prosounced better. The man had been under arrest, and had been kept on low

The Paris papers and private letters of Saurday are of a much more pacific character than we have found them for some days past. Notwithstanding the minority in which Ministers were left in regard to the civil list, as they had not made it a cabinet question, they do not intend to resign. That a partial change of men will soon take place, however, is probable enough. Gen. Sebastiana is - but slowly recovering, and will most likely be unable to assume again the direction of the foreign department. M. Casimir Perier will most likely take ment, and give up the ministry of the interior to some one of his friends; but whom he will fix upon as his successor, it is not yet conjectured. With regard to the question of the Belgian fortresses, the | at the Post Office, and seized at the office | an amendia friends of French Government have. ously circulated a report that the best understanding exists between the French and English Cabinets respecting it. On the face of these things, the French funds continue to improve.

We have letters from Madrid of the 9th inst. It is stated in them, that according to recent accounts from Lisbon, Miguel was using every exertion to make a strong defence against the expected expedition

of Pon Pedro

We have accounts from Constantinople that the Egyptian army had been repulsed, with great loss, in an attempt to worm St. Jean d'Acre. This is directiy contrary to the accounts from Riodes, that Abdullah Pacha was ready to open the gates of his fortress to the Egyptians.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Jan 17. During the past week the imports of Wheat, Oats, Flour and Oatmeal from Ireland have been very considerable. At this day's market the millers and dealers bought very sparingly for their immediate want-of wheat of all qualities at a decline of fully 2d per 70lb -of Oats and all other articles at a small decline but not such as to warrant any decided alteration in the general quotation.

#### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Ship Hull, at Philadelphia, in 36 days from Bordeaux, brings Paris papers to the 21st January, containing London dates to the 18th.

The British House of Commons re-assembled on Tuesday, the 17th, being the first time since the holidays. Some conversation took place on the Reform Bill on motion by Mr. Croker for certain returns on the subject, and the Lord Advocate gave notice that he should bring in the Scotch bill on Thursday. The house afterwards went into a committee on the expenses of Buckingham Palace. The lords merely assembled pro forma and almost immediately adjourned, no

business being before them. Upon the conduct of Russia, with reference to the London Conference, and thetwenty-four articles, the London Courier, of the 16th, holds this language:-"We are requested to correct an impression which appears to have gained some ground, that the Emperor of Russia had been guilty of gross breach of faith, in refusing to ratify the treaty of the conference, after having ratified the 24 articles on which it was based, as soon as he received them. We are assured that, so far from having done this, he caused it to be intimated that he would not con-

fusal would be to strengthen the French 7 o'clock, P. 1 interest in our cabinet, he expressed himself in such a way as to justify a belief that he would either ratify the treaty, or, at least, not oppose obstacles to its being done by Austria and Prussia; he never once made any pledge on the subject, and cannot, therefore be accused of having broken his faith with the conference.

According to the London Times of the 17th it was rumored that Casimir Perier had sent two gentlemen to communicate with the English Government on the question of the Belgian fortresses, and that the answer would determine that Minister's stay in office, or the contrary. The Times adds:-"One reason that would justify a strong sentiment of regret in the breast of enlightened Englishmen at his retirement, is the abandonment, or at least suspension which must follow such a catastrophe, of the prospects which have been sometime entertained that a treaty of commerce might that cases of malignant Cholera have soon be negotiated between these two occurred in London: one in the parish of countries, on terms of solid benefit to their mutual interests, and of high satisfaction to the feelings of all honest and

In the French Chamber of Deputies the Budget continued the prominent topic of discussion. During a recent debate, one of the speakers, M. Jules de la Rochefocault compared the Budget of Amerwith spasms and other indications of the | ica with that of France; and maintained disease in its most painful form and he that if all the various charges to which was removed to the Military Hospital, the population of the United States was subjected in different shapes were brought into it, the amount would give medical men no doubt was entertained an average of 35f for each individual, while that of France was only 31f for

General Lafayette has addressed a cirto prevent the spreading of the infection, | cular to the members of the Chamber of | Monday an Deputies, in which he states that having passed, read an article in the Revue Britanique plemental to read an article in the Kevue Dinamque pre-emption referred to in the Moniteur, upon the pre-emption comparative departmental expenses of lands. France and America, and being struck resolution of with the manifest errors it contained, he ed, Mr. Ito had consulted the celebrated American amendment writer, Mr. Fennimore Cooper, and also with the sub Gen Bertrand, who had resided fifteen to the com years in America, from whose concurring tures, & Agne evidence it resulted that the whole Budg- presenting au et of the United States, amounted only to riff as will of 147,402,051 francs 80c. which divided terests of by 12,856,497, the number of inhabitants spoke for an give an average of 111 47c for each indi- to the Prote ual, instead of from 31f to 35! as assert- had concluded in the Revue Britannique, while the of his intention ordinary French Budget of 1830, which the subject amounted to 900,074,432f gives, if divi- ment, which ved by \$2,000 000, the number of inhabi- Robbins,

Seizures of the French newspapers Post Unit Messenger of the 19th, states, that the the Union Revolution of the 17th had been stopped for a third have been a description given of the prints but the amendment was negatived. annexed to the last number of the Cari-

upon his throne.

#### CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Webster, presented several petitions in favor of

of Indian Affairs. mittee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill Monday. of the adoption of the resolution, and was rose, reported progress and the House followed by Mr. McDuffie in opposition adjourned.

sent to allow the King of Holland to be thereto. When the latter gentleman had so treated; and that, although, after hav- concluded, Mr. Patton obtained the floor, ing received a despatch from his pleni- but the hour heretofore agreed upon for potentiaries at this court, representing a recess, having expired, he gave way, that the probable consequences of his re- and the house adjourned to meet again at

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hayne introduced a bill extending the right of Debenture to Wey West. The resolution respecting the Tariff, submitted by Mr. Clay, was taken up, and Mr. Dallas resumed and concluded his speech in its support. Forsyth then took the floor, and all peaking some time in penking some time in e resolution, gave way opposition to a motion

Representatives, Mr. In the H Wickliffe the Committee on the orted a bill for the fi-Public La nal adjust the claims for land in the South P. n Land District in the State of La the Committ lumbia, ma President's ting to the citizens of nediency of this District. a territorial resolutio President. ats to the bill for recharsundry am tering the red to be printed. The which were the consideration of the House real resolution, ed by Mr. Clayton, for the appointme of a Select Committee to examine in the affairs of the Bank tes. Messrs. Patton, of the Uni breleng, addressed the Polk, and of the resolution; and House in Messrs Jenil Branch and Huntington, in opposition

THURSDAY, March. 1. yesterday, after the pre-ral petitions and the a-In the entation of resolutions offered on doption of esday, several bills were which was the bill supact granting the right of settlers on the public rose and submitted an te offered by Mr. Hayne, Mr. Robbins gave notice address the Senate on moved an adjourntion was carried. Mr. has the floor to-day.

business, the House went into a Com-The journal called Le Française, had mittee of the Whole, Mr L. Condict in number of the pamphlet, called Mayeux; the existing Revolutionary Pension Law. ported it to the House. At four o'clock.

an adjournment took place. SATURDAY, March 3. In the Senate yesterday, the bill to li quidate the revolutionary claims of the the abolition of slavery within the Dis- State of Virginia was passed. The bill charter of the United States Bank, were the United States during the late war, presented. Mr. White, from the Com- was passed. The consideration of Mr. mittee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill Clay's resolution, proposing a modificaestablishing the office of Superintendent tion of the Tariff, was resumed, and Mr. Robbins spoke two hours in its support

to carry into effect the Convention be- In the House of Representatives, after poses. Mr. McDuffie, from the com- the hour allotted to morning business .ities and other similar object, for the year ment to the Constitution of the U. States, 1832. Mr. Plummer, from the commit- in substance that the citizens of each to Jackson, in the state of Mississppi .- taining the largest number of votes in a Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, from the State, shall be entitled to a vote corres-Committee on public Expenditures, re- ponding with the number of all the memported a bill to establish a uniform rule bers of Congress to which said State may for computing the mileage of Members of be entitled; if there shall be a tie when all Monday, March 5.

tier, until 1794, which was ordered to be ger of death. Thus have we seen the Cholera pass printed. The resolution of Mr. Clayton of Georgia for the appointment of a se- with rapidity through a part of Europe. lect committee on the affairs of the Bank and pursuing a steady North West course was on his motion, postponed till this till it arrived in England. Where shall day. At an early hour of the sitting, the we hear of it again? Not in our own happy Mr. Doddridge, from House went into a Committee of the country, it is to be hoped; but let us prethe District of Co- Whole, Mr. Speight in the chair, pare for the worst, at the same time use the House adjourned.

## For the Easton Gazette.

CHOLERA. The Epidemic Cholera, that now preecial order (Mr. Clay's ra is sure to be mentioned, & the next ques-

Scizures of the French newspapers Continued to take place. Galignani's Messenger of the 19th, states, that the Unio tered to be engrossed In Europe, particularly at London, 1669, or villages be careful in keeping them Mr. Vance moved '76, and 1741, and at Paris in 1730 and cleansed from all decomposible, or noxthe granting the power '80. I am not aware that it has prevail- lous effluvia. The towns in Hindostan, friends of French Government have, similarly to those of the English, zealindicate the cause, but he imagines it to with the advice and consent of the Senate: intermittent and remittent diseases rage | ces, surrounded by thick jungles." to any extent, but what we have cases of exposed to the effluvia of "vast quantity After the transaction of some further Spasmodic Cholera. Yet there is cer- of stagnate water." In Russia it was tainly no evidence of the disease having generally found that all who indulged in prevailed as an Epidemic previous to "flatulent or crude vegetables," such as also been seized; and the twenty fourth the Chair, and took up the bill to amend the year 1817. In August of that year "cucumbers, mellons, radishes," or used it commenced its career in various parts ardent spirits the disease was more vioseveral print sellers had also been pros- Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Ward addressed of the delta formed by the Ganges, but it lent or certain to attack. On the conecuted. Louis Philippe must be restless the committee in support of the bill. On is said first to have broke out in the town trary those who lived temperately, and motion of Mr Wickliffe, the committee of Jessore, and in a few weeks destroyed "avoided the night air," and other predisconsidered the bill for the Organization upwards of 6000 of its inhabitants. In a posing causes more generally escaped of the Ordnance Department, and re- few days it extended to Calcutta, which the disease. is more than sixty miles west of Jessore, and such was the ravages of the disease ed quarantines on all ships arriving from in that city, that the dead bodies were any of those ports, where the disease is thrown into the Hoodly, which with other prevailing. What will they effect, but noxious effluvia drew numerous flocks of delay, trouble, and vexation to our entercarniverous birds, and of Jackalls to the prising merchants? Did the quarantines the abolition of slavery within the Dis-trict of Columbia A number of me-to adjust and pay the claims of the State In September the disease had spread tinent of Europe stay the disease in its morials in favor of the renewal of the of South Carolina, for advances made to through the whole of Bengal, and in an course? But I must here stop for the area of some thousands of miles hardly a present, yet hope, that our happy land city, or town, or any portion of the coun- may never be visited by this tell destroytry escaped the dreadful disease. Nor er of the human race. did the herds of the fields, or the poultry In the House of Representatives, nu- Mr. Moore has the floor for Monday.— attacked, and the dead bodies of hundreds merous memorials and petitions were The Senate, after spending some time in were strewed in the fields. In the fall of presented. Mr. Archer, from the Com- Executive business, adjourned over to that year it had extended to the province of Allahabad in upper Hindoston. Here making walks &c .- and now would be a it attacked the army of the Marquis of good time to make the road to the Eastween the United States and France, the reports from the Standing Commit- Hastings, and in five days carried off ton Landing beautiful and inviting to the concluded at Paris on the 4th of July, tees, Mr. Clayton's resolution directing five thousand of his men. In 1918 it citizens to walk—by putting the road in 1831. Mr. Archer, from the same Com- the appointment of a Select Committee broke out in Bombay, and in 1820 had nice order and by laying off an eight feet extended as far south as the Isle of France; side walk on one side with a double row of fixing the compensation of the Ministers of the United States, was taken up. Mr. but in 1821 it appeared in Persia and trees on that side—and a single row of and Consuls of the United States residing Clayton addressed the House in support Asiatic Turkey. Here it raged with great trees on the other. This would give a on the Barbary coast, and for other purs of his resolution, until the expiration of violence, desolating towns and cities, and little stimulous that would lead to further mittee of ways & means, reported a bill Mr. Root submitted a resolution, recom- through Arabia, and on the north Europe This too is the fit time to enclose threatened on the south to enter Africa improvements. through Asiatic Turkey. It however the public square around the Court House suddenly stoped, and as it had done in and plant trees and make walks, & plant Hindoston, seemed to have spent its force shrubbery, to ornament the town, to aftee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to State shall vote directly for President and and only waited for renewed strength to ford, a sweet pretty spot for evening again spread dismay and desolation saunters and casual meetings. Is it not through those benighted countries. Sev- strange that a society like Easton should eral years now passed away before we consent to live in a place without having hear much of the Cholera, when all at once it burst forth in the summer of 1829 light, and to give eclat to the place of and with renewed force carried "death their residence? But most of all, as Congress. Mr. Barringer, from the the votes of the United States are can- and destruction" through the eastern part one improvement begets another, and all committee on the Militia, reported a bill vassed by the Supreme Court, then the of Persia, and in a few weeks it extended improvements add to the value of propto provide more effectually for the na- President to be chosen, from those hav- to Orenburg the capital of a province of city, is it not wonderous strange that a tional defence. The resolution submitting an equal number of votes by joint that name of the government of Usa in desire to advance their own interest and ted on Saturday last by Mr. Adams, was ballott of both Houses of Congress, and Russia. The next year we find it in that of their town have never prompted modified by the mover, and agreed to upon a like contingency, the Senate to Moscow, and the year following (1831) them to these little exertions. Do Gen-The resolutions submitted on Thursday select the Vice President; also, that the in the summer raged with considerable tlemen make an Internal improvement last by Mr. Clayton of Georgia, for the president; shall be ineligible after serving one term. The bill for the benefit of ed Europe. The alarm is given. The things must, now a days be done by soexamine into the affairs of the bank of Mrs. Decatur was further discussed in government of Russia established an ex- cieties, and call on the country people the United States, was taken up. Mr Committee, by Messrs. Davis of Massa-traordinary committee to investigate the for help and you will certainly get it. disease. Prussia, France and England Put your shoulder to the wheel and call sent commissioners to Moscow to investi- for help and help will come. gate the disease. Sanatary Cordons are Dout stand & be listless and idle.

jestablished, but all to no purpose-the The Senate did not sit on Saturday. fell destroyer moves on in steady course In the House of Representatives, Mr. passing through unhappy Poland, then McCarty presented several memorials struggling for independence. At Rega it from the Legislature of Indiana, on the swept off great numbers, and at Dantzie. subject of Internal improvement and the capital of Western Prussia. Now public education, together with petitions we find it had gone south as far as Vienfrom citizens of Franklin county in that na, and Berlin, but resuming its north State, in favor of the renewal of the west course it attacks Hamburg, when bank charter, and from citizens of we last hear of it on the continent. All Montgomery county, Ohio, against any England is alarmed, and not without a change in the location of the Cumber- cause. Quarantines are vigorously enland Road. Mr. Wickliffe proposed an forced-vain hope! the monster is at amendment to the Revolutionary Pen hand, and as if belshed up from the mighsion Bill, and extending his provisions ty deep, the mother earth, or let fall from to the militia and volunteers who fought some "dropping cloud" he appears in the in the Indian war, on the western fron- the little city of Sunderland the messen-

port on so much of the and took up the hill to compensate such precautionary measures as are found age as related to the ex- Mrs. Decatur and others. The ques- to keep the disease at a distance. Its tion was, upon the amendment of Mr. visitations are short, but rapid and vio-Delegate in Congress, or Davis, of Massachusetts, to grant 10,- lent, seldom staying in any one place rament concluding, with 000 dollars to Mrs. Decatur, 5,000 longer than a few weeks. The year be-Root laid on the table ble, and the residue of the \$100,000 pro- James Jemeson and Annesley, two emiposed to be appropriated to the other nent East India practitioners, say there of the United States, officers and crew of the ketch Intrepid. was "great variableness of the atmos-Messrs. McDuffie, Davis of Massachu- phere." That there had been "heavy setts, Tracy, Anderson, Everett, of Mas- rains, great droughts, storms, and earthsachusetts, and Cooke, of Ohio, succes- quakes." That at Calcutta in particular sively addressed the committee on the in April a considerable shock of an earthsubject. The latter gentleman moved a quake was felt, "and that the summer of further amendment to grant 20,000 to Mrs. that year (1816) was so dreadfully sultry Decatur, and 9,000 dollars to the nieces that numbers of Europeans and natives, of Commodore Decatur, but, before the fell down dead in the streets" The medquestion was taken, the committee rose ical world appears divided on the subject reported, and, at half past four o'clock, of the contagious & noncontagious nature of the disease. The Physicians of Moscow generally think it is not, while the Prussian & English commissioners think it is. That it is infectious and arising from some noxious effluvia emanating from vails in the North of Europe, is the all the bowels of the earth I think more than absorbing topic of conversation. After probable. First, from the disease genthe usual salutation of friends, the Chole- erally, particularly in Europe, taking one certain course in traversing any tract of tariff) having been call- tion, to a medical man, is, what would country. Second, from the circumstance you do, if it were to come among us?- of its not being stoped in its course thro' mitting the resolution Dr. — says he would certainly bleed. Europe by the rigorous Cordons estable offered by Mr. Hayne, Dr. — says he would give laudanum lished by the powers of Russia and of es of Finance, Manufac- until the stomach was composed, and the Prussia. And third, by the well known ture, with a view to their spasms removed. But without saying a modification of the Ta- any thing of its treatment, at present, I who live in good open and well ventilated port with the various in- will endeavor to give a short history of places, and at the same time use great country. Mr. F. then the Monster as it first appeared in Asia, temperance, generally have escaped the two hours in opposition and then in Europe, and, if my time disease, though I am aware that every System; and when he permits, will say something of its preven- precaution sometimes has had no effect. tion, and perhaps its medical treatment. But it is not my intention in this place to The Spasmodic Cholera is no new discuss the subject, yet were I asked what disease. It has appeared frequently as an I would do by way of prevention, I would Endemic in Asia, and in Europe also. In at once say, be temperate in eating, and Representatives the of 1782 the disease prevailed to a great as possible all exposure to extremes of Asia in 1762, '74, and 81. In the spring particularly in drinking, - avoid as much

Already our large cities have establish-

Caroline, March 5.

For the Easton Gazette.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. Now is the time for transplanting trees,

these improvements for their own de-

To know will be wel are good fo for morals i that there Temperate moral, but t leading mo thousand er chief source ity-Temp good for the -they are the two mo are often in the first is cure the las majority of avarice, and to drown t man. Tempera good for th clouded an with its or often give burst out in

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e establishiving from disease is effect, but our enterquarantines n the consease in its top for the nappy land ell destroy.

tle. MENT. inting trees, would be a o the Easiting to the the road in in eight feet puble row of igle row of uld give a d to further to enclose

ourt House

ks, & plant own, to affor evening . Is it not ston should hout having ir own dene place of ther, and all ue of propange that a interest and Do Genmprovement aston, as all

r prompted done by sontry people el and call didle. B.

For the Easton Gazette.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. To know whether they are useful, it tion in the discoverers to purchase their will be well to study and see what they soil, as under the control or power of the are good for. Well then they are good Europeans. They were treated as nation for morals if properly persevered in-of capable of holding and ceding their te that there can be no dispute-not that ritories, capable of making treaties and Temperate societies alone render men compacts, and entitled to all the powers moral, but temperance is itself a high and of peace and war, and not as conquered leading moral virtue and shuts out all the or enslaved communities. He demonthousand evils of drunkenness that is the strated this from various historical facts; chief source of all wickedness and calam- and showed that when upon the Revolumajority of cases brutality triumphs over of the government; and that the treaties prices Saies of Southern Oats affort, at 344 majority of cases brutality triumpns over of the government, and that the treaties, cents; Pennsylvania from wagons yesterday at avarice, and the last, loved shilling is given with the Indians were held to be treaties, 43 cents. A lot of Southern Rye sold at 75 to drown the senses and to degrade the and obligatory in the same sense as trea- centa.

good for the intellect-they keep it un- lished course of things recognised by clouded and calm and cause it to operate Georgia herself, from the adoption of the with its own natural force- stimulants Constitution down to the year 1829, as often give it an artificial action that may evidenced by her solemn acts, compacts burst out in a brilliant blaze, but to pre- and laws. He then showed that by the 15 a 20,000 bushels Southern white Com, at serve the splendor the stimulous must be Constitution the exclusive power belongkept up, and that impairs. It is better ed to the United States to regulate interto move in a calmer, safer sphere, than course with the Indians, and to receive to be distinguished by a light that leads cessions of their lands; and to make treato countless ills.

society where all intoxicating drinks are nounced them to be repugnant to the is and is more easily promoted

utility of temperance Societies But re-

An old fashioned Toddy Drinker.

#### EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, March 10

the arguments of his principal opponent Mr. tect them in those rights which were Hayne; we have therefore occupied a large guaranteed to them by treaty—will the by ars. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, Court only of March A. D. 1832. Clay's great speech on the Tariff in answer to he could not, or rather, would not, proportion of to-day's azette to the exclusion of decision of the Supreme Court induce next door to James L. Smith, on other matter, with a part of it, and shal spread bim to change his opinion or his course? street and that she has just returned from the remainder before our readers with all dis- | We think not. We fear that the decision

The Communication of Joseph Richardson, Esq. of Caroline has been on file for publica- term in the penitentiary. Should our fears tion some time, and shall appear ere long.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECIS-ION .- The National Intelligencer of This will be one of the blessings which of experience from Bal imore in the above Monday contains the following state- the country will experience from the profession. ment of the decision made by the Su- election of general Jackson to the presipreme Court of the United States on dency. Saturday last, in the case in which the State of Georgia and the Cherokee Indians within its limits are parties.

WASHINGTON, March 5. THE CHEROKEE CASE. U. STATES.

Samuel A. Worcester vs. The State

of Georgia. On Saturday last, Mr. Chief Justice with him on Friday and Saturday. MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Gwinett county in Georgia. The effect of this proposed by Mr. Brawner from the joint as those are my directions. decision is, that the recent acts of Geor- committee, was adopted in committee gia taking possession of the Cherokee of the Whole House of Delegates yestercountry, and providing for the punish- day, for part of the bill reported two ment of persons therein residing without weeks ago, which materially changes the license of the Governor, and without taking an oath of allegiance to the state, are declared null and void, as contrary stitute to be printed. to the constitution, treaties, and laws of

the United States. discovery. He established that this right was merely conventional among the European Governments themselves, and for ropean Governments themselves, and for person.—Alexandria Gazette.

Further Terms of Sale made known on the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock but sickness has laid its blight upon his Thos. RELLY, Adm'r. their own guldance, and the regulation of person .- Alexandria Gazette. their own claims in regard to each other and in no respects changed or affected to change the rights of the Indians as sed of Martin Van Buren; shortly after the latoccupants of the soil: That the only ef- ter had succeeded in turning the former out of fect of the European title was, as between the office of Land Commissioner: European nations, to recognise an exclu-pable of, and entitled to, self-government, day and to-morrow. as States, and in no respect, except as to March 10, 1882.

their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-cmp-

ity—Temperance society doctrines are tion the United Colonies succeeded to the WHEAT (White) good for the health, if you live up to them rights and claims of the mother country, CORN (white) they are good for the purse. The love the American Congress uniformly adopof money and the love of ardent spirit, ted and adhered to the same doctrine, the two most deprayed appetites in man both before and after the confederation: are often in collision with each other- that since the adoption of the Conthe first is generally necessary to pro- stitution the same doctrine had as uni- Lower County Corn has been sold at 44 a 46 cure the last, and it seems that in a great formly prevailed in all the departments during the week, towards the close at lower

ties between European sovereigns. He Temperance Society doctrines are shewed also that this had been the estab-

Temperance societies promote social of the State Governments had been startly upheld; that the right of posses-harmony and intercourse—not as a band stantly upheld; that the right of posses-addresses delivered on this occasion. of topers, high fellows, neck or nothings sion to their land was solemnly guaranstick together, never part merry makers teed by the United States and by treaties -but the mind and the feelings being with them, until that title should, with calm and free from all artificial influence their own consent, be extinguished, and it is left to include its native propensity that the laws passed by Congress had to social life, and in this serene state the regulated the trade and intercourse with kindly joys of intercourse fasten and them accordingly. He now reviewed grow upon the feelings-time spent in the laws of Georgia in question, and pro-

expelled, is occupied in something useful Constitution, treaties, and laws of the U. or pleasing-the recollection of it, in a States. And he concluded by maintainprivate hour, is sweet, without regret, and ing that the party defendant in the presinvites to repetition-and intercourse entindictment was entitled to the proteckept up without artificial or stimulating tion of the Constitution, treatirs, and laws inducements that operate upon the carnal of the United States; and that Georgia mind, rests upon a more permaneut bas- had no authority to extend her laws over

the Cherokee country, or to punish the A thousand other considerations defendant for disobedience to those laws branching off from these would shew the in the Cherokee country utility of temperance Societies But remember, if you join the temperance society to stick honestly to its doctrine, day and night—no walking sober all day, with agitated nerves, in the face of the

with agitated nerves, in the face of the world, and as soon as the window shutters are closed, stirring the cup and going to bed mellow, because no body sees you —be true to your doctrine and you will never rue if

An old fashioned Toddy Drinker.

By this decision, says the Baltimore Chronile, the Missionary become entitled to their liberty, and the Indians to protection of person and property. The important question is presented, will Georgia resist the decision, and persist in entorcing laws which have been solemnenforcing laws which have been solemnly pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal of the country, unconstitutional and void? If she do, it will become the duty of the president, a duty which he is sworn to discharge, to put the judgment of the court in execution. Will be per form the obligations of his oath? He The public anxiety is alive to read Mr has heretofore informed the Indians that AVING served a regular to e at the above clay's great speech on the Tariff in answer to be could not, or rather, would not prowill be disregarded both by the President Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnels, and by Georgia, and that the Missionaries will be doomed to serve out their prove correct, the union will be virtually dissolved, and we may look to no distant

We learn from Annapolis that Mr. CLAY, accompanied by Messrs. CHAM-BERS and JENNIFER, visited that city on Friday 2d, inst. where he was welcomed with great cordiality He was invited to mo will please call and make payment to IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE by the Governor to remain at the govern- bim immediately. ment house, where he was visited by the members of the legislature and the citizens generally, many of whom dined

> Annapolis, March 6. Coloured population.- A Substitute

MR. WIRT .- We learn with great The opinion of the Chief Justice was regret, that Mr. Wirt's appearance during very elaborate and clear. He took a review of the origin of the European title to lands in America, upon the granul of the property of the property of the crop of wheat and Ryc now growing on the granul of the property of the crop of wheat and Ryc now growing on the ground, a quantity of bacon and lard, Farmto lands in America, upon the ground of tion, indicated the ravages that disease ing Utenses and a variety of articles too tedious discovery. He established that this right has made upon his frame. His intel- to mention.

"It is rumored that you will be appointed an European nations, to recognise an excluimbassador to an European Court. The insive right of trade and intercourse with
habitants of the old world will be anxious to
so one colt 2 years old, one second hand four mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with the Indians, and of ultimate domain in the behold the successor of the Adamses, the wheel carriage, a good lot of hogs, and several fire places and grates in each.

On Thursday the 23d off by the Rev. Abra-

ham Jump, Mr. William Collison to Miss Rebecca Saulsbury, both of Caroline County.

DIED In this county, on Sunday morning last, Mrs

Chapman, consort of Mr. Wrightson Chapman On the same day, Mr. Minty Rice, of this

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, March 3. 90 a 94cts 35 a 36

(yellow) 37 a 38
PHILADELPHIA, March 2. GRAIN -A cargo of Southern Wheat sold in the early part of the week at 106 cents, a sale has since been made at 100 cents, affoat .-

NEW YORK, March 3. GRAIN-In Wheat there have been no sales since our last, and we do not, therefore alter our quotations. Rye has advanced a trifle. In Northern corn there is no change.

BOTON, March S. GRAIN -The sales of the week are about 45 a 47c per bushel cash.

NOTICE

SHERE will be a meeting of the Female be distinguished by a light that leads countless ills.

Countless ills.

Cessions of their lands; and to make treation to mak

NOTICE.

hereby given, that the Commissioners for l'albot County will meet at the Court house. Easton, on the 20th inst. (March) to appoint an Assessor for each of the Election districts of Falbot County, for the purpose of making a re-valuation and assessment of the real and personal property of said county, under an act of Assembly passed at the present session, entitled Assembly passed at the pream transform, entitled An act for the re-valuation of real and personing the property in Talb. t County."

Notice is further given, that they will on the Notice is further given, that they will on the Test

same day proceed to appoint Constables for l'albot County. By order of the Com n'rs.
THOS. D. NICOLS, Cik.

DANCING SCHOOL.

F D. MALLET,

further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription pa ers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loved y, at the Bar of the Laston lotel, and at this fine:

March 10. Millenary & Hat au- Making.

Mrs. Ridgaway

Baltimore with a general assor ment of

TOGE HE WITH A VARIATY . F Millenary and Fancy GOODS,

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to day for an actual separation of the States. say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies

N. B M.s a. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millenary business, a young Girl be-tween the age of 13 and 14 years, of good fam-March 10 S&W

To all whom it may concern. J. W. JENKINS.

March 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or befere the 20th of this inst. (March: end close their accounts, otherwise they will be called upon by an officer

HENRY GOLDSHOROUGH, Agent 10 for John W. Jenkins March 10

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Caroline county Orphans' court will be sold at public Sale on Wednesday the 21st instant on credit of six months, at the late residence of A. braham Pritchett deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased consisting of

Sheep Horses, Cattle,

of Abraham Pritchett, detcd.

PUBLIC SALE,

THEODORE DENNY, admir. of Mrs. Harriett Bennett, dec'd. Baltimore.

WILLIAM L. JONES.



RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to his riends and the public in the line of h s business. and informs them that he has purchased the interest of his brother B. R. Jones, in the shop lately conducted by him in Easton, and intends conducting the business, in all its branches .-He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good supply of Materials in his line, and having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business with his brother, and worked some time in Baltimore; added to a determinato receive a share of patronage, and more particularly that of the customers of the shop.

Jewelry of all d. scriptions will be repaired in a neat and durable manner. Persons hav-ing Clocks to clean, will do well to give him a call. Also all kinds of GILDING. Also all kinds of GILDING, such as watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. will be handsomel and neatly executed. Highest price given for old oold and Silver.

The public's obedient servant, March 10 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

February 1 erm A. D. 1832. On application of Sarah McDaniel, Executrix of Edward McDaniel, late of Talpot county deceased-it is ordered, that she give the no tice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that she cause the same to 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 co-SEAL. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order THIS IS O GIVE NOTICE,

That to ... oscriber of laibor county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county letters of administration on the person-17th day of September they may otherwise law be excluded from all benefit of the said state-Given under my hand this fith day of March in the year of our Lord 1832.

JAMES M McDANIEL, Agent for Sarah McDaniel, Executrix of Edward McDaniel dec'a

N. B. Those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of the late DAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of Edward McDamel, are informed that their notes 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers givare now due and are requested to come for-

for Sarah McDaniel, Executrix, of Edward McDaniel, dec'd.

MARYLAND.

ON application of Dani. I Alford admin.stra tor of Charles Alford, late of Caroline County deceased,-It is ordered that he give the no deceased,—It is ordered that he give the no-tice required by law for creditors to exhibit the required by law for creditors to exhibit of Talbot county Court, & to me directed n each week for the space of three successive

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of March, A. D. eighteen

hundred and thirty two.
Test. W.M. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Alford, late of Caroline 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 17th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate

-Given under my hand this 6th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two. DANIEL ALFORD, adm'r. of Charles Alford, dec'd.

March 10

WANTED,

single man of sober, regular ha bits, wh A single man of sober, regular in a share of is a faithful rough carpenter, can hear of good wages and good quarters by the month or year, by enquiring at this office.

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establish ment, with a private entrance expressly for the eccommodation of Ladies and tamilies. This WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY the 21st ern style, with all the conveniences appertaining instant at Peach Blossem part of the personal to a first rate House containing upwards of seestate of the late Mrs. Harriett Bennet, con- venty apartments, four spacious Parlours and a

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel

NOTICE.

THE Citizens or T doot generally are hereby informed that there will be a Public Meetng of the Friends of the cause of Tempera ce, in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th of March instruct the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. One or more addresses may be expected on the occasion. (S& W)

#### GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. Dawson and Son

Have just received an assortment of fresh and genuine EEDS. Easton, warch 3 3t

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber takes leave to inform h I friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a comtion to pay the utmost attention to any work plete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes prepared to accommodate them at a short noprepared to accommodate them at a short notice, with articles in his line, on as good terms as they can be had at any establishment in the cities or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his business, he teels satisfied he will be able to give entire satisfaction

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

Easton, Feb. 25 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber and desireus of disposing o his landed property hitherto advertised. will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called llickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county and travellers generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Easton, where he will take in horses and attend phans' Court, I have here-to them carefully on the most liberal terms.— to them carefully on the most liberal terms.— the has good and careful ostlers in his employ, seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of March and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carriages, which may be had at all times on the lowest terms.

THOMAS PARROTT.

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831. HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and havout respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obd't serv't J. M. FAULKNER.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESing bond with security bearing interest from ward and settle the same otherwise they will the day of sale, that large and convenient three be placed in the hands of an officer for collec-tion. JAMES M. McDANIEL, Agent story brick dwesling house, situate on Wash-ington street, and the two story frame shop adington street, and the two story frame shop ad-joining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)-persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale-sale to commence at 3 o'clock

P. M. and attendance given by JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r Dec. 24

SHERIFF'S SALE.

tice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's a delivered by the Clerk thereof at the suit of estate and that the same be published once John Valliant against Henry Dillahay, will be weeks in one of the newspapers printed in sold at public Auction to the highest bidder for Cash at the residence of said Villahay at the Trappe, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day o March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:-2 houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse 1 one old cart one bureau, one desk, one sideboard, 12 windoor chairs, 3 beds bedst-ads and furniture, two tables and ont black cow. All seized as the goods and chan tels, lands and tenements of the afore mentioed Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the a-bove mentioned fi. fa. and officers fee's placee In compliance to the above order and the interest and cost due and to become

due thereon Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Feb. 18 4w COACH, GIG & HARNESS



THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they still continue to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. They have on hand, and have made arrangements to keep constactly, a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS, together with PRIME SEASONED TIMBER. which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen; (being resolv-

ed to keep no others) to furnish Coaches, Barouches, Chariottees, Gigs &c.

at the shortest notice, and of the most superior workmanship, not inferior even to the celebra-ted Ogle's of Philadelphia. Gentlemen dispos-Hotel has been constructed in the most mod- ed to try us with their custom, will find us ever punctual to our engagements, to finish work exactly to order. We return sincere thanks for the encouragement received thus far from a gen-rous public, and believe we shall merit and obtain an increase of patronage. We will exchange new work for old, (the difference to be paid in cash,) or if the money is not coveniently had, will take country produce when it can be brought to us at market prices. Or hand and for sale, a first rate NEW GIG, with several second hand Carriage, of good quality, among them a good gig Sulakey.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, & Co.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for work will please to call and pay their bilis, as we must have money to keep up our stock.

March, 3 3w

dellar , invested in a plantation and slaves, made the year before last, sixteen thousand dollars. his slaves to Mississippi, made, last year, about he has cabbaged from other classes of society fo twenty per cent. Two friends of mine, in the swell out the number of signatures. latter State, whose annual income is from 30 to their business, have offered estates for sale,

has been dwelt on, does not proceed from the striction and exclusion, to her liberal doctrines be given for raising hemp, flax, &c. doubtless quence of the operation of the principle of free cannot maintain itself in a competition, under the free and equal navigation secured by our

treaty with that Power productions, free of all duty, what ports, of any smallest degree by a comparison with it. foreign nation, shall we find open to the free admission of our surplus produce? We may cially foreign and interested authority, for the

that our industry and commerce would accomme are themselves to this unequal and unjust The wretched prisoner, incarcerated in a goal, atter a long time, becomes reconciled to his solitude, and regularly notches down the passing days of his confinement. Gentlemen deceive themselves. It is not

free trade that they are recommending to our acceptance. It is, in effect, the British colonacceptance. It is, in effect, the British colon-ial system that we are invited to adopt; and, if their policy prevail, it will lead, substantially, to the recolonization of these States, under the commercial dominion of Great Britain. And than, by means of the great advantages we encommercial dominion of Great Britain. And whom do we find some of the principal supporters, out of Congress, of this foreign system. President, there are some foreigners who always remain exotics, and never become tions. When the system of reciprocity and free trade had been proposed to a French Ambassions. The honest, patient and industrious German, readily unites with our people, established and scentury, until France of the principal supporters, and other utensity their ploughbare, carts, and other utensity mended; destroy the manufacture of ship building, by depring them of the liberty of making bolts, spike, and other things proper, for carrying on the work, by which strick returns are made to purchasing our woollen manufactures. Pages 87, 88, 89.

Such is the manufacture of solonists dependent. Such is the manufacture of solonists dependent. The foreigners and other utensity mended; destroy the manufacture of ship building, by depring them of the liberty of making bolts, spike, and other things proper, for carrying on the work, by which strick returns are made to purchasing our woollen manufactures. Pages 87, 88, 89.

Such is the manufacture of solonists dependent in a violent manufacture of their estates and properties—preventing the hosbandmen from getting these—preventing the hosbandmen from getting these—preventing the hosbandmen from getting their ploughbare, carts, and other utensits mended; destroy the manufacture of ship building, by depring them of the liberty of making away in a violent manufacture of ship building, by depring them of the liberty of making away in a violent manufacture of their ploughbare, carts, and other utensits mended; destroy their ploughbare, carts, and other utensits mended the nature, it was torn from America, and drifting |. across the ocean, was placed in the unfortunate Germany, America, and all other countries of vicinity of Great Britain. The same openheart- the world, had proceeded upon the principle edness; the same generous hospitality, the of encouraging and protecting native manusame careless and uncalculating indifference factures." about human life, characterise the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has sometimes been called the Ircland of America. And I bave no doubt, that if the current of emigration were reversed, and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of bearing from Europe to America, every American emigrant to here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home

to allude, although long a resident of this country, has no feelings, no attachments, no sympathies, no prin. iples, in common with our people. Near lifty years ago, Pennsylvania took him to her bosom, and warmed, and cherished and honoured him; and how does he manifest his gratitude? By siming a vital blow at a system, endeared to her by a thorough conviction that it is indispensable to her prosperity. He has filled, at home and abroad. some of the highest offices under this government, during thirty years, and he is still at heart an alien. The authority of his name has been invoked, and the labours of his pen, in the form of a memorial to Congress, have been engaged to overthrow the American system and to substrute the foreign Go home to your native Europe, and there inculcate, upon her sovereigns, your Utopian doc rines of free trade, and but what we have at home or might have from when you have prevaited upon them to unseal their ports, and freely admit the produce of Pennsylvania, and other States, come back, and we shall be prepared to become converts, and to adopt your faith.

But, sir, the gentleman to whom I am about

A Mr. Sar het also makes no very inconsiderable figure in the common attack upon our I do not know the man, but I anderstand he is an unnaturalized emigrant from the Island of Guernsey, situated in the channel which divides France and England. The principal business of the inhabitants is that of driving a contraband trade with the opposite shores and Mr. Sarchet, educated in that school is I have been told, chiefly engaged in employing his wits to elude the operation of our revenue laws, by introducing articles at less rates of duty than they are justly chargeable with which he effects by varying their denominations, or slightly changing their forms. This man, at a former session of the Senate, caused to be pre- onist to the supply required by their necessisented a memorial signed by some 150 petended workers in Iron. Of these a gentleman maile a careful inquiry and examination, and he is on y so tar to be reversed, that we must consacertained that there were only abor - ten of the denomination represented; the rest were tavern keepers, porters, merchants, clerks, cotton from us. hackney coachinen, &c. I have the most respectable authority, in black and white, for this

[Here Gen. Havne asked, who? and was he a manufacturer? Mr. Clay replied, Col. Murray of New York a gentleman of the highest standing for honor, probity, and veracity; that he did not know whether he was a manufacturer or not, but the gentleman might take him as

60 thousand dollars, being desirous to curtail and the theories of Mr. Gallatin, there was yet their business, have offered estates for sale, wanting one circumstance to recommend them which they are willing to show, by regular to favorable consideration, and that was the aueighteen per cent per annum. One of my most ficulty in obtaining one from a British repositor equaintances, in a county adjoining to ry. The honorable gentleman has cited a that in which I reside having married in Georgia, speech of my Lord Goderich, addressed to the has derived a large portion of his wealth from a cotton estate there situated.

The hotoland gentleman has derived to the chine whatever, they, would then send it us raw. And, as they will have the providing full of deep regret that old England could not rough materials to themselves, so shall we have a cutton estate there situated.

The loss of the tonnage of Charleston, which

The loss of the tonnage of Charlest

tariff, it never had a very large amount, and it of unfettered commerce, so earnestly recom-

proving that the tonuage of South Carolina gentleman from South Carolina recently delivered ered to the Senate; and there would be much "And, inasmuch as they have been supplied more fitness in my Lord Goderich making quotations from the speech of the honorable gen- except what is used in the building of ships When gentlemen have succeeded in their tleman, than his quoting, as authority, the design of an immediate or gradual destruction theoretical doctrines of my Lord Goderich. of the American System, what is their substi- We are too much in the habit of looking abroad which they allow has never been carried on atute? Free trade! Free trade! The call for not merely for manufactured articles, but for mong them-it is proposed they shall, for free trade is as unavailing as the cry of a spoiled the sanction of high names, to support favorite time to come, never erect the manufacture of Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetts. child in its nurse's arms, for the moon or the theories. I have seen, and closely observed stars that glitter in the firmanent of heaven. It the British Parliament, and without derogating never has existed; it never will exist. Trade, from its justly elevated character, I have no implies, at least two parties. To be free, it hesitation in saying, that in all the attributes of should be fair, reciprocal. But if we throw our order, dignity, patriotism, and eloquence, the ports wide open to the admission of foreign American Congress would not suffer, in the

break down all barriers to free trade, on our support of principles of public policy. I would par , but the work will not be complete until greatly prefer to meet gentlemen upon the foreign Powers have removed theirs. There broad ground of fact, of experience, and of would be freedom on one side, and restrictions reason, but since they will appeal to British prohibitions, and exclusions on the other. The names and authority, I feel myself compelled to bolts, and the chains, of all other nations, will imitate their bad example. Allow me to quote Parliament, bearing the same family name of my Lord Goderich, but whether or not a relation of state of things: for, such is the flexibility of our his, I do not know. The member alluded to nature, that it bends itself to all circumstances. was arguing against the violation of the treaty of Methuen-that treaty, not less fatal to the interests of Portugal than would be the system of gentlemen to the best interests of America

I dislike this resort to authority, and espe-

- and he went on to say: "It was idle for us to endeavor to persuade other nations to join with us in adopting principles of what was called tree trade." Other German, readily unites with our people, estab- it in execution for half a century, until Prance lishes himself upon some of our tat land, fills should be on the same footing with Great Brihis capscious barn, and enjoys, in tranquility, tain, in marine, in manufactures, in capital, and the abundant fronts which his diligence gathers the many other peculiar advantages which it around him, always ready to fly to the standard now enjoyed. The policy that France acced of his adopted country, or of its laws, when on was that of encouraging its native manufaccalled by the duties of patriotism. The gay, tures, and it was a wise policy; because if it the versatile, the philosophic Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vibe speedily reduced to the rank of an agriculconstudes of life, incorporates himself without tural nation; and therefore a poor nation, as all difficulty, in our society. But, of all foreigners must be that depend exclusively upon agricult keeping the colonists dependent on her for Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton none amalgamate themselves so quickly with ture. America acted too upon the same printure, their essential supplies, our people as the natives of the Emerald Isle. ciple with France. America legislated for in-In some of the visious which have passed thro' turity-legislated for an increasing population. my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland America too, was prospering under this system. was, originally, part and parcel of this continent In twenty years, America would be independand that, by some extraordinary convulsion of ent of England for manufactures altogether .-

. . . But since the peace, France.

But I have said the system nominally called 'free trade,' so earnestly and eloquently re-commended to our adoption, is a mere revival of the British colonial system, forced upon us by Great Britain during the existence of our colonial vassalage. The whole system is fully explained and illustrated in a work published Ireland would there fied, as every Irish en igrant as far back as the year 1750, entitled The trade and navigation of Great Britain, considered by Joshua Gce," with extracts from which I have been furnished by the diligent researches of a

rieng. It will be seen from these, that the send us in return for purchasing their necess south Carolina policy now, is identical with the lary clothing, but are under very great difficulong cherished policy of Great Britain. which emains the same as it was when the thirteen colonies were part of the British empire. In hat work the author contends-

"1. That munufactures; in the American colonies, should be discouraged or prohibited. "Great Britain, with its dependencies, doubtless as well able to subsist within itself as any nation in Europe. We have an enter prising People, fit for all the arts of peace and We have previsions in abundance, and those of the best sort, and are able to raise sufficient for double the number of inhabitan's We have the very best materials for clothing and want nothing either for use or even for luxury, our colonies. So that we might make such an intercourse of trade among ourselves, or between us andithem, as would maintains vast nevigation But we ought always to keep a watchful eve over our colonies, to restain them from setting up any of the manufactures which are carried on in Britain, and any such attempts should be crushed in the beginning: for, if they are suffered to grow up to naturity, it will be diffi-

cult to suppress them."-Pages 177 8: 9. "Our colonies are much in the same state Ireland was in, when they began the Woellen manufactory, and, as their numbers increase. will fall upon manufactures for clothing themselves, if due care be not taken to find employment for them in raising such productions a may enable them to turnis themselves with all their necessaries from . s.

Then it was the object of this British economist to adopt the means or wealth of the colties, and to make the mother country the urce of that supply. Now it seems the policy tinue to import necessaries from Great Brit. ain, in order to enable her to purchase raw

"I should, therefore think it worthy the care of the government to endeavour, by all possi ble means, to encourage them in raising of silk hemp, flax, iron [4.7 only pig to be hammered in England] pot ash, &c. by giving them competent bounties in the beginning, and sending over judicious and skillul persons, at the publie charge, to assist and instruct them in the most proper methods of management, which in my apprehensions, would lay a foundation for †Mr. Clay subsequently understood that Col establishing the most profitable trade of any we have. And considering the commanding 4 times, and send their account to this office.

Whether Mr. Sarchet got up the late peti- situation of our colonies along the sea coast, the tion presented to the Senate, from the jour great convenience of navigable rivers in all of the year before last, sixteen thousand dollars. neymen tailors of Philadelphia, or not, I do not them; the cheapness of land, and the essiness A member of the other House, I understand, know. But I should not be surprised if it were of raising provisions; great numbers of people who, without removing himself, sent some of a movement of his, and if we should find that would transport themselves thither to settle one door east of Frederick Street, and a short upon such improvements. Now as People have been filled with tears that the colonies, if en-To the facts manufactured by Mr. Sarchet, couraged to raise rough materials, would set Office, where he has on hand, and intends conup for themselves, a little regulation would remove all those jealousies out of the way.-They have never thrown or wove any silk as yet that we have heard of: Therefore, if a law was made to prohibit the use of everythrowster's mill, or doubling or horsling silk with any machine whatever, they, would then send it us

prevented. Therefore, to stop the progress has not been able to retain what it had, in consequence of the operation of the principle of free Sir, said Mr. C. I know my Lord Goderich of any such manufacture, it is proposed that no trade on its navigation. Its tonnage has gone very well, although my acquaintance with him to the more enterprising and adventurous tars was prior to his being summoned to the British looms without first registering at an office of the Northern States; with whom those of the convenient of the Convenient of Charleston could not maintain a successful competition, in freedom of the coasting tam of 1815. He is an honorable man, trank, with him. But if any particular inhabitant shall trade existing between the different parts of the Union. That this must be the true cause, the stature and complexion of the honorable of their own spinning, they should not be ais demonstrated by the fact, that, however it gentleman from South Carolina, a few years bridged of the same liberty that they now may be with the port of Charleston, our coasting tonnage, generally, is constantly increasing.

As to the toreign tonnage, about one half of that which is engaged in the direct trade be- of Methusela, he could not make a speech of sold to any person in a private manner, nor extween Charleston & Great Britain, is English; such ability and eloquence as that which the posed to any market or fair, upon pain of for-

with all their iron manufactures from hence, the and other country work, one half of our exports Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Crapes. being supposed to be NAILS-a manufacture any under the size of a two shilling nail, horse nails excepted; that all slitting nails and engines, for drawing wire or weaving stockings, be put down; and that every smith who keeps a common forge or shop, shall register his name and place of abode, and the name of every servant which he shall employ, which ficence shall be renewed once every year, and pay for the liberty of working at such trade. That all negroes shall be prohibited from weaving either linen or woollen, or spinning or combing

of wool, or working at any manufacture of i-ron, further than making it into pig or bar iron That they also be prohibited from manufacturing hats, stockings, or leather, of any kind; remain undisturbed. It is, indeed, possible, from a speech from a member of the British this limitation will not abridge the planters of Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackonet any privilege that they now enjoy. On the contrary, it will turn their industry to promoing and raising these rough materials"

The author then proposes that the Board of Trade and Plantations should be furnished with statistical accounts of the various permitted manufactures, to enable them to encourage or depress the industry of the colonists and pressure the danger of interference with British Do Lace and Mustin Collars. industry.

dustry.
"It is hoped on this method would allay repole would have shown, people would have shown,

Such is the picture of colonists dependent upon the mother country fo their necessary supplies, drawn be writer who was not among the number of the means of their necessary or mending a supplies, and a vessel, erecting a former or mending a the number of the books a vessel, erecting a forge or mending a plout behave, but who was willing to promote their growth and prosperity, as far as was consistent with the paramount interests of the manufacturing or parent State.

"2. The advanture to Great Britain from

"If we examine into the circumstances of the nhabitants of our plantations and our own, it will appear that not one-fourth part of their product redounds to their own profit; for, out of all that comes, they only carry back clothing and other accommodations for their families; all of which is of the merchandise and manuacture of this kingdom."

After showing how this system tends to concentrate al the surplus of acquisition over absolute expend ure, in England, he says:

"All these advantages we receive by the plantations besides the mortgages on the planters' estates, and the high interest they pay us which is very considerable; and therefore very great care should be taken, in regulating all affairs of the c lonists, that the planters be not put under too many difficulties, but encouraged

to go on cheerfully.
"New England, and the northern colonies have not commodities and products enough to ties; and therefore any ordinary sort will sell with them. And when they have grown out o fashion with us, they are new fashioned enough

Sir, I cannot go on with this disgusting de tail.\* Their refuse goods; their old shop-keepers; their cast off clothes, good enough for us was there ever a scheme more artfully devised by which the energies and faculties of one people should be kept down and rendered subservient o the pride and power of another -The system then proposed differs only from that which is now recommended in one particular, that was intended to be enforced by power this would not be less effectually executed by the force of circumstances A gentleman in Boston, (Mr Lee) the agent of the Free Trade Convention, from whose exhaust less mint there is a constant issue of reports seems to envy the blessed condition of depenlent Canada, when compared to the oppressed state of this Union: and it is a fair inference from the view which he presents, tha he would have us to hasten back to the golden days of that colonial bondage, which is so well depicted in the work from which I have been quoting. Mr Lee exhibits wo tabular statenents, in one of which he presents the high duties which he represents to be paid in the ports of the United States, and, in the other, hose which are paid in Canada, generally abont two per cent. ad valorem. But did it not occur to him that the duties levied in Canada are paid chiefly on Writish Munufactures or on articles passing from one to another part of a common empire; and that, to present a paralle case, to the United States, he ought to have shown that importations made into one State from another which are now free, are subject to the same or higher duties than are paid in Canada?

"See Appendix D, for the residue of the quoation which was intended to be made. To be continued.

A Classical Teacher Wanted. A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his ca parity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by pplying at this office.

the Baltimore Patriot will copy the a ove

#### JAMES COBURN

AS commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore atreet, No. 23, distance west of Centre Market Space, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Conine's Lottery stantly keeping

A general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish and Domestic. Among which are

meres Ladies' super brown Cloths

steel and granite mixt Cassimeres. Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swansdown Vestings. Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.

Do white Welch and extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.) Do red and green Flannels, and green surge and frieze Cloths.

Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets

Do printed Plano and Table Covers, (some extra size.)

Diapers. Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns.

Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and Bombazettes. Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black

Bombazeenes Super black Italian Lustrings.

Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro

de Naps. Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlins and Gro de Indes. Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins &

Black Modes. Do changeable and black Mandarine Silks and Black Crape de Lyons. Do black, white, Pink, straw and blue Italian

Crapes and Crape Lisse. Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics. Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambric

for C avats. Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins. Muslins.

Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattings. Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts Do Thread and Bobbinett Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)

Do French needle work d muslin do.

Do Tippets and Collarettes. Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantzic Capes adies' and Infants rich lace caps

Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape

In. Merino long shawls Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules

kich fig'd changeable and new style bonnet ribbons Do gauze, satin and plain Taffits do Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy Belt Ribbons

Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee and fanci Handk'fs Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats

Handkerchiels mer bronze and supply).

Do American and rich London, Furnitures Do. plain strip'd and fancy check'd Gingham Ladies super English and French black and

white silk Hose Ladies and Misses white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hose

Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long adies and misses super. fancy embroid white black and colored horse skin gloves and mitts Ladies and misses beaver and white and black

English silk gloves Gent super. buck, doe, beaver and H. skin

no do white, wood stock and black and white silk gloves Worsted curl cotton and Linen Floss Clark' spool cotton

uper Italian sewings and a good supply Tailors Trimmings Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and

Neck Combs Pearl and fancy buttons for boys Kirby's patent pins Plated and black Hooks and Even

Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles Cologne, and a good assortment of Persumery, Ladies super. Leghorns, Closk Tassels Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies Pelisses

Super black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass
Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbr las Do. Can bric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality,) Ladies' corded skirts

Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style) Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and blesched shirtings and sheetings

Apron and furniture checks Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks Super. 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsiey sheetings and Ticklenbergs

Super. heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs Green and black Worsted Fringe Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds Super. English oil cloths, cotton Waddings

Do Whitney, Point and Duffle Blankets Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants.) J. C. would take it as a particular favor it

any of his Eastern Shore friends should visit the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment of DRY GOODS in his store as in any in the city and as cheap.
Baltimore, Feb. 4 eot3m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above every other week for three weeks, and send their accounts

An Overseer Wanted

IMMELIATELY to supply a vacancy. A single man, to reside on the farm where the Subscriber lives, a middle aged man would be preferred. His good character in all respects, must be satisfactorily vouched for. ROBERT II. GOLDSBOROUGH.

EASTON' & BALTIMORE



THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE will leave Miles River Ferry on S unday the 4th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry and Baltimore, on the above named days during the season.

The SALLY ANN WHITE is a new vessel, substantially built, copper fastened, and is in complete order for the reception of Passengers they will soon begin to manufacture, if not Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths. and freight, and commanded by an experience. ed Captain. All orders will be punctually at-Super fashionable drab, fawn, sage, corinthian, tended to left at the Drug Store of Thos. II. Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on

JEREMIAH HARRISON.

A Gig and Harness for Sale.

WILL be sold at private Sale, on reasonab terms, for CASII only, so excellent

#### GIG AND HARNESS.

Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linner Damask and Table late the property of Philemon Thomas, decid. of Queen Anns county. Said Gig and Itarness was made in Smyrna only a short time before the death of said Thomas, has only been used a few times, has been well taken care of, and is therefore believed to be as good as new.

For terms apply to Wm. H. Groome, or R. W. Kennard. Easton, Feb 11 St

#### FOR SALE, OR HIRE.

For the ensuing season, the high bred Stallion

SASSAFRAS,

He was bred by the subscriber and is now seven years old. He was got by Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. page 316) his dam (Rosalia,) by the imported horse Express, which was the sire of Mr. Knight's Pallifox whose stock are now running with great success at Natchez. His grand dam [Betsey Bell] by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand dam [Temptation] by Heath's Childers. g. g. grand dam [Maggy Lauder] by Dr. Ham-ilton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to Mr Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othollo. His g. g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark, who was presented to the first Governor Ogle, by Lord Balti-nore The Othollo Mare was a good runner and was purchased from Colonel Tasker by Colonel Nicholson

SASSAFRAS is an uncommon powerful and iust made horse full sixteen hands high, a blood bay: His foals for size, figure and fash. ion will bear a comparison with those of any other horse's get, and he is a sure foal getter. He is on the sire side nearly related to the celebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1. pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to T. M. FORMAN.

Cecilton Md. Feb. 4

#### RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county in the state of 'aryland, on the 31st day o January last, by Henry Thomas Esq a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and state aforesaid, as a runa way a negro man 00 b, the name of

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high - has two cars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The cloatting he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linea shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trowsers [made on white war ] with blue filling, dark mixed cassinett vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in Deember last past
The owner of the above described negro man

is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by, as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Valbot county.

Easton Feb 4

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 31st December last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

#### EDMUND,

about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, a bout 18 or 19 years old, of a dark copper color, good countenance, had on when committed, a domestic drab twilled cloth roundabout and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he says he belongs to Mr. Richard P. Kinsey 4 mi'es below Woodsville, Culpepper Co. Va .-The owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. CH'N. NEWCOMER, Shfl.

Sheriff's Office, Feb 4

NAT TURNER.

HE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late Insurrection in Virgina, as fully and voluntarily made to Thes. R. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when

read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under the seal of the Court .-Also an authentic accourt of the whole Insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southempton, and those sentence For Sale at this Office. Dec. 3

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase fron

#### **50 TO 100** Likely Negroes,

rom ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscrier at Centreville, will meet immediate at-

THOS. W. OVERLEY Nov. 13.

ALEXA TWO DOLL

Annum, payabl ADVI Notexceeding ONE DOLLAR

Speech NDEFENCE AGAINST TH Delivered in States

I will now, A

particular cons

nto its practi

cotton growing state and mee correction of n It is alleged th cially to the co foreign deman sell to Great I that the impor duty, and fall South Carolin of the public of the protecti mentation of o than one hund and finally, the the advantage any. Let us ex iu detail 1. ton i diminish Great Britian demand of bot constantly and to that of prod fact that the p rial is much gr in advance of single fact wi duce of labor cotton may be hundred weig annual averag hand can prod to clothe thre The argum that we do no tain. A hat There are cer it s thought should manuf

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her trade s favorable and countr

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." 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. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1832.

NO. 11.

than revenue lettes and are freely introduced. I have before me from the treasury a statement of our imports from England, Scotland and Ireland, including ten years preceding the last and three quarters of the last year, from which fluctuations in the amount of he different years the largest amount imported in any one year has been since the tariff of 1824, and that the last year's importation, when the returns of the fourth quarter shall be received, will probably

Now, if it be admitted that there is a less a mount of the protected articles imported from Great Britain she may be, and probably is, compensated for the deficiency, by the increased consumption in America of the articles of her industry not falling within the scope of he policy of our protection. he establishment of manufactures among us excites the creation of wealth, and this gives new powers of consumption, which are gratified by the purchase of foreign objects A poor nation can never be a great consuming nation. Its poverty will

limit its consumption to bare subsistence. The erroneous principle which the argument includes, is that it devolves on us the duty of to purchase from us without exacting from Great Britain the corresponding duty. If it be true on one side, that nations are bound to shape t eir policy in reference to the ability of foreign Powers it must be true on both sides of the Atlantic And this reciprocal obligation ought to be emphatically regarded towards the nation supplying the raw material by the manufacturing nation, because the industry of the latter gives four or five values to what had

been produced by the industry of the former. But does Great Britain practice towards us upon the principles which we are now required to observe in regard to her? The exports to the United kingdom, as ppears from the same treasury statement just adverted to, during cleven years, from 1821 to 1831, and inclusive of the fourth quarte of the last year, fall shore of the amount of imports by upwards of forty six millions of dollars, and the total amoun when the returns of that quarter are received. will exceed fifty millions of dollars! It is surprising how we have been able to sustain, for so lo g a time, a trade so very unequal. must have been absolutely ruined by it, if the untavorable balance had not been neutralized by more profitable commerce with other parts of the world. Of all nations Great Britain has the least cause to complain of the trade between he two countries. Our imports from that single Power are near y one third of the entire amount of our importations from all foreign countries together. Great Britain constantly acts on cannot produce, and selling to foreign nations the utmost amount she can. In conformity with this maxim she excludes articles of prime necessity produced by us-equally if not more

ner, according to the argument of gentlemen. If we purchased still less from Great Britain than we do, and our conditions were reversed, so that the value of her imports from this country exceeded that of her exports to it, she would mly then be compelled to do what we have so long done, and what South Carolina does, in her trade with Kentucky, make up for the unfavorable, balance by trade with other places and countries. How does she now dispose of

tax, a'though the admission of those articles

I will now, Mr. President, proceed to a more particular consideration of the arguments urged against the protective system, and an enquiry and falls upon the cotton graver, that the import duty is equivalent to an export duty, and falls upon the cotton grower, that South Carolina pays a disproportionize quota of the public revenue; that an abandonment of the public revenue; that an abandonment of the protective solicy would lead to an augmentation of our exports of an amount not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dellars, and finally, that the South cannot partike of the advantages of manufacturing, if there be any Let us examine these various propositions and an American demand for cotton and falls upon the cotton grower, that the sundred and fifty millions of dellars, and finally, that the South cannot partike of the advantages of manufacturing, if there be any Let us examine these various propositions and solve the same extent in which it lessened the first the dended the for his hundred bales of first the dended the solve the demand, that system dended the for his hundred bales of first the dended the for his hundred bales of first the dended then for his hundred bales of first the dended thousand bales it to evide the for his hundred bales of first the foreign demand, that system dended the for his hundred deals of first the dended the for his hundred thousands bales of first the foreign demand, that system deficit of certa Britain continuing to receive th

and finally, that the South cannot partike of and finally, that the South cannot partike of the advantages of manufacturing, if there he the advantages of manufacturing, if there he devantages of manufacturing in the head of the manufacturing and that we cannot sell to force and that the cannot sell to force and that we cannot sell to force and that we cannot sell to force and of both our great forcign customers is constantly and annually increasing. It is true, that the ratio of the increase may not be equal to that of production but this is owing to the other. But the true state of the manufacture is calculated that the power of producing the ray material is much greater, and is therefore constantly fial is much greater, and is therefore constantly fial is much greater. The average prosingle fact wit illustrate the average prosingle fact with illustrate the average prosingle fact with illustrate the average prosingle fact with the power of consumption. A bundred weight to the hand. Supposing the annual average consumption of each individual who uses cotton cloth to be five pounds, no manual average consumption of each individual who uses cotton cloth to be five pounds, no manual average consumption of each individual who uses cotton cloth to be five pounds, no the following the followi mous trade. From all that portion of the U it will appear that, although there are some sible for the inhabitants of that largest portion of our territory to supply themselves with cot-ton fabrics, if they were brought from Eng-land exclusively? They could not do it. But for the existence of the American manufacture, they would be compelled greatly to curtail their supplies, if not absolutely to suffer in their be the greatest in the whole term of eleven comforts. By its existence at home, the circle of those exchanges is created which reciprocally diffuses among all, who are embraced within it, the productions of their respective industry. The cotton grower solls the raw material to the manufacturer; he buys the iron, the bread, the meal, the coal, and the countless number of objects of his consumption, from

his fellow citizens and they, in turn, purchase his fabrics. Putting it upon the ground merely of supplying those with necessary articles, who could not otherwise obtain them, ought there to be, from any quarter, an objection to the only system by which that object can be accomplished? But can there be any doubt, with those who will reflect, that the actual ataking care that Great Bri'ain shall be enabled mount of cotton consumed is increased by the home manufacture? The main argument of gentlemen is founded upon the idea of mutual ability resulting from mutual exchanges. They would furnish an ability to foreign nations by purchasing from them, and, to our own people, by exchanges at home If the American man-ufacture were discontinued. and that of England were to take its place, how would she sell the additional quantity of twenty four millions of cotton goods, which we now make? To us? That has been shown to be impracticable. To other foreign nations? She has already pushed

> no longer being manufactured in the United States, would go thither 2: That the import duty is equivalent to an export duty, and falls on the producer of cot-

her supplies to them to the utmost extent. The

ultimate consequence would, then be to dimin-

ish the total consumption of cotton, to say no-

thing now of the reduction of price that would

take place by throwing into the ports of Great

Britain the two hundred thousand bales which,

Here Ceneral Havne explained, and said that he never contended that an import duty was equivalent to an export dute, under all circumstances; he had explained in his speech his ideas of the precise operation of the exist-ing system. To which Mr. Clay replied that he had seen the argument so stated in some of the ingenious essays from the South Carolina press, and would therefore answer it.]

The framers of our constitution, by granting the power to Congress to lay imports, and prothe maxim of buying only what she wants and hibiting that of laying an export duty, manifes. ted that they did not regard them as equivalent Nor does the common sense of mankind. An export duty fastens upon, and incorporates kself with the article on which it is laid. The necessary than any of her industry which we article cannot escape from it—it pursues and follows it wherever the article goes; and it, in would increase our atility to purchase from equal to the demand 'he amount of the export duty will be a clear deduction to the exporter from the price of the article. But an import ble effects of their policy.

duty on a foreign article leaves the exporter of

5. But, it is contended, in the last place, that duty on a foreign article leaves the exporter of duty; or, 3dly such goods as, being chargeable

and throw the duty on the consumer.

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Speech of Jenry Ulay,
NDEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM, AGAYST THE BRITISH COLONIAL SYSTEM, AGAYST THE BRITISH C

and six hundred and sixty six and two-thirds States lying north and east of James river, and dollars. Now, supposing the protecting duty west of the mountains, Great Britain receives to be fifty per cent, and that it all enters into comparatively nothing. How would it be pos-South Carolina would only be three hundred and thirty three thousand three hundred and thirty three and one third dollars. But the total revenue of the United Sta es may be stated at wenty five millions, of which, the proportion of South Carolina, whatever standard, whether of wealth or population, be adopted, would be about one million. Of course, on this view of

> hird of her fair and legitimate share. I repeat that I have no personal knowledge of the habits factual expenditure in South Carolina; they may be greater than I have stated, in respect to other parts of the cotton country; but if they are, that fact does not arise from any defect in the system of public policy.
>
> 4 An abandonment of the American System t is urged, would lead to an addition to our exports of one hundred and fitty millions of dollars. he amount of one hundred and fifty millions of cotton, in the raw state, would produce four hundred and fifty millions in the manufactured state, supposing no greater measure of value to be communicated, in the manufactured form, than that which our industry imparts. Now, sir, where would markets be found for this vast addition to the supply? Not in the U. States, certainly, nor in any other quarter of the globe,

he subject, she actually pays only about one

consume this immense increase of cotton fab-[General Hayne said that he did not mean hat the increase of one hundred and fifty millions to the amount of our exports, would be of

England having already every where pressed

her cotton manufactures to the utmost point of

repletion. We must look out for new worlds,

seek for new and unknown races of mortals to

cotton alone, but of other articles.] What other articles? Agricultural producebread stuffs, beef and pork? &c. Where shall we find markets for them? Whither shall we go? To what country, whose ports are not her-metically sealed against their admission? Break down the home market, and you are without resource. Destroy all other interests in the country, for the imaginary purpose of advancing the cotton planting interest, and you inflict a positive injury without the smallest practical benefit to the cotton planter. Could Charleston or the whole South, when all other markets are prostrated, or shut against the reception of the surplus of our farmers, receive that surplus? Would they buy more than they might want for their own consumption? Could they find markets which other parts of the Unior could not? Would gentlemen force the freemen of all, North of James river, East and West like the miserable slave, on the Sabbath day, to repair to Charleston, with a turkey under his arm, or a pack upon his back, and beg the clerk of some English or Scotch merehant, living in his gorgeous palace, or rolling in his splende coach in the streets, to exchange his "truck" for a bit of finnel to cover his naked wife and the foreign market, the supply is above or just | children! No! I am sure that I do no more than justice to their hearts, when I believe that they would reject, what I believe to be, the inevita-

the domestic article free, 1st. to import specie; the South cannot, from physical, and other cau-Edly goods which are free from the protecting ses, engage in the manufacturing arts. I deny duty; or, 3dly such goods as, being chargeable the premises, and I deny the conclusion. I deny with the protecting duty, he can sell at home the fact of inability, and, if it existed, I deny

the success of other portions of the Union in branches of industry to which sie might hap- about twenty five. This fact is so well known, branches of industry to which she might hap-pen not to be adapted. Throughout her whole career she has been liberal, national, high

The friends of the American System have been reminded, by the honorable gentleman from Maryland, (Gen. Smith) that they are the majority, and he has admonished them to exercise their power in moderation. The majority ought never to trample upon the feelings, or violate the just rights of the minority. They ought never to triumph over the fallen, nor to make any but a temperate and equitable use of heir power. But these counsels come with an Il grace from the gentleman from Maryland .-He too, is a member of a majority—a political najority. And how has the administration of that majority exercised their power in this country? Recall to your recollection the fourth of March, 1829, when the lank, lean, famished turms, from fen and forest, and the four quarters of the Union, gathered together in the halls of patronage; or stealing, by evening's twilight, into the apartments of the President's mansion, cried out, with ghastly faces, and in sepulchral tones: Give us bread! Give us treasury pap! Give us our reward! England's bard was mistaken; ghosts will sometimes come, cal-led or uncalled. Go to the families who were driven from the employments on which they were dependent for subsistence, in consequence of their exercise of the dearest right of freemen. Go to the mothers, whilst hugging to their bosoms their starving children. Go to fathers, who, after being, disqualified, by long public service, for any other business, were stripped of their humble places, and then sought by the minions of authority, to be stript of all that was left them—their good names—and ask, what mercy was shown to them! As for myself, born in the midst of the Revolution, the first air that I ever breathed on my native soil of Virginia, having been that of liberty and in-dependence, I never expected justice, nor de-sired mercy at their hands; and scorn the wrath and dely the oppression of power!

I regret, Mr. President, that one topic has, I think, unnecessarily been introduced into this debate I allude to the charge brought against the manufacturing system, as favoring the growth of aristocracy. If it were true, would gentlemen prefer supporting foreign accumulations of wealth, by that description of industry, rather than in their own country? But is it correct? The joint stock companies of the North, as I understand them, are nothing more than associations, sometimes of hundreds, by means of which the small earnings of many are brought into a common stock, and the associates obtaining corporate privileges, are enabled to prosecute, under one superintending head, their business to better advantage. Nothing can be more essentially democratic or better devised to counterpoise the influence of individual wealth. In Kentucky, almost every manufactory known to me, is in the hands of enterprisg and self-made men, who have acquired whatever wealth they possess by patient and tiligent labor. Comparisons are odious, and but in defence, would not be made by me .-But is there more tendency to aristocracy, in a manufactory, supporting hundreds of freemen, or in a cotton plantation, with its not less numerous slaves, sustaining, perhaps, only two white smilies-that of the master and the overseer?

I pass, with pleasure, from this disagreeable opic, to two general propositions which cover the entire ground of debate. The first is that, under the operation of the American System, the objects which it protects and fosters are brought to the consumer at cheaper prices than they commanded prior to its introduction, or than they would command if it did not exist. If that be true, ought not the country to be contented and satisfied with the System, unless the second proposition, which I mean presently also to consider, is unfounded? And that is, that the tendency of the System, is to sustain, and that it has upheld, the prices of all our agricul-

tural and other produce, including cotton And is the fact not indisputable, that all essential objects of consumption, affected by the tariff, are chesper and better, since the act of 1824, than they were for several years prior to that law! I appeal, for its truth, to common observation and to all practical men. I appeal to the farmer of the country, whether he does not purchase, on better terms, his iron, salt, brown sugar, cotton goods, and woollens, for his laboring people? And I ask the cotton planter if he has not been better and more cheaply supplied with his cotton bagging? . In regard to this latter article, the gentleman from South Carolina was mistaken in supposing that I complained that, under the existing duty, the Kentucky manufacturer could not compete with the Scotch. The Kentuckian furnishes a more substantial and a cheaper article, and at a more uniform and regular price. But it was the frauds, the violations of law of which I did complain: Not smuggling, in the common sense of that practice, which has something bold, daring, and enterprising in it, but mean, bare faced cheating by fraudulent invoices and false denomination. I plant myself upon this FACT, of cheapness

and superiority, as upon impregnable ground. Gentlemen may tax their ingenuity and produce a thousand speculative solutions of the fact, but the fact itself will remain undisturbed Let us look into some particulars. The total consumption of bar iron, in the United States, is supposed to be about 146,000 tons, of which, 112,866 tons are made within the country, and the conclusion that we must, therefore, break the residue imported. The number of men

employed in the manufacture is estimated at 25,254, and the total number of persons subsisted by it, at 145,273. The measure of protection extended to this necessary article, was never filly adequate until the passage of the act of 1828; and what has been the consequence The annual increase of quantity, since that period, has been in a ratio of near twenty five per cent, and the wholesale price of bar iron in the Northern cities, was, in 1828, \$105 per ton, in 1829, \$100, in 1830, \$90, and in 1831, from \$85 to \$75—constantly diminishing. We import very little English iron, and that which we do is very inferior, and only others to the constant of we do, is very inferior, and only adapted to a few purposes. In instituting a comparison between that interior article and our superior iron, subjects, entirely different, are compared. They are made by different processes. The English cannot make iron of equal quality, to ours, at a less price than we do. They have three classes, best, best, and best, and ordinary.
It is the latter which is imported. Of the whole amount imported, there is only about 4,000 tons of foreign from that pays the high duty; the residue paying only a duty of about thirty per cent, catimated on the prices of the importation of 1829. Our iron ore is superior to that of Great Britain, yielding often from sixty to that I have heard of recent exportations of iron ore to England.

It has been alledged, that bar iron, being a raw material, ought to be admitted free, or with low duties, for the sake of the manufacturers themselves. But I take this to be the true princ ple, that, if our country is producing a raw material of prime necessity, and, with reasonable protection, can produce it in sufficient quantity to supply our wants, that raw material ought to be protected, although it may be proper to protect the article also out of which it is manufactured. The tailor will ask protection for himself, but wishes it denied to the grower of wool and the manufacturer of broad cloth. The cotton planter enjoys protection for the raw material, but does not desire it to be extended to the cotton manufacturer. The ship builder will ask protection for the navigation, but does not wish it extended to the essential articles which enter into the construction of his ship. Each, in his proper vocation, solicits protection, but would have it denied to all other interests which are supposed to come into collision with his. Now, the duty of the statesman is, to elevate himself above these petty conflicts; calmly to survey all the various interests, and deliberately to proportion the measure of protection to each, according to its nature and to the general wants of society. It is quite possible that, in the degree of protection which has been afforded to the workers in iron, there may be some error committed, although I have lately read an argument of much ability, proving that no injustice has really been done to them. If there be, it ought

The next article to which I coil the attention of the Senate, is that of cotton fabrics. The success of our manufacture of coarse cottons is generally admitted. It is demonstrated by the fact that they meet the cotton fabrics of other countries, in foreign markets, and maintain a successful competition with them. There has been a gradual increase of the export of this article, which is sent to Mexico and the South American Republics, to the Mediterranean and even to Asia. The remarkable fact was lately communicated to me, that the same individual who, twenty five years ago, was engaged in the importation of cotton cloth from Asia, for American consumption, is now engaged in the expor ation of coarse American cottons to Asia for Asiatic consumption! And my honorable friend from Massachusetts, now in my eye, (Mr. Silsbee) informed me, that on his departure from home, among the last orders that he gave, one was for the exportation of course cottons to Sumatra, in the vicinity of Calcutta! I hold in my hand a statement, derived from the most authentic source, showing that the identical description of cotton cloth, which sold in 1817, at 29 cents per yard, was sold, in 1819 at 21 cents, in 1821 at 194 cents, in 1823, at 17 cents; in 1825, at 144 cents; in 1827 at 13 cents; in 1829, at 9 cents; in 1830, at 94 cents; and in 1831, at from 104 to 11. Such is the wonderful effect of protection, competition, and improvement in skill, combined! The year of 1829 was one of some suffering to this branch of industry, probably owing to the principle of competition being pushed too far; and hence we observe a small rise in the article the next two years. The introduction of calico printing in the United States, constitutes an important era in our manufacturing industry. It commenced about the year 1825, and has since made such astonishing advances, that the whole quantity now annually printed is but little short of forty millions of yards-about two thirds of our whole consumption. It is a beautiful manufacture, combining great mechanical skill with scientific discoveries in chemistry. The engraved cylinders for making the impression require much taste, and put in requisition the genius of the fine arts of design and engraving. Are the graceful forms of our fair country women less lovely when enveloped in the chintses and calicoes produced by native industry, than when clothed in the tinsel of foreign

Gentlemen are, no doubt, surprised at these facts, They should not underrate the energies, the enterprise, & the skill, of our fellow citizens I have no doubt they are every way competent to accomp ish whatever can be effected by any other People, if encouraged apro-tected by the fostering care of our Governa ment Will gentlemen believe the fact, which I am now authorised to state, that the U. States at this time, manufacture one half the quantity of cotton which Great Britain did in 1816! We possess three great advantages: 1st. The raw material. 2d. Water power instead of that of steam, generally used in England. And 3d. The cheaper labor of females. In England, males spin with the mule and weave, in this country women with the throstle and superintend the power loom. And can there be any employment more appropriate? Who has not been delighted with contemplating the clock-work regularity of a large cotton manufactory? I have often visited them, at Cincinnati and other places and always with increas-ed admiration. The women, separated from the other sex, work in apartments, large, airy, well warmed, and spacious. Neatly dressed with ruddy complexions, and happy countenances, they watch the work before them, mend the broken threads, and replace the exhausted balls or broaches. At stated hours they are called to their meals, and go and return with light and cheerful step. At night they separate (Continued on fourth page)

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VERLEY

Tuesday, March 6. In the Senate, yesterday after the transaction of some minor business,-

The Senate according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill-the question being on the amendment offered thereto by Mr. Webster on Thursday last The subject was debated by Messrs. Webster, Marcy, Clayton, Foot, Bibb, and Sprague, until past 3 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams presented a memorial from certain citizens of N. York in behalf of two American citizens, (Missionaries) imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the State

The memorial being read, Mr. Adams moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Speight moved that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Bell, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, thought, all things considered, this committee was the only appropriate one to which the memorial could be sent

Mr. Adams said that the House would dispose of the memorial in such manner as it should think, -for himself he could hardly say which course would be the most proper-personally he should prefer that it should go to the Committee on Indian Affairs, or to a Committee on the state of the Union, rather than to a select committee. The subject was one on which, but for the accidental circumorial, it had not been his intention to trouble the House during the session .-An incident which had recently taken place in another part of the Capitol, (the Supr me Court Room,) presented to that House and to the People of the United States the subject of this memorial with a solemnity which had never before belonged to it. Possessing all confidence in the Committee on Indian Affairs, it had under these circumstances, to move for a select committee. He had no ore to

was not his intention to offer any disrespect to the gentleman who introduced this memorial, as he believed there was no one who cherished towards him a higher degree of veneration; yet he felt himself at liberty to say what he was well convinced the people of his State would say, were they personally present And that was, that the gentlemen who had drawn up and presented that memorial were doing what they had no right to do-were meddling with what did not concern them, and were acting impertinently in the presentation of such paper. Georgians, and which he was very sure never would be executed till Georgia was made a howling wilderness. As to the memorial, Georgia would treat it as it deserved; with sovereign contempt, and for h mself he did not care where it went though he should suppose the most proper reference would be to the Committee on Foreign Relations, since it seemed now to be settled that the Cherokees constituted an independent foreign kingdoin. The gentleman had referred to his resolution with respect to the Bank, but there was a clear difference between this and the question-it was expressly declared in the charter of the United States Bank, that when its affairs were examined by the House, that task should be performed by a select committee. This was the reason why he had moved that his resolution should be referred to such a committee, although the gentleman from Massachusetts had said that the two cases were similar, yet he should say God forbid that Georgia should ever put herself on a footing with the Bank of the United States, and whenever she was so treated he should always repei the attack. Georgia stood upon a co-equal footing with the other States; and far very far above the speculating footing of the Bank of the U. States.

Mr. C. said that he had risen for the express purpose of shewing his contempt for that memorial; and he would, therefore, move an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, which was, that this memorial should be referred to a Select Committee, provided the State of New York should first consent that a Committee of this House should be appointed to investigate the manner in which that State had treated the Indians within her limits. He would ask the Representatives from that State what they would think of an inquiry into the conduct of the State of New York in sending off her Indians to Green Bay to freeze to death, after first taking away their dominion from them? How would New York like it, should Georgia present a memorial such as had now been read? But he did injustice to that great and patriotic State. This memorial, he was confident, was not the act of that State, but it would turn out, on investigation, to be the work of a few of her citizens who were dressed in black gowns-who professed to minister in holy things, and made many fanatical pretensions to superior benevolence, humanity, piety, love to the Indians, and all

regard to the principle of humanity, and and Mr. Clayton, taking part therein.who therefore were graciously willing to Mr. Clayton has the floor for this day. take the State of Georgia into their holy In the House of Representatives, the keeping. The memorial proceeded from discussion of the resolution for the apa few pragmatical individuals, who were pointment of a Select Committee to exdisposed to be busy bodies in other men's amine the affairs of the Bank of the Unimatters. If the House had any respect ted States, was resumed. Messrs. Root, for a sister State, a sovereign State, they Crawford, Evans, of Maine, and Beardswould repel such memorialists as these ley, severally addressed the House. The -they would throw such a memorial un- former gentleman proposed as an amendder the table, and not aggravate to a yet ment, that the Select Committee should higher degree, the feelings of a State al- be chosen, by ballot. At four o'clock, ready wrought up to a higher pitch than Mr. Beardsley gave way to a motion for she could bear, and who only wanted the an adjournment, and is entitled to the application of a match to blow the Union floor to-day. FRIDAY, March 9. into ten thousand fragments; when there was not a State South of the Potomac, al morning business, the Apportionment which was not, at this moment, under the Bill was taken up, and Messrs. Clayton, highest degree of excitement, whose Forsyth, Tazewell, Foot, Marcy, and People were not rising against oppres- Webster, continued the debate thereon sion, and by town-meetings and every until the adjournment. other form of expressing public opinion, In the House of Representatives, the were endeavoring to bring the U. States resolution in relation to an enquiry into to a sense of justice. Would that House the affairs of the Bank of the United consent to make itself the instrument of States, was futher discussed by Messrs. adding excitement to excitement, till they Beardsley, Root, and Bell. The amend-States to a condition like that, in which was rejected-Yeas, 88; Nays, 92 .- Mr. the colonies were immediately before the Wayne then submitted an amendment, rupture with Great Britain. He warned that a Select Committee be appointed to -he cautioned gentlemen; he would not make sundry inquiries, in the recess of

to disregard such a memorial. remarks in reply to Mr. Adams, moved apportionment bill was taken up, the that the memorial be laid on the table, question being on Mr. Forsyth's motion on which motion the yeas and nays were to amend the substitute offered by Mr. called, when there appeared for the motion 91-against it 92.

plore them, yet he earnestly warned them

A ter a protracted and animated destill appeared to him more appropriate, bate of such length as only to be inter- Sprague, spoke in opposition to the morupted at a late hour of the sitting by a tion, and ar. White in its support. Mr. call for the previous question, the memo- Dickerson has the floor for Monday .rial was finally committed to the com- The Senae adjourned over to Monday Mr. Clayton, of Goorgia, said that it mittee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

WEDNESDAY, March 7. In the Senate, vesterday, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, of Mr. Barstow, the vote of Thursday reported a bill to increase the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the Clayton's resolution for an enquiry into United States army. The resolution sub-mitted by Mr. Smith, directing the Com-States. which proposed that the Select mittee on the District of Columbia to committee by ballot, was reconsidered inquire into the expediency of prohibit- - Yeas, 98; Nays 93. The further connently in the presentation of such paper. The Apportionment Bill was taken up, spent in appoint to the bill for the He was almost afraid to trust himself and debated by Messrs. Clayton, Taze-benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, et. al. with such a subject, representing as he well and Ewing; Mr. Tazewell in favor The Committee finally rose, and reported did half a million of the free people of the of the bill, the other gentlemen against it. the bill without amendment. Several United States, and knowing the great in- Before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Web- amendments proposed in Committee dignity which they had lately received in ster withdrew the amendment he submit- were renewed in the House and the pronouncing of a decision which he ted some days ago, and offered the fol- rejected. The question was then hoped and believed would be resisted with lowing as a substitute: That the House taken on engrossing the bill for a third the promptitude and spirit which became of Representatives shall be composed of such a number of members chosen within each State, as shall bear to the repre- was rejected. sentative population of such State, the same proportion as the number two hun sons."

In the House of Representatives, nu-Maryland, from the Committee on the position, the House adjourned. District of Columbia, reported a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of granting some squares of public land to the Corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, for the purposes of education and improvement of the the Union.

Webster, having withdrawn the amend- tle opposition. making the whole number of representa- formation. tives 256; this amendment, he supported in a speech of considerable length .part of the amendment, which allows Wilkins 58 63 63 64 64 65 representatives for fractions; and, upon Buchanan10 4 that—who thought that Georgia had not | this motion, the debate was continued. - | V. Buren 4 3

piety enough-that she had not sufficient Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Webster

should rend the Union to pieces? A few ment which proposed that the Select steps more, and they would bring those Committee should be chosen by ballot, stoop to entreat them. Memorials like Congress touching the general manage-these could be got up at any time by a ment of the Bank of the United States, set of deluded fanatics. Congress should with instructions to report the result of look to the condition of the old States, their inquites on or before the 3d Monand not by a reckless and unfeeling course day of lecember next. Mr. Burges provoke them yet farther. He prayed proposed to amend this amendment, gentlemen to consider. He warned the but before he Speaker had decided whethstance of his having charge of this mem- House to proceed with prudence and er the latter proposition was in order, consideration, & though he would not im- the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 10. In the anate yesterday, many private Mr. Thompson of Georgia, after a few bills were assed, & others matured. The Webster, by striking out therefrom the provision or the representation of fractions Messrs. Holmes, Silsbee, and

In the louse of Representatives, Mr. Verplank eported a bill making an appropriation for the publication of certain diplomatic correspondence. On motion ing the issuing of bank notes of a less sideration of the subject was arrested, denomination than five dollars in said by the experation of the hour allotted to District, was considered and agreed to morning Jusiness. Some time was mittee on the bill for the tive-Yeas, 78; Nays, 95, and so the bill STATE .- "For some time past the Car-Monday, March 12.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. dred and fifty six bears to the whole re olution from the Committee on the Li-sent Government. A system of enlistpresentative population of the U States; brary for the purchase of two hundred ment had been established, and its exeand of one additional member to every and fifty copies of the legislative history State in which the addition of such num- of the Bank of the United States, for the abled to distribute money to such men as ber of Representatives nearer to its exact use of the members of the House, was engaged in the cause, and even to pay proportion than the omission of such ad introduced by Mr. Everett, of Mass, and them a daily allowance. Each of these ditional member; the said number of adopted. The House, then, on motion agents undertook to produce a hundred Representatives in any State not exceed- of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, took up men, and each of them had delivered a ing one for every thirty thousand per the Post Office bill, which was read a list of names forming a full compliment. merous petitions and memorials were Friday on Mrs. Decatur's bill; but, be- ready to rise in arms in one night, but presented and referred. Mr. Thomas of fore the question was taken on the pro- the greater part of the names were fic-

> [From the American Sentinel.] following:-

roads. It was referred to the Committion met pursuant to adjournment, and overturning the present order of things. tee on Public Lands. Mr. Mc. Puffie, previous to proceeding to a ballot, a This end accomplished, they were to asfrom the Committee of Ways and Means resolution was offered by Mr. Lewis semble a National Congress to choose reported a resolution of inquiry into the pledging the Convention to support the between a Monarchy and a Republic .pensions and allowances to Indians who nomination about to be made of Vice If the former was decided upon, Henry were hostile to the United States during President. Mr. Sterigere of Montgome. V. was to be immediately proclaimed. the late wars founded on treaties existing ry proposed as a substitute, a resolution The conspirators, however, were perfectbefore the wars and not renewed since to "support the candidate who might be ly alive to their own interests, for it is that period. It was laid upon the table nominated at a National Convention said that the same act stipulates that a for one day, in conformity with the rule composed of States having a Jackson sum of 10,000,000 fr. was to be divided of the House. Mr. Wickliffe, from the representation in Congress." The pro amongst the principal actors. Committee on the Public Lands, report- posal elicited considerable debate and

another, varying practically from the the democratic candidate for governor Cents. ot 65f. 95c. The Belgian Loan house adopt said order, it was determined former, by allowing the State of Maine was unanimous. To-morrow we will be was 74. a representative for her fraction, and able to give our readers more precise in-

STATE OF THE BALLOTINGS.

Latest from Europe.

Office of the N. Y. Cour. & Enq. ? Saturday, March 10-2 P. M. Half past 2 o'clock.

Our news schooner the Courier and Enquirer, boarded yesterday, sixty miles character. east of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and arrived at the city this morning at 11 o'clock .-We are indebted to Capt. Chadwick for a London evening paper, of the 6th Feb- was laid. May a superstructure rise, to ruary, and have received by the Sampson our regular files of Lloyd's Shipping those, who have so zealously entered on Lists, and London papers to the morning the work! This is the wish of one, who of that day.

on the evening of the 7th February. A conspiracy of some importance, it

Paris, but immediately put down; the continue, and at times are as acrimonious and violent as usual The celebrated Sect of St. Simonians have attracted the be a concurrence of testimony, which is attention of Government,-the chief has the touch-stone of truth. The very inbeen seized and the Hall in which they fatuate, in a fit of maudlin affection, has held their sittings closed England and France have taken a de-

have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. We give the official diplomatic proceedings on this (Horresco referens') with a train of interesting question. The two Govern- death-like attendants, forcing its unhappy ments it is said have held the most de- victim inch by inch into the Tartarus of cided languague to the other powers -The seizure of M. Stevens, the Ghent evil. Hope not to eradicate that evil by Editor, is justified by Leopold's Govern- a temperance association The wound ment, on the ground that he instigated is too deep to be cauterized by a mere the Belgian troops to desert. The ques- "oath of abstinenc." The cause of edtion of the demolition of the Belgian for- ucation must precede the cause of temtresses, it is asserted, has been arranged perance. It is that and that alone, which The Belgian Government it is stated in has worked such wonders at the north. an article from Brussels, desirous to es- Long before the eloquence of an Otis or tablish as soon as possible commercial an Adams had roused an indignant Conrelations with the United States, intends | tinent to a sense of its wrongs, it was voted to send thither immediately M. Desire "a crime for any town to be even for a Behrens, Minister-resident.

ly in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Parnell, the Secretary of War, has re- | ded a system of general education. It is signed. He absented himself from the no wonder, that such a soil should be House on a question embracing the for- found congenial to the growth of tempereign policy adopted by the British Gov. ance. A system, like this, is the rock,

been dispersed by the civil and military authority.

The state of Italy, it will be seen from our extracts, is very unsettled.

All exportations of bullion from Engand to the continent had reased, but risen to bring it back again.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Philip, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal. He was dressed in a Portuguese Field Marshal's uniform.

From Galignani's Messenger.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE list party. or persons acting in its name, have been seeking for an opportunity to In the House of Representatives, a res- strike a decisive blow against the precution entrusted to agents, who were enthird time and passed. Mr. Doddridge The Carlists, from these, reckoned upon moved a reconsideration of the vote of a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men titious, and when the time of action ar rived, not 600 of them appeared. From an authentic document, in the hands of Democratic State Convention -By the Government, it appears that there letters from Harisburg we collect the was a coalition between the Carlists and the Republicans, who, however, are still On Tuesday, the 6th inst. the Conven- of accord upon one point, only that of

London, Feb. 6th .- City, Twelve o' ed a bill for the final adjustment of land was finally negatived; yeas 44, nays 88. clock.—The letters from Paris, received claims in the State of Missouri; which The convention then proceeded to the this morning, mention the fact of the was read twice, and committed to a nomination of Vice President, which conspiracy, which as announced here Committee of the Whole on the state of on the tenth ballot resulted as follows, on Saturday, but do not appear to conviz: William Wilkins 67, George M. sider it of much importance; nor did it THURSDAY, March. 8. Dallas 68, Martin Van Buren 1, and produce any material effect on the Funds In the Senate yesterday, the resolution accordingly Wm Wilkins of Allegheny as on the following day, Friday, the submitted by Mr. Sprague, calling on county, was declared duly nominated. Three per Cents: closed at 66f. 20c.—the President for copies of the correspon- Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. then offerdence between Mr. McLane and the ed a resolution to support the nomination the proceedings in the Chamber of Dupu-British Government was adopted, after which was adopted without dissent. A ties on Friday, which were of a nature to having been so modified by the mover as resolution instructing the electors to sup- indicate the weakness of the Ministry, and to apply only to the correspodence re- port George M. Dallas for Vice Presi- upon that feeling a slight decline occurred specting the Colonial trade. The Ap-dent in the event of the death or declina- in their Funds, which, however, previousportionment Bill was taken up, and Mr. tion of Judge Wilkins, passed with but lit- ly to the close of the market on Saturday, rallied and closed-the Five per ment previously offered by him, moved The nomination of George Wolf as Cents, at 96f. 85c, and the Three per

London, Feb. 6.—The Paris papers of Saturday, with the Messager des pay forty-one dollars, as a private indi-Chambres, dated yesterday, reached us vidual, for carrying a letter from Annapo-4th 5th, 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th this morning. They add but little to the lis to Hagerstown? Should he not be as Mr. Forsyth moved to strike out that Dallas 59 62 63 62 62 62 63 information which had previously arriv- careful of the money of the people, whose 67 ed, respecting the conspiracy, full de agent he is, as he would be of his own?

ruility on Saturday evening, but the arrests continued; and it is somewhat remarkable that among these already made there are many of persons, at present or formerly in official employments, and connected with the Police. The plot is certainly in itself of a sufficiently serious

For the Easton Gazette.

On Tuesday last, the corner-stone of a Talbot county Temperance Society diffuse the light of hope and joy among still deprecates, as an evil, the existence The Sampson sailed from Portsmouth of such an association; who believes, paradoxical as it may appear, that it will tend rather to arrest in its course the very will be perceived, has been discovered at cause it presumes to advocate. Let however the work go on. An individual o. debates in the Chambers on the Budget pinion must give way to the sober and staid judgment of the many.

Against intemperance, there cannot but been known to throw himself into the arms of a tottering companion, and weep cided step in B Igian Affairs. They over his degradation. This single act speaks a stronger language than all the pathos of eloquence. Intemperance, a blunted moral principle, is surely an few months without a grammar school-The Reform Bill is still dragging on slow- master." There were no associations. The people rose as one man, and demanon which the ever-enduring temple of Four of the Bristol rioters have been temperance must be based. The people, hung, the rest pardoned. The court once convinced of this will hear nothing martial on Captain Warrington was of associations. They will go right onstill sitting. An immense mob had col- ward to the mark. They will not dream lected at Manchester, in obedience to the of wasting the time on preambles and call of the Political Union Society, and resolutions. Yet after all there will be. as there have always been, some, (and those, sober-minded men too,) who will say with the Psalmist, that "wine glads the heart of man," and hearken after the wise man, when he "bids wine to be given to him, that hath grief of heart." It was, the exchanges had not yet sufficiently they believe I, for healthsome mirth, and not for madness, that the blessing came. With such the fiat of an organized society has no force. They acknowledge the existence of the evil, while they are conscious that no sudden effort, the offspring of a day, can expel a vice, as old almost as the creation. The world had just awoke to a consciousness of a new existence when we find, that the Patriarch stretched himself under his own vine and was drunken."

But what is to be done? Form no associations; leave temperance to that most powerful of all agents, public opinion. It is vain to forestall her. The boasting of such associations brings forcibly to mind the fly of the fable The wheel whirled, while it flapped its tiny wings, and cried, see, how I make things go! To the silent, but resistless workings of public opinion the world has been indebted for all, that has been claimed by your moral monopolists in every clime. Brace up by individual exertions public opinion; make it healthy by a system of universal education. Then shall be seen Religion, morality, and temperance, shedding their gladsome light over a happy land. The end, the association proposes to itself, is a praisworthy one. All must regret, that any attempt should have been made to throw over so serious a subject the veil

of a witticism.

In this community it was, (to say the least of it,) irrelevant. Indeed under other circumstances it would almost have savoured of that mental vapour, which the association proposed to dissipate.-This is not prompted by any thing of that spirit, which belongs to one of the medical profession. The wisdom of the son of Syrach, uncanonical as it may be, should have taught at least all, who ponder over it, to "honour the physician with the honor due unto him."

Mr. Brookhart, submitted the following order, in the House of Delegates on

the 24th ult. Ordered, that the committee of claims pass to credit of William H. Fitzhugh on the Journal of Accounts, the sum of FORTY ONE DOLLARS, as a compensation FOR CARRYING the warrant issued by the Speaker of this House, to the Sheriff of Washington county, for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William H. Fitzhugh a member of this

On the question being put, will the ed in the NEGATIVE.

Would Mr. Brookhart be willing to 0 tails of which are given in another part of His constituents will be able to answer 1 our paper. Paris was in perfect tran- these questions .- Torch Light.

EAST

Saturda Our state Wednesday morning las they have p resolutions, mer, we fine

A supple Act to redu of Assembly regulate suc derstand la to the elec President in more city t more Coun remainder e Harford, to ford and th elect three electors of but should be changed number of now entitle

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#### EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Salurday Evening, March 17

Our state Legislature adjourned on Wednesday night or rather on Thursday morning last between 1 and 2 o'clockthey have passed 330 laws and about 120 resolutions, among the titles of the former, we find the following.

A supplement to the Act entitled an Act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections and to regulate such elections-This act we un- to say, one representative for every forty derstand lays off the state, with respect seven thousand persons in each State, to the election of President and Vice President into four districts-viz: Balti- States, and one additional member for more city to elect two electors-Baltimore County to elect one elector-the remainder of the Western Shore except foresaid, shall exceed twenty five thous-Harford, to elect four electors and Har- and persons, the said number of repreford and the Eastern Shore counties to sentatives in any State not exceeding one elect three electors-making in all ten electors of President and V. Presidentbut should the ratio of representation not be changed so as to effect the present number of representatives, this state is now entitled to, then the districts to continue as heretofore.

An Act relating to Free Negroes and Slaves -- This act has relation to the police of those continuing in this state and is, it is said, rigid in some of its pro. the State of North Carolina, fourteen;

An act relating to the people of colour of this state-This bill relates to the man- the State of Tennessee, thirteen; within umission and colonization of people of the State of Ohio, twenty; within the colour, and appropriates \$200,000 for the latter but we understand not more than 20,000 dollars to be expended in any bama, six; within the State of Mississip-

A supplement to the Act entitled an Act to regulate the issuing of licences to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others. This bill graduates the price of licences somewhat according to the capital invested in trade.

Esq. of Baltimore, was elected on Saturday last, a Senator of this state, to sup ply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Doctor Octavus Taney.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday contains the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Rev. Worcester vs. the State of Georgia. It occu- ed more benefits at the hand of this Govpies nearly seven columns.

ted States Gazette, says:

good reason to know that the President, lution, and for three years none at all, still as soon as he heard of the nature of she was protected by the arm of the Uthe judgement (of the Supreme Court, nion from the power of these red men SURGEON DENTIST. published in our last) gave it to be whom then she dreaded, though now she distinctly understood, that he should despises them. Since he had been a not aid in carrying it into effect .- member of that house, Georgia had been The phraseology which he is reported to have used in making this dec-ded herself against these Indians. When repetition I should be sorry to pollute Revolution, at the time when Virginia a convenient room at Mr. Lowe's, where he

The decision of the Court was unanimous the blood of other States. She refused the slightest injury to the teeth. Teeth and except as to Judge Baldwin, who only to do it. The State retained the territory Fangs removed in the most skillful manner, dissented, it is understood, on a point of within her grasp, and when the pre-emp. He will wait upon families at their dwellings, form—that the record from the Court be- tion right was at length yielded, it was at low was not duly certified. The Court, the expense to the Union of many milconsists of-

Chief Justice Marshall, Virginia. Story Justices Duvall, Maryland. Thompson, New York.

M'Lean, Ohio. Baldwin, is absent by reason of indisposition.

- db -A correspondent of the Portland Adof the United States, by Mr. Wirt, in what was called the intercourse law."

the Cherokee case, says:-

"Towards the close of the argument, however, Mr. Wirt gave more play to The Richmond Enquirer, although his thoughts. He broke the restraints of the editor spoke cavalierly of the appoint- la. Boarding by the day, week, or year. technicalities, and let loose his feelings. ment of Mr. Livingston, as Secretary "To be or not to be," he cried, is the of State, is now puffing him off in the question between the Cherokees and most fulsome manner. From the last Georgia. "The Cherokees are struggling puff we extract the following, which for existence, the Gorgians for their bears directly upon "the greatest and the non-existence. The Missionaries render | best." to Cæsar the things, that are Cæsar's, i "Mr. Livingston has an extensive acand to God the things that are God's. To quaintance with, and a warm devotion next, at the Court-House do , in the town of their country, they had given allegiance, to, Literature. This love of literature Easton, all the lands and real eastate belonging to and they would not break it by giving has been one of his main enjoyments the heirs of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot allegiance to Georgia. Their conscient through life, when relieved from the presces forbade them. Suffering at this very sure of his professional duties. No man moment the disgraceful punishment of is more thoroughly convinced than the eight, sixteen and twenty four months, the the Penitentiary with the profligate, the Secretary of State, that a civilian and outcast, and the convicts of Georgia, like statesman in these days, without literature come to this Court for redress as the highest tribunal of their country. The of General Jackson's phiz on reading question here is, whether the derivative of the respective portions—sale to commence between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock of General Jackson's phiz on reading question here is, whether the darkest the above sentence-more especially days of Christian persecution are to be re- when he learns that "Polyphemus" was

cus to be devoured by wild beasts, or | HENRY CLAY.-Let any man sit clothed them in skins of wild beasts to down, and peruse with attention the last be devoured by dogs, as a spectacle for great speech of this great statesman; and the vile and degraded Roman mob!"

Apportionment bill .- On Thursday the 1st instant in the Senate, Mr. Webster offered the following amendment to the apportionment bill, as it came rom the house:

Strike out all after the enacting clause,

"That, from and after the third day of thirty three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, elected agreeably to the following ratio: that is computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United each State, whose fractional numbers, remaining after dividing its whole numbers by forty-seven thousand as afor every 30,000 persons; that is to say. within the State of Maine, eight; within the State of New-Hampshire, six; within the State of Massachusetts, thirteen: within the State of Rhode Island, two; within the State of Connecticut, six within the State of Vermont, six; within the State of New York, forty one; with in the State of New Jersey, seven; within the State of Pennsylvania, twenty nine within the State of Delaware, two; within the State of Maryland, nine; within the State of Virginia, twenty two; within within the State of South Carolina, ten; within the State of Georgia, nine, within the State of Kentucky, thirteen; within State of Indiana, seven; within the State of Louisiana, four; within the State of Missouri, three; within the State of Alapi, three; and within the State of Illinoi

This amendment, it will be seen, strike 700 from the ratio established by th house, and settles it at 47.000. Estab lishing this ratio, Mr. Webster's place proposes to allow to each state a repre sentative for every fraction exceeding We understand that John B. Morris 25,000. This, would secure to Maryland her nine representatives.

> Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island, in his reply to Mr. Clayton's speech, made the following remarks-

"What State in this Union had received more benefits at the hand of this Government than Georgia? When she had of Wesley's Works complete in 7 Vols. but a handful of inhabitants; not more A letter from Washington, in the Uni- than twenty thousand at the time of the Revolutionary War; and though she had please apply to "A gentleman informs me that he has dred soldiers, to the Army of the Revolaration is too gross and indecorous for the country came triumphant out of the my letter with language of the kind; and with a liberality not to be paralleled, surl would feign hope that it had been exrendered up her immense Western territonc at any hour of the day. He inserts TEETH aggerated. Mr. McDuffie, on Saturday, tories for the public good, and when N. NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single expressed his opinion that General York, with liberality scarcely inferior, natural position. Cleansing, Separating, and Jackson was treading in the steps of Oliver Cromwell, and aims at a Military despotism."

The Cherokee and Georgia question.—

Tork, with liberality scarcely interior, gave up an empire to pay the debts of the War, Georgia refused to follow the example. She was entreated to relinquish the land which had been won not by the swinch collects on the teeth, and the decay of the which collects on the teeth, is occasioned by a foreign substance which collects on the teeth, called Salivary Calculus, it may be removed without pain or the blood of other States. She refused to the elightest indust to the eightest indust to lions of dollars! As the law and the Constitution obliged them to do, they sold the Massachusetts pre-emption right on condition of the payment of a million and a quarter of THE Subscriber respectfully informs his dollars, the discharge of the claims which friends and the public generally, that he dollars, the discharge of the claims which previous purchasers had upon them for has taken that Pennsylvania. monies advanced, and the extinguishment Mr. Justice Johnson, of South Carolina of the Indian title. They had since received the whole equivalent in money

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

newed,--days like those when Nero and a large strong-built personage, or hero, Lomitian threw Christians into the Cir- who never had but one eye.

then say, honestly and candidly-does not this man deserve to be the ruler over a great and free people. Is it not to the shame and scandal of the country, that talents and patriotism like his, should be such quacks and pretenders-such empi-

ricks and humbugs as Andrew Jackson and M. Van Buren? - We know the nature of the answer to this question-that March, one thousand eight hundred and we assisted to produce this pernicious be accommodated in the best manner that our scandal that we did so? We plead guilty ty cents and found, to or from Baltimore.

—it was shameful and scandalous but -it was shameful and scandalous; but ed and punctually attended to the moment we discovered our error, we candidly acknowledged it, and endeavored to make all the attonement in our T. H. Dawson and Son, in Easton, or with my power. Better and wiser men have brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at committed worse deeds, under the excitement of party passion .- Pen. Whig.

#### TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

In compliance with previous notice, a meeting was held in the Court House, on Tuesday last, the 13th inst. for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society.

Y virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen anna county, will be exposed to public sale on TUESDAY the 10th of Chair, and Mr. Thomas Martin, appoin- Anns county a large and valuable stock of led Secretary pro tem.

At the call from the Chair, the Secretary rose and briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which the following resolution was offered by the Rev. James Nicols, which he sustained by an able and eloquent speech.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that a Temperance Society be formed, to be called, the Temperance Society of Talbot county.

It was determined on motion and vote, thereof be tendered to the several Edi-

tors in Easton for insertion. On motion the meeting adjourned, to will hereafter be given.

LOTT WARFIELD. Chairman. THOS: MARTIN, Seretary.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Varfield, the Rev. Manlove Hazel, of the Philadelphia Conference to Mrs. Julianna Ste-

DIED In this town on Thursday last, Mr James D.

#### NOTICE.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Managets of the Female Bible Society on Wednes-the 21st —subject to the usual restrictions as to he weather.

By order of the President.

#### WESLEY'S WORKS.

Octavo, in which is contained his Sermons. Journal and Miscellaneous Works-1st Ameri-

LOTT WARFIELD.

W. L. HOLLIFIELD

IS EXPECTED HERE IN A FEW DAYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Latone at any hour of the day. He inserts TEETH.

> A. F. GOODRICH. Surgeon Dentist 31

March 17

MILLINGTON HOTEL.

Large & commodious Tavern, situated in the village of Millington or more trequently called Head o and land, to an amount in all of twenty- Chester, Md. just completed by Capt. Samuel five millions of dollars; they now had it G. Osborn, where he hopes, from attention to in possession, under a contract made but business, that he shall share his part of the pubvertiser, speaking of the argument deliv-ered last week before the Supreme Court what was called the intercourse law? his bar shall always be furnished with the choicest of liquors; his stables are good and attended by a faithful ostler.

tiorses, Gigs, and Hacks are always kept to convey travellers to any part of the Peninsu-

The public's obd't serve SAMUEL R. CLAYLAND. March 17

#### PUBLIC SALE.

B Y virtue of an order of Tabot county court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY he 24th of April county deceased, situate in Banbury, in said

This property will be sold on a ered it of purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, pearing interest from the day of sale, to the several heirs for their

SOLOMON MULLIKIN, THOMAS HENRIX,

Commissioners. March 17

#### EASTON PACKET,



#### LEONARD.

talents and patriotism like his, should be shoved on one side, to make way for ter, will commence her regular routes from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next, the 18th inst , leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock for Baltimore returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will result, and was it not a shame and a convenience will afford, at one dollar and fif-

ROBINSON LEONARD. N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of the point for the transaction of all busines connected with the packet, will be punctually

Easton, March 17 (S&W) - Sw

#### PUBLIC SALE.

The Rev. Lott Warfield was called to the April next, at Golden Square, Head of Wye Q



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c. the property of the late Thomas Murphey Esquire deceased.

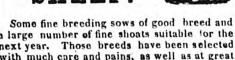
Among the HOKSES are several **BROOD MARES** of the best breed in our County,

one of them sired by the full hred horse Silver hat the President and Secretary, sign Heels, out of a full bred Mare now in foal by he minutes of the meeting, and copies the famous horse John Richards-another sired Tobacco, Spanish and by Top Gallant out of a fine full bred Mare also n foal by John Richards several other Mares in foal by fine horses, - a number of young horses now fit for service, from five years and meet early in June, of which due notice under; among them is a Filley, four years old this spring, out of the Silver Heels mare by years old by the imported Horse Valentine, out of fine Mares Pedigrees of those Mares will be furnished on the day of sale.

Among the cattle are several other Thimbles, Ink, Quills, Slates, YOUNG BULLS, of the Devon breed, purchased out of the stock of the late Gov. Wright Need es, also several MILCH COWS, of

Merino, Bakewell & Country

#### SHEEP.



a large number of fine shoats suitable for the next year. Those breeds have been selected with much care and pains, as well as at great CONDITIONS-A credit of six months will

be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale all sums of five dellers and under, the cash will be required on removing the property-sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A M. Attendance given and terms more fully made

JAS. MASSEY, & WM. STEVENS, Ex'rs.

of T. Murphey, dec'd. March 17

#### GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. Dawson and Son Have just received an assortment of fresh

and genuine SEEDS. Easton, March 3

To all whom it may concern. have placed my Books in the hards of Mr. lienry Goldsborough, and those indebted

him immediately.

to me will please call and make payment to J. W. JENKINS.

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th

as those are my directions: HENRY GOLDSHOROUGH, Agent 10 for John W. Jenkins

#### PUBLIC SALE.

PY virtue of an order of Caroline county Orphans' court, will be sold at public Sale on Wednesday the 21st instant on credit of six months, at the late residence of A. braham Pritchett deceased, all the personal es tate of said deceased consisting of









Cattle, Horses, and HOGS, household and Kitchen Fyrniture the crop of wheat and Rye now growing or the ground, a quantity of bacon and lard, Farming Utensils and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Further Terms of Sale made known on the day of sale-Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

THOS. KELLY, Adm'r. of Abraham Phitchett, detcd.

March, 10

#### PUBLIC SALE,

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY the 21st nstant at Peach Blossom part of the personal estate of the late Mrs. Harriett Bennet, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, also one colt 2 years old, one second hand four wheel carriage, a good lot of hogs, and several stacks of Hay-Terms of Sale a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with ap-proved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed—on all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required -Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

THEODORE DENNY, adm'r. of Mrs. Harriett Bennett, dec'd.

THERE will be a meeting of the Female Sunday School Society of Faston held in the Fpiscopal Church in Easten, on Saturday. the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, to which all are respectfully invited. There will be several ddresses delivered on this occasion.

#### NOTICE.

S hereby given, that the Commissioners fo Talbot County will meet at the Court house Easton, on the 20th Inst. (March) to appoint an Assessor for each of the Election districts of l'albot County, for the purpose of making a re-valuation and assessment of the real and peronal property of said county, under an act of Assembly passed at the present session, entitled property in Talbot County."

Notice is further given, that they will on the same day proceed to appoint Constables for Talbot County.

By order of the Comm'rs.
THOS. C. NICOLS, CIR.

Bakery, Grocery, Confectionary, &c THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally,

#### that he has resumed the BAKING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their

He would likewise notify them, that he has very recently returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of

## Groceries & fancy Articles

SUCH AS, Tea, Coffee, hocolate & Pins, Hooks and Eyes Sugar, Molasses. Buttons Tape Cord, Flour, Cheese Bacon, & Braid, Ribbon, Lard, Dried Beef, Sewing Silk, Beeves Tongues and Colored &other Cotton

Bologne ausage, and Thread, Green & common Shoe Soan Candles. i bread, Rappee and Scotch nuff-boxes, Flutes, Fifes & Harmonicons. Blacking, Dye Stuffs,

Leaden headed Canes Nutmegs, Mace, Magic Lanterns, Cinnamon, Pimento & Percussion Pistols and Caps, Court Plaister, Pepper, Pazors, Shaving boxes Brushes and Soap, Writing and Letter

And a variety of School and other Books

for children Also, A fresh supply of FRUITS, NUTS and CONFEC-ONARY, with a handsome assortme tof Combs. ovs and PERFUMERY, &c. PORTER, ALE and STHONG BERR in their seasons- ( IDER and

PICKLING VINEGAR. The subscriber feels grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuation of the sam

FREDERICK F. NINDE. Orders for Pound or other Cakes will

#### DANCING SCHOOL.

#### F. D. MALLET,

Easton, March 3 cowst [S]

ROFESSOR of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructio s, in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Paris west style.

r M. will also give private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the "chool all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupi's will be capable to learn them. Time, das and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.

N.B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the Easton totel, and at this office:

Millenary & Mantau-Making.

#### Mrs. Ridgaway

H AVING served a regular time at the above branches begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has taken the stand formerly occupied of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, otherwise they will be called upon by an officer next door to James L. Smith, on washington street and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets,

#### TODETHER WITH A VARIETY OF Millenary and Fancy GOODS,

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies of experience from Baltimore in the above

N. B. Mrs. K. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millenary business, a young Girl beween the age of 13 and 14 years, of good fam-

March 10 S&W

#### **PHILADELPHIA** HOTEL,

No. 95, North Second one square above

Market street, Philadelphia. THE Subscriber has the pleasure of inas well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most mod-ern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with

fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinis ty of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The harges will be found moderate.

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to D. R. BROWER. Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel

Baltimore.

without them, would be lost to the country.
In respect to woollens, every gentleman's bim to judge of the great deduction of price foreign araicle did not exceed the home dewhich has taken place in most of these articles, since the tariff of 1824. It would have been still greater, but for the high duty of the raw measure of the home production. material imposed for the particular benefit of the terming interest. But, without going into supply and demand. Whatever affects either, particular details, I shall limit myself to inviting affects the price. If the supply is increased, the attention of the Senate to a single article of the demand remaining the same, the price degeneral and necessary use. The protection clines, if the demand is increased, the supply given to flannels in 1828 was fully adequate.— remaining the same, the price advances; if both It has enabled the American manufactur- supply and demand are undiminished, the er to obtain complete possession of the Amer- price is stationary, and the price is influenced ican market; and now, let us look at the effect. exactly in proportion to the degree of distur-I have before me a statement from a highly re- bance to the demand or supply. It is therespectable mercantile house, showing the price fore a great error to suppose that an existing of four descriptions of flannel, during six years. or new duty necessarily becomes a component The average price of them, in 1826, was thirty element, to its exact amount, of price. If the eight and three-quarter cents, in 1827, thirty proportions of demand and supply are varied eight; in 1828, (the year of the tariff) forty- by the duty, either in augmenting the supply, six; in 1829, thirty six in 1830, (notwithstand-ing the advance in the price of wool) thirty-price is affected, to the extant of that variation. two; and in 1831, thirty two and one quarter.—
But the duty never becomes an integral part
These facts require no comment. I have before me another statement, of a practical and
demand and the supply remain, after the duty respectable man, well versed in the flannel is imposed, precisely what they were before, or manufacture in America and England, demon- the demand is increased, and the supply restrating that the cost of manufacture is precisely the same in both countries; and that, although yard of flannel, which would sell in England at fifteen cents, would command here twentytwo, the difference of seven cents is the exact difference between the duties in the two countries, which are paid on the six ounces of wool contained in a yard of flannel.

Brown Sugar during ten years, from 1792, to 1802, with a duty of one and a half cents per and averaged fourteen cents per pound .-The same article, during ten years, from 1820 lead sines, afterwards fell to one & a half cents to 1530, with a duty of three cents, have averper pound. Now it is obvious, that the duty age only eight cents per pound. Nails, with dol a . per h. dre . teet; it now sells for three

dollars seventy-five cents.

The gentleman from South Carolina, sensible of the incontestible fact of the very great red ction in the prices of the necessaries of life protected by the American system, has felt the ull force of it, and has presented various explanations of the causes to which he ascribes The first is the diminished production of the precious metals, in consequence of the distressed state of the countries in which they are extracted, and the consequent increase of their value relative to that of the commodities for which they are exchanged. But, if this be the true cause of the reduction of price, its operation ought to have been general on all objects and of course upon cotton among the rest .-And, in point of fact, the diminished price of that staple is not greater than the diminution of the value of other staples of our agriculture. Flour, which commanded, some years, ago ten or twelve dollars per parrel, is now sold for five. The fall of tobacco has been still more. The tal. Although his data may be questioned, let Kite foot of Maryland, which sold at from sixteen to twenty dollars per hundred, now produces only four or five. That of Virginia has sustained an equal decline. Beef, pork, every article, almost, produced by the farmer, has decreased in value. Ought not South Carolina which is general, and proceeds from an unconties of civil and foreign war, raging in many countries?

But sir, I do not subscribe to this doctrine implicitly. I do not believe that the diminish ed production of the precious metals, if that be the fact, satisfactorily accounts for the fall in prices: For, I thi k, that the augmentation on the currency of the world, by means of the banks, public stocks, and other facilities rising out of exchange and credit, has more than of foreign sugar i to other markets, which being supplied any deficiency in the amount of the glutted, the price would necessarily decline,

precious metals.
It is further urged that the restoration of peace in Europe, after the battle of Waterloo. and the consequent return to pesceful pursuits of large masses of its population, by greatly increasing the aggregate amount of effective labor, had a tendency to lower prices; and undoubtedly such ought to have been its natural also have operated to reduce the price of our agricultural produce, for which there was no longer the same demand in peace as in warand it did not operate. But its influence on the price of manufactured articles, between the general peace of Europe in 1815, and the adoption of our tariff in 1824 was less sensibly felt, because, perhaps a much larger portion prices, that tax the People, but those who, by of the labor, liberated by the disbandment of repealing duties, would raise prices, that really armies, was absorted by manufactures than by agriculture. It is also contended that the invention and improvement of labor saving madoubtedly this cause has had some effect .-Ought not America to contribute her quota of this cause, and has she not by her sill and extraordinary adaptation to the arts, in truth, largely contributed to it?

his brings me to consider what, I apprehended to have been, the most efficient of all the causes in the reduction of the prices of manufactured articles, and that is, competition. By competition, the total amount of the supply is increased, and by increase of the supply. a enables the consumer to buy at lower rates, ma kind, none is greater than that of competition. It is action and reaction. It operates between individuals in the same nation, and be tween different nations. It resembles the its precipitous motion, its own channel, and obecome calm, safe, and regular. It is like the segments of a circle or an arch; taken separate ly, each is nothing; but, in their combination, they produce efficiency, symmetry, and per-By the American System this vast power has been excited in America, and brought into being to act in co-operation or collision with European industry. Europe acts within itself, and with America; and America acts within itself, and with Europe. The consequence is, the reduction of prices in both hemispheres. Nor is it fair to argue, from the reduction of prices in Europe, to her oan pre-sumed skill & labor, exclusively. We affect her prices, and she effects ours. This must always be the case, at least in reference to any articles as to which there is not a total non-intercourse; and if our industry, by diminishing the demand for her supplies, should produce

the care of a mother, guardian, or friend.— Practical men understand very well this to the great interests of a nation than unsettled the case of the case, whether they do or do not a varying policy. Although every appeal to the hatb to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath comprehend the causes which produce it. I National Legislature has been responded to of the Lord thy God." Accordingly, we be-hold them, on that sacred day, assembled together in His temples, and in devotional attitudes and with pious countenances, offering tariff of 1828 on the articles to which it applies small majorites, as to excite hopes, on the one their prayers to Heaven for all its blessings, of some of which he had imported, and that, his hand, and fears on the other. Let the counterprayers to Heaven for all its blessings, of some of which he had imported, and that, his purchases having been made in England before try breathe, let its vast resources be developed the passage of that tariff was known, it produced such an effect upon the English market that the articles could not be re-sold without loss, he adds: "for it really appears that, when additional duties are laid upon an article, it then becomes lower, instead of higher." This could own observation and experience will enable not probably happen, where the supply of the factures might, and in foreign markets, now

The great law of price is determined by But the duty never becomes an integral part

mains stationary.

Competition, therefore, wherever existing whether at home or a road, is the parent cause of cheapness. If a high duty excites product the Senate, and for which I shall ever retain, tion at home, and the quantity of the domestic article exceeds the amount which had been

previously imported, the price will fall. This accounts for an extraordinary fact stated by a tedious to the Senate than exhausting to me. Senator from Missouri. Three cents were laid as a duty upon a pound of lead, by the act of 1828. The price at Galena, and the other did not in this case enter into the price. for a duty of five cents per pound, are selling at it was twice the amount of the price. What six cents. Window glass, eight by ten, prior to due tariff of 1824, sold at twelve or thirteen con at home, exerted by the temptation of the ion at home, exerted by the temptation of the Clock & exclusive possession of the home market. This state of things could not last. Men would not continue an unprofitable pursuit; some abandoned the business, or the total quantity produced was diminished, and living prices have been the consequence. But, break down the domestic supply, place us again in a state of dependence on the foreign source, and can it be

> ply ourselves at dearer rates? It is not fair to credit the foreign market with the depression of prices produced there by the influence of our competition. Let the competion be withdrawn, and their prices would instantly rise. On this subject, great mistakes are committed. I have seen some most erroneous reasoning, in a late report of Mr. Lee of the Free Trade Convention, in regard to the article of Sugar. He calculates the total amount of brown sugar produced in the world, and then states that what is made in Louisiana is not more than two and a half per cent. of that tous assume their truth, and what might be the

doubted that we should ultimately have to sup-

y the amount of that excess. It the m rket, at a price given for old wold and Silver. then to submit quietly to a state of things, given price, required five or fifty million of hogsheads of sugar, a surplus of only a few trolable cause? Ought she to ascribe to the hundred might materially influence the price, "accursed" tariff what results from the calami- and diffuse itself throughout the whole mass. Add, therefore, the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads of Louisiana sugar to the entire mass produced in other parts of the world, and it cannot be doubted that a material reduction of the price of the article, throughout Europe and America, would take place. The Louisiana sugar substituting foreign sugar, in the home market, to the amount of its annual produce, would for e an equal amount and this decline of price would press portions of the foreign sugar into com-petition, in the United States, with Louisiana sugar, the price of which would also be brought down: The fact has been in exact conformity with this theor . But now le withdrawn from the general consumptiontendency. The same cause, however, must what then would happen? A new demand would be created in America for foreign sugar,

us suppose the Louisians sugar to be entirely to the extent of the eighty or one hundred thousands hogshead made in Louisiana; a less amount, by that quantity, would be sent to the European markets; and the price would coasequently every where rise. It is not, therefore those who, by keeping on duties, keep down mpose burthens upon the People.

But it is argued that, if, by the skill experience, and perfection which we have acquired chinery have tended to lessen the price of in certain branches of manufacture, they can manufactured objects of consumption; and un- be made as cheap as similar articles abroad and enter fairly into competition with them why not repeal the duties as to those articles And why should we? Assuming the truth of the supposition, the foreign article would not be introduced in a regular course of trade, but would remain excluded by the possession of the home market, which the domestic article had obtained. The repeal, therefore, would have no legitimate effect. But might not the

foreign article be imported in vast quantities to glut our markets, break down our establishcompetition on the sale ensues, and thus ments, and ultimately, to enable the foreigner to monopolize the supply of our consump-Of all human powers operating on the affairs of tion? America is the greatest foreign market for European manufactures. It is that to which European attention is constantly directed .-If a great house becomes bankrupt, there its storehouses are emptied, & the goods are shipmeeting of the mountain torrent, grooving, by ped to America, where, in consequence of our custom house credits, the greatest facilities cean's tide. Unopposed, it sweeps every are forded in the sale of them. Combinations thing before it; but, counterpoised, the waters among manufacturers might take place, or ever the operations of foreign Governments migh be directed to the destruction of our estab lishments. A repeal, therefore, of one protecting duty, from some one or all of these causes, would be followed by flooding the country with the foreign fabric, surcharging the

he would be enabled to command by his mocopoly of the supply of our consumption .-What American citizen, after the Government had displayed this vacillating policy, would be again tempted to place the smallest confidence

in this branch of industry? Gentlemen have allowed to the manufacturing portions of the community no peace; they a diminution in the price of those supplies, have been constantly threatened with the it would be very unfair to ascribe that overthrow of the American System. From the reduction to her ingenuity, instead of placing year 1620, if not from 1816, down to this time

in the public faith, and adventure once more

it to the credit of our own skill and excited in- they have been held in a condition of constant alarm & insecurity. Nothing is more prejudicial Practical men understand very well this to the great interests of a nation than unsettled let its energies be fully put forth, let it have tranquility, and, my word for it, the degree of perfection in the arts which it will exhibit will be greater than that which has been presented, astonishing as our progress has been. Although some branches of our manudo, fearlessly contend with similar foreign fabrics, there are many others, yet in their infan-

cy, struggling with the difficulties which en-compass them. We should look at the whole system; and recollect that time, when we contemplate the great movements of a nation, is very different from the short period which is allotted for the duration of individual ine. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina well and eloquently said in 1824, "No great interest of any country ever yet grew up in "day; no new branch of industry can become "firmly and profitably established, but in a long "course of years; every thing, indeed, great or good, is matured by slow degrees, that which tattains a speedy maturity is of small val-"ue, and is destined to a brief existence. "is the order of Providence, that powers grad "ually reveloped, shall alone attain permanency and perfection Thus must it be with our "national institutions and national character

I feel most sensibly, Mr. President, how much I have trespassed upon the Senate. My apology is a deep and deliberate conviction, that the great cause under debate involves the prosperity and the destiny of the Union. But the best requittal I can make, for the friendly indulgence which has been extended to me by sentiments of lasting gratitude, is to proceed with as little delay as practicable, to the conclu sion of a discourse which has not been more [TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

"itself."

WILLIAM L. JONES.



#### MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to his riends and the public in the line of his business, and informs them that he has purchased the interest of his brother B. R. Jones, in the shop lately conducted by him in Easton, and intends conducting the business, in all its branches .-He has on hand, and intends constantly keepig, a good supply of Materials in his line, and having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business with his brother, and worked some time in Baltimore; added to a determina tion to pay the utmost attention to any work which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes to receive a share of patronage, and more particularly that of the customers of the shop,

Jewelry of all descriptions will be repaired in a neat and durable manner. Persons havresult? Price being determined by the prothat, when the supply exceeds the demand, the watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. will be county deceased, all persons having claims a price will fall & the fall is not always regulated handsomely and neatly executed. Highest gainst the said deceased are hereby warned The public's obedient servant,
WM. L. JONES.

March 10 3w

#### CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber takes leave to inform friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is prepared to accommodate them at a short no. tice, with articles in his line, on as good terms as they can be had at any establishment in the cities or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his business, he feels satisfied he will be able to give entire satisfaction

JOHN MECONEKIN. N. B. As very light collections were made last fall, the subscriber trusts that persons in debted to him, will take an early opportunity

to call and settle.

Easton, Feb. 25

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desiraus of disposing o his landed property hitherto advertised. will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early. JOSEPH K. NEALE.

'6m

#### LIVERY STABLE.





.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citzens of l'albot county and travellers generally that he has established a Livery Stable in Eas ton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms .-He has good and careful ostlers in his employand pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carria ges, which may be had at all times on the lowest terms.

THOMAS PARROTT.

#### Sheriff's last Notice for 1831:

HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long torbearance, I have market, reducing the price, and a complete orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection hereby given my Deputies, the most positive prostration of our mannfactories; after which of all fees now due, as the Law directs withthe foreigner would leisurely look about to out respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obd't serv't Dec 10 J. M. FAULKNER.

#### WANTED,

single man of sober, regular habits, who is a faithful rough carpenter, can hear of good wages and good quarters by the month or year, by enquiring at this office.

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent coun- the season. ies, that they still continue to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. They have on hand, and have made arrangements to reep constantly, a first rate assortment of

#### MATERIALS,

ogether with PRIME SEASONED TIMBER, which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen; (being resolved to keep no others) to furnish

Coaches, Barouches, Chariottees, Gigs &c.

at the shortest notice, and of the most superior workmanship, not inferior even to the celebra-ted Ogless of Philadelphia. Gentlemen disposed to try us with their custom, will find us ever punctual to our engagements, to finish work exactly to order. We return sincere thanks for the encouragement received thus far f. om a generous public, and believe we shall merit and obtain an increase of patronage. We will exchange new work for old, (the difference to be paid in cash,) or if the money is not coveniently had, will take country produce when it can be brought to us at market prices. Or hand and for sale, a first rate NEW GIG, with several second hand Carriage, of good quality mong them a good gig Sulakey.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, & Co.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for work will please to call and pay their bills, as we must have money to keep up our stock. March. 3 3w

#### MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, February Term A. D. 1832.

On application of Sarah McDaniel, Execurix of Edward McDaniel, late of Taloot county ieceased—it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit dam by the imported horse Othollo. their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-SEAL pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Or phans' Court, I have here-unto set my hand, and the soal of my office affixed, this 5th day of March the year of our Lord eighteen hundred d thirty two.

town of Easton.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county

#### In compliance to the above order THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of l'albot county hatle obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of September they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said elbow. 'he cloat ing he had on when comestate—Given under my hand this fifth day of mitted, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen March in the year of our Lord 1832

> JAMES M. MODANIEL, Agent for Sarah McDaniel, Executrix

of Edward McDaniel dec'd. N. B. Those persons who purchased properat the sale of the personal estate of the late Edward McDaniel, are informed that their notes are now due and are requested to come forward and settle the same otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collecion. JAMES M. McDANIEL, Agent for Sarah McDaniel, Executrix,

of Edward McDaniel, dec'd.

#### MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court 6th day of March A. D. 1832.

ON application of Daniel Alford admin strator of Charles Alford, late of Caroline County deceased,-It is ordered that he give the no ce 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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hundred and thirty two.

Test, WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Alford, late Caroline 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 17th day of September. next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate -Given under my hand this 6th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two DANIEL ALFORD, adm'r.

of Charles Alford, dec'd.

March 10

#### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TURS. DAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers givng bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situate on Washngton street, and the two story frame shop adoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell) -- persons wishing to purchase would to well to examine the property before the lay of sale-Sale to commence at 3 o'clock

P. M. and attendance given by JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r

EASTON & BALTIMORE



THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE WILL leave Miles River Ferry on Sanday the 4th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry and Baltimore, on the above named days during

The SALLY ANN WHITE is a new vessel. substantially built, copper fustened, and is it complete order for the reception of Passengers and freight, and commanded by an experienced Captain. All orders will be punctually at-tended to left at the Drug Store of Thos. II. Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on board.

JEREMIAH HARRISON,

A Gig and Harness for Sale.

#### WILL be sold at private Sale, on reaso hab erms, for CASH only, an excellent

GIG AND HARNESS, ate the property of Philemon Thomas, decid. of Queen Anns county. Said Gig and Harness was made in Smyrna only a short time before the death of said Thomas, has only been used a few times, has been well taken care of, and is

therefore believed to be as good as new. For terms apply to Wm. H. Groome, or R. W. Kennard.

Easton, Feb 11 3t

#### FOR SALE, OR HIRE, For the ensuing season, the high

bred Stallion SASSAFRAS, He was bred by the subscriber and is now seven years old. He was got by Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1 page 316) his dam (Rosalia,) by the imported

horse Express, which was the sire of Mr. Knight's Pallifox whose stock are now running with great success at Natchez. I'is grand dam [Betsey Bell] by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand dam [Temptation] by Heath's Childers. His g. g. grand dam [Maggy Lauder] by Dr. Hamlton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to ilton's imported norse right. His g. g. g. grand Mr Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. grand has the imported horse Othollo. His g. g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark, who was presented to the first Governor Ogle, by Lord Baltimore. The Othollo Mare was a good runner and was purchased from Colonel Pasker by Colonel Nicholson.

SASSAFRAS is an uncommon powerful and ust made horse full sixteen hands high, a blood bay: His foals for size, figure and fash. ion will bear a comparison with those of any other horse's get, and he is a sure foal getter. He is on the sire side nearly related to the celebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1. pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to T. V. FORMAN.

Cecilton Md. Feb. 4

#### RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot count n the state of Naryland, on the 31st day ot lanuary last, by Henry Thomas Esq a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and state
aforesaid, as a runa way a negro man by the name of

#### "REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high - has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trowsers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark mixed cassinctt vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Pobert Bell of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in Dc. cember last past

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER Shff. Easton Feb 4

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 31st December last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

#### EDMUND,

about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, a bout 18 or 19 years old. of a dark copper color, good countenance, had on when committed, a domestic drab twilled cloth roundshout, and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur hereunto set my hand and the hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he seal of my office affixed, this says he belongs to Mr. Richard P. Kinsey 4 6th day of March, A. D. eighteen mi'es below Woodsville, Culpepper Co. Va.— The owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-cording to law.

CH'N. NEWCOMER, Shill. heriff's Office,

Jan 19, 1832.

#### NAT TURNER THE confessions of Nat Turner, the

leader of the lete Insurrection in Virgina, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Grey in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under the seal of the Court .-Also an authentic account of the whole Insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murder. ed, and of the negroes brought before th Court of Southampton, and those sentence For Sale at this Office.

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase fron

#### 50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

rom ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. 5 Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate atention.

Nov. 18. THOS. W. OVERLEY A01

ALEXA TWO DOLL Annum, payab ADV

Notexceeding ONE DOLLAR every subsequ Speech IN DEFENCE

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combined the consu greatly ex duced pric ment of la low price 1819, amo produced crop of 18 one hunds double th more than crop of 1 pounds le produced It there fact of th count, sa of cotton single tac

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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. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1832.

NO. 12.

every subsequent insertion.

Speech of Henry Clay, IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM,

AGAINST THE BRITISH COLONIAL SYSTEM: Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 2d, 3d and 6th.

[C NCLUDED]

I have now to consider the remaining of the two propositions which I have already announ-

an i, by the augmentation of wealth produced by manufacturing industry, which enlarges our business of those powers of consumption both of domestic and foreign articles. The importance of the home market is among the established maxims which market is among the established maxims which men. However some may differ as to the relative advantages of the foreign and home market, none deny to the latter great value and high consideration. It is nearer to us; beyond high consideration high consideration. It is nearer to us; beyond high consideration high consideration high consideration high consideration home many differ as to the relation hope that my humble extention, and they of industries of those to the vigorous, streetal, and the policiation. I conclude this part of the argument with the hope that my humble extentions have not the hope that my humble extention. I conclude this part of the argument with the hope that my humble extention, and they distributed in Boston during the same to it of the vigorous, streetula, and they distributed and thouse and the vigorous, streetula, and they distributed the hope cutthe hope that my humble extention, and they distributed the hope that my humble extention, and they distributed the hope that the hope that my humble extention is and they distributed the hope cutthe hope that my humble extention is and they distributed the hope cutthe hope that my humble extention is and they distributed the hope cutthe hope that my humble extention is and they distributed the hope cutthe hope that my humble extent powers of consumption both of domestic and foreign articles. The importance of the home ket, none deny to the latter great value and high consideration. It is nearer to us; beyond the control of foreign legislation; and undisturbed by those vicissitudes to which all inter-national intercourse is more or less exposed. The most stupid are sensible of the benefit of a residence in the vicinity of a large manufactory, or a market town, of a good road, or of a navigable stream, which connects their farms with some great capital. If the pursuits of all men were perfectly the same, sithough they would be in possession of the greatest abundance of the particular produce of their industry, the might, at the same time, be in extreme want of other necessary articles of human subsistence. The uniformity of the general occupation would The uniformity of the general occupation would preclude all exchanges, all commerce. It is only in the diversity of the vocations of the members of a community that the means can be members of a community that the means can be found for those salutary exchanges which conduce to the general prosperity. And, the greater that diversity, the more extensive and the more animating is the circle of exchange.

The duties, in the ports of the United Kingdom, on bread stuffs, are prohibitory, except in the prices of manufactured dijects.

That the constant tende cy of the system, by creating competition arm ig ourselves, and one there is to reduce the prices of manufactured dijects.

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That the constant tende cy of the system, by creating competition arm ig ourselves, and one there is the price of the policy of protection have greatly still their laws exclude us from their markets. Is that the constant tende cy of the system, by creating competition arm ig ourselves, and one the content myself by calling the attention of the prices of manufactured dijects.

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The duties is the circle of exchange. found for those salutary exchanges which con-duce to the general prosperity. And, the greater that diversity, the more extensive and the more animating is the circle of exchange. Even if toreign markets were freely and widely open to the reception of our agricultural produce, from its pulky nature, and the distance of the interior and the dangers of the ocean large portions of it could never profitably reach the foreign market. But, let us quit this field

operation of the system of protection, beginning In considering this staple, the first circum stance that excites our suprise is the rapidity with which the amount of it has annually increased. Does not this fact, however, demonstrate the duty on beck, pork, hairs, and bacon is twelve shillings sterling per bundred, more than one hundred per cent, on the first cost of the products of nome manniac regulated by foreign interests, would lead to tures and home industry throughout all their the prostration of our manufactures, general great arteries. But let that be checked let impoverishment, and ultimate ruin.

And now, Mr. President, I have to make a nate, and the sources of their subsistence and with the most valuable staple of our agriculture. creased. Does not this fact, however, demonstrate that the cultivation of it could not have been so very unprofitable? If the business were ruinous, would more and more have annually engaged in it? The quantity in 1816 was eighty one inillions of pounds; in 1826 two hundred and four millions; in 1830, near three hundred millions. The ground of greatest surprise is, that it has been able to sustain even its present price with such an enormous augmentation of quantity. It could not have done it but for the combined operation of three causes, by which the consumption of cotton fabrics has been greatly extended, in consequence of their reduced prices, 1st, competition; 2d, the improve ment of labor-saving machinery; and 3dly, the low price of the raw material. The crop of 1819, amounting to eighty millions of pounds, produced twenty one millions of dollars; the crop of 1823, when the amount was swelled to one hundred and seventy four millions, (almost double that of 1819) produced a less sum, by more than half a million of dollars; and the crop of 1824, amounting to thirty millions of pounds less than that of the preceding year, produced a million and a half of dollars more. It there be any foundation for the established

of theory, clear as it is, and look at the practical

law of price, upply and demand, ought not the fact of this great increase of the supply to account, satisfactorily, for the alleged low price of cotton? Is it necessary to look beyond that single fact to the tariff -to the diminished produce of the mines furnishing the precious metals, or to any other cause, for the solution?-This subject is well understood in the south, and, although I cannot approve the practice which has been introduced, of quoting authority, and still less the authority of newspapers for tavorite theories, I must ask permission o the Senate to read an article from a souther newspaper. [Here General Hayne requested Mr. Clay to give the name of the authority, that it might appear whether it was not some other than a Southern paper expressing Southern sentiments. Mr. Clay stated that it was from the Charleston City Gazette, one, he believed of the oldest and most respectable prints in that city, although he was not sure what might be its sentiments on the question which divides the people of South Carolina. The article comprises a full explanation of the low price of

cottonand assigns it to its true cause-increased production. Let us suppose that the home demand for cotton, which has been created by the American System, were to cease, and that the 200,-000° bales which the home market now absorbs were thrown into the glutted markets of foreign countries, would not the effect inevitably be to produce a further and a great reduction in the price of the article? If there be any truth in the facts and principles which I have before

Mr. Clay stated that he assumed the quantity which was generally computed, but he believed it much greater, and subsequent infor-mation justifies his belief. It appears, from the report of the Cotton Committee, appointed by the New York Convention, that partial returns bales; that the cotton manufacture employs near 40,000 females, and about 5,000 children; that the total dependents on it are 131,489; that the annual wages paid are \$12 155,723; the unnual value of its products, \$32,036,076; the capital, yards. This statement does not comprehend should be a commercial people: I agree with disgrace and destruction.

the Western manufactures.

Ne differ only as to the means. He would We have been told of deserted castles, uninthe Western manufactures.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for tem excites and creates labor, and this labor ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for c eates wealth and this new wealth communi-

imported into Boston, during the same year was 281,504 barrels and 3,955 half barrels; of which there were from Virginia, Georgetown, and Alexandria, 114.222 barrels; of Indian corn. 681,131 bushels; of soats, 239,809 bushels, of rye, about 50,000 bushels; and of shorts, 33,489 bushels. Into the port of Providence, 71,369 bushels of Indian corn bushels. Into the port of Providence, 71,369 bushels of Indian corn bushels. Into the port of Providence, 71,369 bushels of Indian corn bushels. Addition where mown, the fading honors of their maginations, paint ancient remove, their imaginations, paint ancient remove, the fading honors of their magnations, paint ancient remove, the fading honors of their 2diy. That, under the operation of the A merican System, the products of our agriculture command a higher price than they would do without it, by the creation of a home market; and, by the augmentation of wealth produced and 7.772 bushels of rye. And there was a distributed and 7.772 bushels of rye. and 7,772 bushels of rye. And there were discharged at the port of Philadelphia, 420,353 bushels of Indian corn, 201,878 bushels of wheat

> North than 800,000 barrels—a greater amount, probably, than is shipped to all the foreign a kets of the world together.
>
> 3 That the American system is beneficial to What would be the condition of the farming all parts of the Union, and appointely necessana Kets of the world together. amount of agricultural produce?-Without that averted by the protective system. market where could it be sold? In foreign markets? If their restrictive laws did not exist, their capacity would not enable them to pur present supplies, which must be thrown in or at home.

dom, on bread stuffs, are prohibitory, except in times of dearth. On rice, the duty is fifteen shillings sterling per bundred weight, being more than one hundred per cent. On manufour hundred to one thousand five hundred per Great Britain is the Power in whose behalf we I approach with at the respect that is due to nat thinks only of herself in her legislation!of favor, at her hands? When did she shape her regislation in reference to the interests of any foreign Power? She is a great, opulent, and powerful nation; but haughty, arrogant and su-percilious. Not more separated from the rest of the world by the sea that girts her island, than she is separated in feeling, sympathy, or riendly consideration of their welfare. Genlemen, in supposing it impracticable that we should successfully compete with her in manufactures, do injustice to the skill and enterprise of their own country. Gallant as Grea: Britain undoubtedly is: we have gloriously contended with her, man to mun, gun to gun, ship to ship, fleet to fleet, and army to army. And I have no doubt we are destined to achieve equal suc cess in the more useful, if not nobier contes

for superiority in the arts of civil life. I could extend and dwell on the long list of rticles-the hemp, iron, lead, coal, and other items, for which a demand is created in the posed to countenance in S. Carolina ] I am ly period, this very subject, he declared that home market, by the operation of the American happy (resumed Mr. Clay) to hear this expla- a fadure to exercise this power would be a System; but I should exhaust the patience of nation. But, air it is impossible to conceal the Senate. Where, where should we find the our yew the facts that there is great exmarket for all these articles, if it did not exp at home. What would be the condition of the largest portion of our people and of the territo ry, if this home market were annihilated? How clared its purpose of resorting to counteract-could they be supplied with objects of prime ing measures—a suspension of which has only necessity? What would not be the certain and inevitable decline in the price of all these articles but for the home market? And allow me, Mr. President, to say, that, of all the agricultural parts of the United States which are benefited by the operation of this system, none are equally so with those which border the Chesapeake bay, the lower parts of North Carolina,

Virginia, and the two shores of Maryland. Their facilities of transportation and proximity to the North gives them decided advantages. But if all this reasoning were totally fallacious-if the price of manufactured articles were really higher, under the American System than without it, I should argue that high or low prices were themselves relative-relative to the ability to pay them. It is in vain to tempt to tantaliz us with the lower prices of European fabrics than our own, if we have nothing wherewith to purchase them. If, by the home exchanges, we can be supplied with necessary even if they are dearer and worse, articles of American production than the foreign, it is better than not to be supplied at all. And how would the large portion of our country which I have described, be supplied, but for the home exchanges? A poor people, destitute of wealth or of exchangeable commodities, have nothing to purchase foreign tabrics. To them they are equally beyond their reach, whether their cost be a dollar or a guinea. It is in this view of the matter that Great Britain, by her vast wealth; her exerted and protected industry-is enabled show a consumption of upwards of 250,000 to bear a burthen of taxation which when compared to that of other nations, appears enormous; but which, when her immense riches are compared to theirs, is light and trivial. The gentleman from South Carolina has drawn lively and flattering picture of our coast, bays, 844,914,984; the number of mills, 795; of spin-rivers, and narbors; and ne argues that the coles, 1,246,503; and of cloth made, 260,461,990 proclaimed the design of Providence that we also should be a commercial neople; I agree with

to is vigorous, effectual, and glorious pro ecu-

sidering ought to continue to be regarded as but on that of its abandonment. It, as I have prices, if that can be effected, he allowed to

posed as its substitute, ought really to be con-sidered as the British colonial system.

5 That, if the foreign demand for cotton has

been at all diminished, by the operation of that system, the diminution has been more than cuase and consume this vast addition to their compensated in the addition demand created

8 That if, in a season of peice, these benefits

em, without benefiting any section of the Ucent more than on similar articles imported nion, by subjecting us to a foreign legislation, from British colonies. In the British West li-

pect and pork in the Western States. And yes | tew observations on a delicate subject, which are called upon to legislate so that we may en- its serious and grave nature. They have not, too are the victims of mistaken policy, and let sole her to purchase our cotton! Great Britain indeed, been rendered necessary by the speech of the gentleman from South Carolina, whose When have we experienced justice, much less forbearance to notice the topi was commendable, as his argument, throughout, was charac terized by the ability and dignity worthy of him, and of the Senate. The gentleman made one deciarative which might possibly be misuterpreten, and I sugget to him whether an explanation of it is not proper. The declaraduction of goods, which hey were not dis-

en South Carolina; that the protective missenly aviolently denounced in populeetings; attnat the legislature itself has debeen submitted to, for the purpose of allowing in Lloyd's Congressional Debates.] Congress time to retrace its steps. With respect to this Union, Mr. President, the truth strongly inculcated, that it is necessary to the whole, and to all the parts-necessary to those parts, indeed, in different degrees, but vitally necessary to each; and that threats to disturb or dissolve it, coming from any of the parts, in its support, it is Pennsylvania. Why is not would be quite as indiscreet and improper, as that powerful State attacked? Why pass her would be threats from the residue to exclude those parts from the pale of its benefits .- The and constitutionally; but govern it must, subject only to that terrible appeal. If ever one or several States, being a minority, can, by menacing a dissolution of the Union, succeed in forcing an abandonment of great measures deemed essential to the interests & prosperity of the whole, the union, from that moment is practically gone. It may linger on, in form and name, but its vital spirit has fled forever! Entertaining these deliberate opinions, I would entreat the patriotic people of South Carolina -the land of Marion, Sumter, and Pickensof Rutledge, Laurens, the Pinckneys, and coundes—of living and present names which i would mention if they were not living or present-to pause, solemnly pause! and contemplate the frightful precipice which hes directiy before them. To retreat may be painful and mortifying to their gallantry and pride

advance, is to rush on certain and inevitable

out it is to retreat to the Union, to safety, and

to those brethren with whom, or with whose

ancestors, they or their ancestors, have won

on fields of glory, imperishable renown. To

stated, and endeavoured to illustrate, it cannot be doubted, that the existence of American manufactures has tended to increase the demand, and extend the consumption of the raw material; and that but for this increased demand the price of the article would have fallen, possibly one,half, lower than it now is. The error of the opposite argument is, in assuming one Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

stated, and endeavoured to illustrate, it cannot be doubted, that the existence of American manufactures has tended to increase the demand and extend the consumption of the raw material; and that but for this increased demand the price of the article would have fallen, possibly one,half, lower than it now is. The error of the opposite argument is, in assuming one thing, which, being denied, the whole fails; that the whole labor of the United is, it assumes that the whole labor of the United States would be profitably employed, without manufactures. Now, the truth is, that the systems and domestic.

States would be profitably employed, without manufactures. Now, the truth is, that the systems and domestic.

cherish the foreign, and neglect the internal be doubted, that the foreign, and neglect the internal trade. I would foster both. What is navigation without ships, or ships without cargoes? By and nouldering in ruin. I nover had the honor of being in South Garolina; but I have been ado of its generous and open hearted liberality. I have heard, too, of the struggles for power between the lower and upper country. The blessed; by stimulating and protecting our nathing, which existed in Virginia, with is, it assumes that the whole labor of the United. I have been add nouldering in ruin. I nover had the whole Union, and the whole Union, and the wonder will be doubted, that the gradient process of pull of our pullence and hosp tality, now abandoned and nouldering in ruin. I nover had the extracting from the earth, and securing a home extracting from the earth, and securing a home extracting from the e mourish and promote the prosperity of com have had their influence in Carolina. In whose of duties on luxuries, leaving those on necessaries to remain, and that it will, therefore, relieve the rich, without lessening the burthens

> side of persistence in the American System, country of the United states—of all that portion which lies north, easy and west of James river, including a large part of North Carolina, if a and of all our chief productions of agriculture, home market did not exist for this immense has been sustained and uphed, and a decline subly necessary to their presperity? When, posite courses of human policy, the statesman would be short-sighted who should content himself with viewing only the evils, real or imaginary, which belong to that course which is in practical operation. He should lift himself up to the contemplation of those greater and more certain dangers which might mevitably attend the adoption of the alternative course. What would be the condition of this Union, if Pennsylvania and New York, those mammoth members of our confederacy, were firmly perfactured topacco, it is nine shillings sterling per pound, or about two thousand per cent — On leaf tobacco, three shillings per pound, or about two hundred, per pound, or about two thousand per cent — or gn supply might be out iff, they would be their prosperity blighted, by the enforcement of the British Colonial System, under the development of the British Colonial System of the Br their welfare, and feeling a salutary and rapid circulation of the products of home mannfac-

> > we tremble for the continuance and salety of this Union! And need I remind you, sir, that this dereliction of the duty of protecting our domestic industry, and abandonment of it to the fate of foreign legislation, would be directly at war with leading considerations which prompted in a seported in as printed speech, is—"the the adoption of the present Constitution." The missinct of sell interest might have taught us States respectively surrendered to the Gener-"an essier way of relieving ourselves from al Government the whole power of laying im"this oppression. It wanted but the will, to posts on loreign goods. They stripped themhave supplied ourseives with every article selves of all power to protect their own manuembraced in the protective system, free of factures, by the most efficacious means of enduty, without any other participation on our couragement—the imposition of duties on rival part than a simple consent to receive them." loreign fabrics. Did they create that trust? I had occasion to make, has rendered it neces-[Hore Gen. Hayne rose, and remarked that Did they voluntarily subject themselves to the passages which immediately preceded and followed the paragraph cited, he remain in the Federal Government, inachought plandy indicated his meaning, which re. tive, unexecuted, and lifeless? Mr. Madilated to evasions of the system, by I licit intro- son at the commencement of the Government, told you otherwise. In discussing, at that ear-"fraud" upon the Northern States, to which may now be added the Middle and Western

comfort dried up; let New England and the

West, and the Middle States, all feel that they

these vast portions of our country despair of

any favorable change, and then, indeed, might

[Governor Miller asked to what expression of Mr. Madison's opinion Mr. Clay referred; and Mr. Clay replied, his opinion, expressed in the House of Representatives, in 1789, as reported

Gentlemen are greatly deceived as to the hold which this system has in the affections cannot be too generally proclaimed, nor too of the People of the United States. They represent that it it the policy of New England and that she is most henefitted by it. If there be any part of this Union which has been most steady, most unanimous, and most determined over, and aim the blow at New England? New England came, reluctantly, into the policy. great principle which lies at the foundation in 1824, a majority of her delegation was op-of all free government, is that the majority posed to it. From the largest state of New must govern—from which there is or can be England there was but a solitary vote in lavor no appeal but to the sword. That majority of the bill. That enterprising people can ought to govern wisely, equitably, moderately, readily accommodate their industry to any pol icy, provided it be settled. They supposed this was fixed, and they submitted to the decrees of Government. And the progress of public opinion has kept pace with the develpement of the benefits of the system. Now ail New England, at least in this House, (with the exception of one small, still voice) is in favor of the system. In 1824 all Maryland was against it; now, the majority is for it. Then Louisians, with one exception, was opposed to it, now without any exception, she is in favor of it. The march of public sentiment is to the South. Virginia will be the next converts and, in less than seven years, if there he no obtacles from political causes, or prejudices in-Justriously justilled, the majority of Eastern Virginia will be, as the majority of Western Virginia now is, in favor of the American sysem. North Carolina will follow later, but not less certainly! Eastern Tennessee is now in favor of the system. And finally its doctrines will

"As to Shirley, Mr. Clay acknowledges his nistake, made in the warmth of debate. It is et the abade of the respectable and hospitadescendants of its former opulent proprie. from the receipts of this year, fourteen millions

tem excites and creates labor, and this labor c eates wealth and this new wealth communicates additional ability to consume, which acts on all the objects contributing to human complete into the two pots of Boston and Providence alone, (during the last year, and it privations to which not merely our brave soldiers and gallant tars were subjected, but the whole community during the last war, for the west. West. whilst others linguistic the first without lessening the burthens of the principle of the poor. And the gentleman from South the operation of laws abolishing the principle of the poor and t was imported excusively for the nome manufacture) was 109,517 bales.

On passing from that article to others of our agricultural productions, we shall find not less gratifying facts. The total quantity of flour imported into Boston, during the same year was 1284,504 barrels and 3,955 half barrels; of which the supply was, at any price? The statesman was well as forward, and at the existing state of the descendants of illustrious families have gone to the far West, whilst others lingering the dathy displayed; that he knows very well that the ontesting from the far West, whilst others lingering one to the far West, whilst others lingering the dathy displayed; that he knows very well that it is of hittle consequence whether they are repealed or retained. Both systems, the American and the foreign, comprehend some actually displayed; that he knows very well that it is of hittle consequence whether they are repealed or retained. Both systems, the American and the foreign, comprehend some actually displayed; that he knows very well that the others upon these articles are trifling, and that of their venerated ancestors. They behold themselves excluded from their fathers' houses, now in the hands of those who were actually displayed; that he knows very well that the others open to the far West, whilst others lingering the dathy displayed; that he knows that the others open to the far West, whilst others lingering the dathy displayed; that he knows that the others open to the far West, whilst others lingering the dathy displayed; that he knows that the others open to the far West, whilst others lingering the dathy displayed; that he knows that the others lingering the dathy displayed; that he knows the dathy displayed; that he knows the the duties upon these articles are trifling, and that the others lingering the dathy displayed; that he knows very well that the others lingering the dathy displayed; that he knows very well that the others lingering the dathy displayed; that he knows very well that the others lingering already ratified a treaty, not yet promulgated by the lower prices of war, during which sup-plies of all essential articles are indispensable riff presents itself to their excited imaginations, ciably reduced. If the universality of the use and they blindly rush into the ranks of those of objectsol consumption determines their classification, coffee, tea and spices in the present condition of civilized society, may be consider-The danger to our Union does not lie on the ed necessaries. Even if they were luxures, why should not the poor, by cheapening their supposed and believe, the inhabitants of all use them? Why should not a poor man be al-the North and East of James river and all lowed to tie a silk handkerchief on his neck, the West of the mountains, including Louisiana, are deeply interested in the preservation of that System, would they be reconciled to its overthrow? Can it be expected that twosabbath or gala days? I am quite sure that I thirds, if not three-tourths of the people of do not misconstrue the feelings of the gentiethe United States would consent to the destruction of a policy, behaved to be indispensably necessary to their presperity? When, too, this sacrifice is made, at the instance of a single interest, which they verily believe will not be promoted by it. In estimating the destruction of the opponents of the tariff. pecially for the poor, that I have ever sop-

I is for the great body of the people, and es, ported the American system. It affords them profitable employment, and supplies the means of comfertable subsistence. It secures to them certainly, necessuries of life, manufactured at home, and places within their reach, and enatles them to acquire, a reasonable share of toreign luxuries; whilst the system of gentlemen promises them necessaries made in foreign countries, and which are beyond their power and denies to them luxuries which they would possess no means to purchase.

The constant complaint of South Carolina against the tariff, is, that it checks importations, and dischles foreign powers from purchasing the agricultural productions of the United States. The effect of the resolution will be to increase importation, not so much, it is true, from Great B stain, as from other powers, but not the less acceptable on that account. It is a mistortune that so large a portion of our forcign commerce concentrates in one nation it subjects us too much to the legislation and the policy of that nation, and exposes us to the influence of her numerous agents, factors and merchants. And it is not among the sm dlest recommendations of the measure before the Senate, that its tendency will be to expand our commerce with France, our great revolutionary ally-the land of our Lafayette. There is much greater probability, also, of an enlargement of the present demand for cotton in France, than in Great Britain. France engaged later in the manufacture of cotton, and has made, therefore, less progress. She has, moreover, no colonics producing the article

in abundance, whose industry she might be tempted to encourage.

The honorable gentleman from Maryland, (Gen. Smith) by his reply to a speech which on the opening of the subject of this resulution sary that I should take some notice of his observations. The honourable gentleman stated that he had been accused of partiality to the manufacturing interest. Never was there a more groundless and malicious charge preferred against a calumniated man, Since this question has been agitated in the public councils, although I have often heard from him, professions of attachment to this branch of industry, I have never known any member a more uniform, determined and uncompromising opponent of them, than the honorable Senator has invariably been. And if hereafter, the calumny should be repeated, of his friendship to the Amarican system, I shall be ready to furnish him, in the most solemn manner, my testimony to his innocence. The honorable gentleman supposed that I had advanced the idea that the permanent revenue of this country should be fixed at eighteen millions of dollars. Certainly I had no intention to announce such an opinion nor do my expressions, fairly interpreted, imply it. I stated, on the occasion referred to, that, estimating the ordinary revenue of the country at twenty-five millions, and the amount of the duties on the unprotected articles proposed to be repealed by the resolution, at seven millions, the latter sum taken from the former would leave eighteen -But I did not intimate any belief that the revenue of the country ought, for the future, to be permanently fixed at that or any other precise sum. I stated that, after having effected so great a reduction, we might pause, cautiously survey the whole ground, and deliberately determine upon other measures of reduction, some of which I indicated. And I now say, preserve the protective system in full vigor; give us the proceeds of the public domain for internal improvements, or,il you please partly for that object and partly for the removal of free blacks, with their own consent, from the United States; and, for one, I have no objection to the reduction of the public revenue to lifteen, to thirteen, or even to nine millions

In regard to the scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury for paying off the whole of the remaining public debt, by the 4th March, 1833-including the three per cent, and for that purpose, selling the bank stock, I had remarked that with the exception of the three per cent. there was not more than about four millions of the deat, due, and plyable within this year: that, to meet this, the Secretary had stated, in his annual report, that the Tressury would have of dollers, applicable to the principal of the

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ith Mr. S VERLEY

We are told b the gentleman from Mary land that offers have been made to the ecre tary of the Treasury to exchange three per cents at their market p ice of 96 per cent for the bank stock o the covernment at its market price, which is about 126; and he thinks it would be wise to accept them. If the charter of the bank is renewed, tha stock will be probably worth much more than its present price; if not renewed, much less. Would it be fair in Government whilst the question is pending and undecided, to make such an exchange?-The difference in value between a stock bear ing three per cent and one hearing seven pe cent must be really much greater than the difference between 96 and 126 per cent. Supposing them to be perpetual annuities, the one would be worth more than twice the value of the other. But my objection to the Treasury plan is that it is not necessary to execute itto continue these duties as the Secretary proposes. The Secretary has a debt of twenty four millions to pay, he has, from the accruing receipts of this year, fourteen millions and we are now told by the Senator from Maryland, that this sum of fourteen millions is exclusive of any duties accruing this year. He proposes to raise eight millions by a sale of the bank stock and to anticipate, from the revenues receivable next year two millions more. These three items, then, of fourteen millions, eight millions and two millions, make up the sum required, of twenty four millions, without the aid of the duties to which the resolution relates.

The gentleman from Maryland insists that wards the West in its appropriations of public land for internal improvements; and, as to fortifications he contends that the expenditures near the mouth of the Mississippi are for its especial benefit The appropriations of land to the tates of Ohio, Indiana 'llinois and labama have been liberal; but it is not to be overlooked, that the General Government is itself the greatest proprietor of land and that a tendency of the improvements which these appropriations were to effect, is to increase the value of the unsold public domain. The erection of the fortifications for the defence of Louisiana was high y proper; but the gentle-man might as well place to the account of the West, the disbursements for the fortification intended to defend Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New to k to all which capitals Vestero produce is sent, and in the security of all of which the estern People feel a lively interest They do not object to expenditures for the army for the navy, for fortifications, or for any other defensive or commercial object on the Atlantic but they do think that their condition ought also to receive friendly attention from the General Government. With respect to the state of Kentucky not one cent of money, or one acre of land, has been applied to any object of internal improvement within her limits .-The subscription to the stock of the canal at Logisville was for an object in which many States were interested The Senator from Ma ryland complains that he has been unable to obtain any aid for the rail road which the enterprise of Baltimore has projected and in part executed. That was a great work, the concep tion of which was bold and highly honorable and it deserves national encouragement. But how has the Committee of Roads and Canals at this session been constituted? he Senator from aryland possessed a brief authority to organize it and, if I am not misinformed a ma ority of the members composing it, appoin ted by him, are opposed both to the constitutionality of the power and the expediency of exercising it.

And now sir, I would address a few words to the friends o the American System in the Senate. The revenue must, ought to be reduc-ed. The country will not after, by the payment of the public debt, ten or twelve millio s of dollars become unnecessary, bear such an annual surplus Its distribution would form a subject of perpetual contention. Some of the opponents of the system understand the stratagem by which to attack it, and are shaping their course accordingly. It is to crush the system by the accumulation of revenue, and by the effort to persuade the People that they are unnecessarily taxed whilst those would really oux them who break up the native sources of supply and render them dependent upon the but the revenue ought to be reduced so as to accommodate it to the fact of the payment of the public debt. And the alternative is or may be to preserve the protecti g system, and repeal the duties on the unprotected articles, or to preserve the duties on unprotected articles and endanger, if not destroy the system. Let us then adopt the measure befo o us which will benefit all classes: the turmer the professional man, the merchant, the manufacturer the mechanic-and the cotton planter more than all A few months ago there was no diversity of opinion as to the exprediency of this measure. II, then, seemed entle in the selection of these objects, for a

in the country Such a repeal did not touch ur domestic industry, violated no principle,

offended no prejudice. Can we not all, whatever may be our favorite theories cordially unite on this neutral ground? When that is occupied, let us look eyond it, and see if anything can be done in the field of protection, to modify, to improve it, or to satisfy those who are opposed to the system. Our outhern brethren believe that t is injurious to t' cm and ask its repea'. We believe hat its abandonment will be prejudicial to them and ruinous to every other section of the Union. However strong their convictions may be, they are not stronger than ours-Between the points of the preservation of the system and its absolute repeal there is no principle of Union Hit can be shown to oper erate immoderately on any quarter, if the measure of protection to any article can be demonstra ed to be undue and inordinate it would be the duty of Congress to interpose and apply a remedy And none will co-operate more hear tily than I shall, in the performance of that duty t is quite probable that beneficial modifications of the system may be made without impairing its efficacy. But, to make it fulfil the purposes of its institution, the measure of protection ought to be adequate . If it be not, all interests will be injuriously affected The manufac turer, crippled in his exertions, will produce less perfect and dearer fabrics, and the consu mer will feet the consequence. This is the spirit and these are the principles only on which, it seems to me, that a settlement of this great question can be made, satisfactorily to all parts of our Union.

The National Intelligencer of Monday ontains an interesting account of the dinner at Washington, on the 22d ult. at which Mr. Webster presided. The speeches of most of the speakers are re-Washington, and his attachment to the the west

"Washington, therefore, could regard to fear, and without it, nothing to hope. The sentiment is just, and its momentous | Mile Point.

prosperity and happiness.

future harvests. It were but a trifle, furniture, &c. they were not prepare even if the walls of yonder Capitol were leave the building until it began a factor of the state o to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall and then too late for some of the uni and its gorgeous decorations be all cov- tunate inmates. ered by the dust of the valley. All these From the Schenectady Cabinet, Mar. 14. night entertained about the Lehigh dam struct the fabric of demolished Government? Who shall rear again the well proportioned columns of Constitutional Liberty?-Who shall frame together the skilful architecture which unites national sovereignty with State rights, individ. ual security, and public prosperity? No, gentlemen, if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Colloseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. More bitter tears, however, will flow over them, than were ever shed over the monuments, of Roman or Grecian Art; for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw-the edifice of Constitutional American Liberty.

But, gentlemen, let us hope for better things. Let us trust in that Gracious Being who has hitherto held our country as in the hollow of his hand. Let us trust to the virtue and the intelligence of the people, and to the efficacy of religious obligation. Let us trust to the influence of Washington's example. Let us hope that the fear of Heaven, which expels all other fear, and that regard to duty, which transcends all other regards may influence public men and private citizens, and lead our country still on ward in her happy career. Full of these gratifying articipations and hopes, let

repeal of duties which were not produced with us look forward to the end of that centu- the boat which contained them sunkry which is now commenced. A hun- the scene of confusion was truly awfuldred years hence, other disciples of the shricks of the women, and cries of Washington will celebrate his birth, the children, together with the roaring with no less of sincere admiration than of the water and the sheats of the men we now commemorate it. When they urging one another to assist the unfortushall meet, as we now meet, to do them- nate, made the bye-standers horror struck, selves and him that honor, so surely as it was with the greatest exertion that no they shall see the blue summits of his no- lives were lost by this accident. We are tive mountains rise in the horizon; so informed, however, that two small childsurely as they shall behold the river on ren of Mr. Goff, were drowned, it being whose banks he lived, and on whose impressible to save them. banks he rests, still flowing to the sea; so surely may they see, as we now see, was truly grand, as well as destructive. the flags of the Union floating on the As far as the eye could reach, a broad top of the Capitol-and then, as now, sheet of water presented itself, bringing may the sun in his course visit no land along with it the effects of its ruin-fenmore free, more happy, more lovely, than ces, sheds, trees, and huge masses of ice. this our own country.

Gentlemen, I propose-"The memory of George Washington."

From the N. Y. Com. of March 17. LOODS .- The steam boat Constitu- poor families are without a shelter. Sevtion arrived this morning from Hudson. eral boats lying in the canal in the neigh-She could proceed no further up, in con- borhood of this city, are carried off. The sequence of the obstruction by the ice, canal and rail road across the flats have caused by the severely cold weather of sustained much injury. We tremble to Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The learn further particulars, as the damage Albany papers of Thursday and Friday along the river must be immense. were brought by the boat, but the two mails are still due.

The details which we publish this afternoon of the destruction occasioned by the breaking up of the ice, and the freshets in the Hudson and its tributaries, are ported at length, and their toasts given. of a melancholy character. The damage

ton; if we might consider him as repre- son river at Sturvesant landing began to complished at all, must be done with vast of the directors, to purchase additional senting her, in her past renown her present prosperity, and her future career, and as in that character demanding of using twelve feet above low water mark all, to account for our conduct, as political men, or as private citizens, how feet, and making an entrance into most great, injuries not inconsiderable have cial employment of criminals. In all the should be answer him, who has ventured to talk of disunion and dismemberious and well-grounded apprehensions ment? Or, how should be answer him, were entertained that every building additional distribution and dismemberious and well-grounded apprehensions of the inhabitants of Eddyville, who were discovered, not only no just ground of driven hastily, at a late hour of the night complaint, but on the contrary abundant who dwells perpetually on local interest, and fans every kindling flame of local swept away; in happily these fears were prejudice? How should he answer him, who would array state against state, in
diven hastily, at a late hour of the night from their habitations, leaving their furniture and other effects exposed to destruction by the merciless element.

Eddyville is now an island. The Ron
discipline. An increase is recommended who would array state against state, interest against interest, and party against party, careless of the continuance of that unity of government which constitutes us one people?

Gentlemen, the political prosperity which this country has attained, and which it now enjoys, it has acquired mainly through the instrumentality of government. While this a four feet in height. The water had risen the constitute and the proceeding the present Government. While this a four feet in height. The water had risen the care will be greatly increased. the present Government. While this a- four feet in height. The water had risen the damage will be greatly increased, as gent continues, the capacity of attaining to the top of the mole before the ice be- a cotton factory, an oil mill, and a saw a still higher degree of prosperity exists gan to move, which rendered the situation mill, will be left without water.

also. We have, while this lasts, a polit- of the inmates truly alarming. Soon the lt is expected that the repairs of the ical life, capable of beneficial exertion, immense field of ice above was seen to Delaware and Hudson canal cannot be with power to resist or overcome misfor- swing from its moorings, and coming completed short of three or four months, point three Commissioners to treat with tunes, to sustain us against the ordinary down with irresistible force, struck the perhaps longer. Independent of all other a person to be appointed by the National accidents, of human affairs, and to pro- Light House, which in a moment was mote, by active efforts, every public in- made a heap of ruins. There were, at will be seriously felt by the inhabitants of tain of the territory north of the St. John terest. But dismemberment strikes the time, ten individuals in the building, a large portion of country, as well as of or in other words for the acceptance of at the very being which preserves these four of whom, melanchofy to relate, were the Company. faculties; it would lay its rude and ruth- buried under the crumbling walls. Mr. less hand on this great agent itself. It Volkert Witbeck, the keeper of the Light would sweep away, not only what we House, his wife, the daughter of Mrs. Van possess, but all power of regaining lost, Hoesen, and three other individuals, esor acquiring new, possessions. It would caped from the falling edifice, barely in leave the country, not only bereft of its time to save their lives. Those who perprosperity & happiness, but without limbs, ished were two daughters of Mr. Witbeck or organs, or faculties, by which to exert aged 15 and 13 years, and a son of Mrs. itself, hereafter, in the pursuit of that Van Hoesen, aged 14, and her infant child. All must inevitably have found a Other misfortunes may be borne, or premature death, but for the intrepid extheir effects overcome. If disastrous war ertions of Mr. Charles M. Beecher, to sweep our commerce from the ocean, whose praise worthy efforts the rescue of aware got the ascendency. The low another generation may renew it: if it exanother generation may renew it; if it ex- the survivors is mainly attributed. Mr. haust our treasury, future industry may Beecher put off in a small boat from the phia road, below the Lehigh bridge, are replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste shore to relieve Mr. Witbeck and his under water, and the Philadelphia Stage many compliments were paid to his dilour fields, still, under a new cultivation family from their perilous situation, but, had to take the hill this morning. For they will grow green again, and ripen to owing to some delay in arranging the some distance below this place, the warfuture harvests. It were but a turn of the Company of the Compan

water which in its results is unpreceden- cannot now be ascertained. ted in the recollection of our oldest citizens. Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, the alarm bell was rung, and our ished building to a place of safety, when law of November last-

When day light appeared, the sight The loss of property, in buildings, household furniture, and merchandize, must be very considerable. One individual, it is said, has lost from \$1.500 to \$2,000, and other individuals have lost their all, which FURTHER DETAILS OF THE must be severely felt. A number of DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

Serious damage it also appears has been done the Delaware and Hudson Canal, by the floods in the Rondout. The following we learn to be the actual state of things, from the Ulster Plebian of the lature to visit this institution, have made

injuries, this long suspension of operations

of the bridge-this morning at 8 o'clock other territory. it was 21 feet. The water is now & feet over the Lehigh dam: until last evening the Lehigh was highest, during the night the water in the Lehigh fell and the Deler has covered the tow path of the Ca-What amount of damage, is done

of the waters. Considerable apprehensions were last

GREAT FRESHET .- The mild weather |- many supposed a breach to some exfor a few days past has caused a rise of tent had occurred in it. How that is

New Orleans, Feb. 22. The cause of alarm was the imminent duction of Slaves passed the house yesdanger of those of our citizens who resi- day. Its provisions are: That no perded on the low grounds in the south west son can purchase slaves to be introduced in the Mohawk river. It appears, from agent shall be a freeholder, and have above the Mohawk bridge, which caused chased by agency are to be introduced the water to find a passage across the and even then, such agent cannot purthe low lands on the south and east sides viduel, which cannot then be sold within of the canal to the bank of the land on the five years aftertheir introduction .ing through its banks in several places; other states, are allowed to introduce and rushing with impetuous fury along the same, but are not permitted to sell the south bounds of the city, it demolish- them. Persons having plantations on ed buildings, fences and out houses, and the boundary line of this and any other more or less injured every thing within state, are permitted to pass their slaves its passage. Every citizen done all that from one state to the other for the workwas possible for the rescue of lives, and ing of levees, &c. but are compelled after the safety of property from the fury of such slaves shall have finished the work the element. About three o'clock, an required, to have them conducted out of

Congress -On Thursday last, in the House of Representatives.

"Mr. Stanberry inquired of the Chair. man of the Committee of Ways and Means, whether the appropriation last year made for a mission to Russia had been expended. If it had not, and he was bound to presume it had not, inasmuch as the friends of the late Minister to that Court had expressly and repeatedly assured the House that he would not accept the money, then there could be no necessity for a new appropriation.

"Mr. M'Duffie replied that the Minister had received every cent of the appro-

"Mr. Carson observed, that if the genleman alluded to him, he was mistaken; he had never said that the Minister would not receive the money. He should have considered him very foolish if he had refused

"Mr. Stanberry replied, that some of the gentleman's friends, had so declared. and among others the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, (Mr. Archer.)

"Mr. Archer said, that he had not been among the number, but, had he been called upon, he should, without hesitation, have expressed a confident expectation, that the Minister would not receive it.

The Maryland Penitentiary.-The joint committee appointed by the Legisa very favorable report of the manage-We give the following, the close of Mr. to property, and loss of lives, probably Webster's remarks upon the character of exceed those so tained by the freshets in that the stream would find its way through regulation and discipline. In 1820, the embankment of the Delaware and when those who chiefly composed the Since the above was written, we have Hudson Canal. On the night of that present board were placed in charge of been informed that it is probable the day, about 11 o'clock, the fears of the the institution, it was insolvent and in and did regard, nothing as of paramount political interest, but the integrity of the union itself. With a united government well administered, he saw we had nothing well administered, he saw we had nothing rafts, timbers, to which is piled up, to a gain confine the water—and in a short certain loans, but to create a fund for the great length, beross the River at Four time the whole body of water fore away redemption of these. It is believed to be the embankment, and rushed impetuous the only public prison which, through a truth should solemnly impress the whole country. If we might regard our country at 12 o'clock. A. M. the ice in the Huddriven hastily, at a late hour of the night complaint, but on the contrary abundant Eddyville is now an island. The Ron- discipline. An increase is recommended

> ings with closed doors, has been removed. A resolution has been adopted by both branches of the legislature, on a communication made by the Governor, authorizing the Governor and Council to ap-Government, for a cession to Great Brithe award of the King of the Netherlands on the payment to the State of an indem-From the East: n (Pa.) Whig, March 13. pity; the arrangement to be submitted for THE FRESHET .- We have now a ratification to a future legislature. This roaring freshet in the Delaware and Le- resolution passed in the Senate by a vote The Delaware commenced rising of 18 to 6, and in the House by a vote of the night before last. Yesterday evening 80 to 60. It is proposed that the indemit was up to the 18 feet mark on the pier nity shall be ample, either in money or

On a motion made by Mr. Adams on Friday last to be excused from further service as chairman of the committee on manufactures, a long and interesting debate took place, in the course of which igence, integrity and intelligence-and Mr. Cambreleng and other members of the Jackson party, objected to his withdrawal from the committee, on the ground, that annot be ascertained until the subsiding they believed him the only person who could save the Union. And yet these very gentlemen contributed all in their power to dismiss Mr. Adams from office, to make room for Andrew Jackson.

Balt. Chroniele.

The Bill, providing for the protection of "beds of oysters in the waters of the State Legislature .- The bill amending Eastern Shore," has passed the House of citizens aroused from their slumbers .- the law of November last, for the intro- Delegates, and with some slight amendments, not affecting its principles, it has received the sanction of the Senate. The most important feature in it. is the propart of the city, by the rise of the water into this state, by an agent, unless such vision, that any Magistrate of a county, upon information on oath, that persons the best information we have been able been entitled to a vote for five years are engaged in the Oyster fishery contrato obtain, that the ice damed up the na- previous to the 17th November 1831, ry to law, may issue his warrant to the tural channel of the river, some distance in the Parish into which said slaves pur- Sheriff, commanding him to arrest the individuals so unlawfully employed, and canal some distance above the city, on to chase more than five slaves for any indi- he is authorised to summon his posse, armed with fire arms, powder and ball. which the city stands-here it again Persons becoming heirs to slaves, which ted by the law, are found on board of If instruments, such as dredges, prohibifound a passage across the canal, break- may be bequeathed to them by will in any vessel in the Oyster trade, it is to be deemed sufficient evidence against the persons navigating said vessel.

Kent Inquirer.

From the Delaware Republican. "Our sufferings is intolerable." Van Buren In 1829 Martin Van Buren left Albany for the good of the State. In 1831 he attempt was made to bring several wo- the state; on failure of which they are men and children from a partly demol- subject to the fines and penalties of the party. In 1832 he leaves England for isked building to a place of safety, when law of November last. EAST

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EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, March 24.

The Senate of the United States have passed the Apportionment Bill in the the name of Jackson in the topsail; the shape in which it went to that body. Enquirer will ring the praises of Van Maryland loses one member of Congress, Buren during the summer, and the screws and consequently one Elector of Presi- will have done their service by Novemdent and Vice President of the United States. The representative number is fixed at 47,700.

by the Commissioners for Talbot county long carcer of the most daring forgeries, on Tuesday last.

ASSESSORS.

Easton district .- William Jenkinson. St. Michaels district .- Wm. Townsend. Trappe district .- Solomon Mullikin. Chappel district .- Hinson Kerby. CONSTABLES.

W. Thompson, Peter Burgess, James

St. Michaels district .- John Harrington, William C. Skinner, Thomas Gra-Trappe district .- John Bullen, James

D. Bromwell, John Councell, Edward Chappel district .- Turbutt K. Slaughter, John Leverton, Wm. Slaughter, Jr.

TRUSTEE OF THE POOR. Chappel district .- Thomas Arringdal. Sheppard.

the Annapolis Republican of the 20th restore it to its proper functions received by last evening's Western mail

"Our regular days of publication have been put entirely out of joint by the derangement of the mails. We are conpletely lost—have no idea here now what days the mails are to arrive or to clos-The time thereof seems affont, or dispos ed between two offices. We hope the post master will inform the public so soon as the reform is settled down."

Before the reforming contract went into operation, we were in the habit of receiving the Republican on the evening of the day of its publication, and had no change taken place would have been able to spread before our readers to day, the License and Negro Acts, passed at the late session of our legislature, the publication of which, we are forced to postpone until our next. The Republican has just cause to complain-so have we, and so have the public.

The following gentlemen compose the Select Committee, appointed by the and Feathers. Speaker of the house of Representatives, to examine into the proceedings of the THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Bank of the United States:- Messrs. Board of Exeminers for the Eastern Shore will Clayton, Adams, Cambreleng, McDuffie, Johnson of Ky., Thomas of Md. and Watmough.

Mr. McPuffie is said to have expressed an opinion, a few days since, "that General Jackson is treading in the footsteps of Oliver Cromwell, and aims at military despotism." Gen. Jackson is certainly endeavoring to grasp all power in his own hands. He has annulled payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives. laws of Congress, and abrogated public April next. treaties-attacked the Senate for not yielding to his dictation, and claims, and is endeavoring to force the right of appointing his successors. Oliver Cromwell, in kicking the parliament out of doors, did not commit a greater outrage on the rights of the English nation, than Gen. Jaakson has on the liberties of the WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME. er to dispense with or caforce the laws at pleasure. - Chronicle.

Let the Baltimore Convention—the creature of Mr. Van Buren's intrigues, but dare to nominate Martin Van Buren ton. J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs. as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that bursts asunder the last ligament which binds Andrew Jackson to the American people. It will be the death knell of his popularity, and it will be seen that, strong as was his popularity great as was his influence, much as the people regard his fame, and forcibly as is their gratitude, yet, superior to all these is their regard for their country. We trust that eyes to the fact that the palpable contradictions, the dangerous inconsistencies which strike us with alarm, proceed from the undue influence, which a few corrupt and irresponsible individuals have over the administration of public affairs; nor can we close our eyes to the fact that these individuals look to Mr. Van Buren as the source of emolument and dangerous and alarming pecuniary speculations. Let him but be nominacompel a magnanimous sacrifice of individual feeling and interest to the public good. Has public virtue fled? Has all been lost in the mere scramble for office? We will not, we cannot believe it .- . U. S. Telegraph.

The Richmond Whig, of the 15th instant, says, in relation to the legislative caucus held the evening before-

"Mr. Van Buren is intended to receive the vote, but his name is kept in the back ground from prudential consid-

erations. There is not yet a sufficient disclosure of public opinion to justify his nomination, for all might be lost by precipitation, and running ahead of that pinion. But if his friends prevail in the Caucus, electors of the right kidney will be selected; the People, good easy souls, will vote for any ticket which carries Coptain Thomas P. Townsend, Master

NEW YORK, March 15. has lately added new laurels to his repucape, which had well nigh proved suc- formances last year. cessful. On another occasion he tried a

second experiment, which likewise fail- gives personal attention to he smallest matter ed. The other day information was entrusted to his care, and I have no doubt will Easton district .- William Barnett, communicated to the keepers that Jack- continue to give entire satisfaction to the pub-Bennett Jones, Solomon Barrott, George son was endeavoring to form a plan with some of the prisoners to make a desperate rush and break down all opposition. Easton, will be faithfully attend to, by He was according summoned and interrogated, but he firmly denied the charge. Being satisfied that his protestations per, as administrator of Wm. Benny, dec'd would be unavailing, and that he must are requested to make payment prior to the 10th again undergo a severe flagellation, he April next, as no indulgence can be granted resolute'v seized his broad axe, and ex-tending one leg across a piece of wood, Easton, march 24. 3t chopped it a little below the knee with all the strength he could exert with his right hand, exclaiming at the moment, Keeper of the Court House. Paul "There I think you must now be satisfied that I have no wish to escape." The leg In Caroline County Court, on the Chanwas nearly cut in two, but there are some We copy the following paragraph from hopes that the surgeon will be able to

> MARRIED On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sarfield Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins to Miss Henrietta l'ambleton, daughter of Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. a I of this county.

Jour. of Com.

#### NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is non opening at the corner store, near the Mark-

> a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS,

Among which are some superior Guy hams, and ery handsome tallicoes of the newest style; I. a general assorth e it of Domestic Plaids, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Checks, Oznaburgs coarse Linens &c. with a variety of fanv articles, together with a complete assort-

Groceries, Liquors, Fruits, Queens and Stone Ware &c. All of which he will sell at fair prices for

EDWARD S. HOPKINS. March 24 (S & W) N B The highest prices paid for Quills

NOTICE.

nice in Easten on the 3d Wednesday the 18th on nixt month (April) to grant Licences to such out of Talbot county court, and to me Surgers in the State of Maryland.
Ms ch 24 (S & W) 4 (S & W)

Branch Bank at Easton,

March 22.1 1832. THE President and Directors of the Farmrs' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Comresentatives, on or a ter the first Monday in

By order. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

JAMES GARDETTE. DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

American people, by assuming the pow-J. G, not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attendupon such as desire his professional services

March 24 NEW SADDLERY



WM. W. HIGGINS Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just received from Philadelphia and Bulti-

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

SADDLERY,

of the latest fashions, which he will dispose o on accommodating terms.

Easton, March 24

3 o'clock on said day

march 24 ts (S&W] .

Sale of a valuable Real Estate. BY a Decree and order of the honorable Judges of Talbot county Court at Novemted, and it will be a signal which must ber term 1831, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public auction, at the Court

House door in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 1st day of May next, all the real estate of the late Mrs sarah Haskins with the Improvement

> John Edmondson. Lambert Reardon. John Rogers.

EASTON PACKET



SCHOONER ARIEL.

THE subscriper, grateful for the confidence reposed in him by a generous public, begs leave to inform his numerous friends and customers and the public generally, that he continues to run the substantial & sailing Schoon-& Baltanore; & that ber regular trips will commence for the season on Wednesday the 28th The Notorious Jackson.—This cele-and regularly every Wednesday at the same brated personage, who distinguished him-bour, throughout the season, wind and weath-Mirch instant, leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock The following appointments were made self about a year ago in this city by a er permitting. Returning she will leave Baltimore on Saturdays at 9 o'c ock, A. M. The Ar.cl has just been put in very complete order for the accommodation of passengers and reception tation by a feat of heroism at Sing-Sing of freight, and can perform her trips in as short State Prison. Soon after his commitment a time and with as much regularity, as any sail he made a most ingenious attempt to es- boat in the bay, as was fully proved by her per-

Captain Townsend who is well known for his industry, attention to business and sobriety

All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Dr. Thos. II. Dawson & son's Drug Store, in

The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. N. B. All persons indebted to the subscri-

CHANCERY SALE AT PUBLIC AUGTION.

> cery side thereof. OCTOBER TERM, 1831.

> > of Caroline County

court sitting as a ' ourt

Bill of Complaints, Exhibits, Answers,&c William Hughlett, | By virtue of a decree

complainant against

Joseph Wood and of chancery, will be nn his wife formerly sold at pub ic auction, nn Chilcutt and Josh- | on SAI URDAY, the of John Chilcutt, de- tween 10 o'clock, A. M and 4 o'clock, P. fendants. M. upon the premises, the Lands contained in a mortgage, from John Chilcutt and Ann, his wife, to William Hughlett, supposed to contain

One hundred Acres, but be the same more or less, adjoining the ands of Batcheldor Chance and others, and near Greensborough in Caroline county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with good and approved vecurity, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable in 12 Young Whip is a forrel horse of great power months—and after the ratification of said sale and action, nearly sixteen hands high, only executed and ackno-ledged according to Law, to convey to the purchaser of purchasers, his, sid free, clear and discharged from all claims will expire. of the complainant and defendants or either of

them. Attendance will be given by W. HUGHLETT, Trustce. Talbot county, march 24 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

o next month (April) to grant Licences to D sued out of Talbot county court, and to me quelified Applicants to practice Medicine and directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John Stevens, Jr. Administrator Debonas Non of Peter Stevens. dec'd against James Cain and Thomas Bullen. will be exposed to public sale, & sold to the highes bidder for cash, at the front door of the Cour House, in the town of Esston, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit-All that parcel of land, of which the said James Cain died possessed, viz:- t'art 'Marsh Land,' near 'Parsons Landing,' containing 165 acres of land more or ess, also part of 'Bozman's Addition,' and Sandy Hill,' containing 194 acres of laud more or less, and part of 'True Trust,' containing 24 acres of land more or less; all seized as the lands and tenements, of the aforesaid James Cain, to pay snil satisfy the above mentioned vendi expo and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER Shift.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponss, is-sued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd Chamberlaine and wife, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold at public Vendue for cash to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property viz. all that farm or plantation belonging to him, the said Thomas M. Cooper, situ.to in the Chappel district of Talbot county and called 'Part Ramsey's Forest' & 'Morgan's Neglect,' containing the quantity of 82 acres of land more or less adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and Wm. Henry, seized as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Cooper to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of Vendi Expo and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND late Shff.

March 24 4w

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two write of venditioni exponse, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, one at the suit of John Goldsborough, against others that have been among us, will stand the Henry Dillahay and Speeden Seymour, the other at the suit of Wm. Bromwell, against Hen- at Easten, or the farm of one of the subscriry Dillahay, - will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M. and 5 o'clock

P. M. the following property, to witz-4 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 12 head of hogs, one gig and harness. 4 heds bedsteads and furniture, 18 winsor chairs, one sarah Haskins with the Improvements sideboard, 2 end dining tables, and 2 carts adjoining the town of Easton con- also, all his right, title, interest and claim, of in taining by late survey, 184 acres of Land. The and to, 2 houses and lots, situated in Trappe sale will be made between the hours of 12 and town, in Talbot county; all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the above mention ed writs of vendi expo, and the interest and

> Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND late Shiff.

costs due, and to become due thereon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Valiant, against Henry Diffehay; will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cas's, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:-two houses and lots in the Trappe, one hay horse, one old cart, one bureau, one side toard, 12 windsor chairs, 3 Beds bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one er ARIEL, as a packet boat between Baston Print black cow, all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the before mentioned symmetry of form and lofty carr age superior Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shill. March 24

#### TAILORING.

THE Subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed should they think proper, to offer them a spe-cimen in his line. Call at the offic or room, recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq. next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court House,

JOHN SEE.

The Splendid thorough bred Stallion

March 24

JOHN OF ROANOKE

Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing seaso on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.

THE TERMS ARE: \$12 the spring's chance, payable on or be-fore the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.

Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasturage and grain if required on very moderate terms. For further particulars see

> Edward N. Hambleton. Nicholas Goldsborough. Richard Spencer.

Easton, march 24 tf

YOUNG WHIP.

Is now in fine condition, and will be let to mares this spring at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance, provided the money be paid on or

before the first of September next, if not five dollars will after that time, discharge the debt eight dollars to insure a mare in foal, and three dollars for a single leap. Twenty-five cents

Young Whip is a sorrel horse of great power by the Court & the payment of the purchase mon-ey and interest, and not before the Trustee at the Trappe, on Saturday the 24th inst., at will execute a sufficient deed or deeds to be Easton, on Tuesday the 27th inst.; and at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 31st inst.; and con. tinue to stand at the above named places on the her, or their heirs or assigns, the lands and above mentioned days, once in two weeks alpremises so sold to him her by them, as afore ternately until the 20th June, when his season

PEDIGREE.

Young Whip was sired in the State of Ohio please apply to by the well known horse Democrat-Democrat by Cook's old imported Whip of Kentucky dam the White Stockings of Virginia It is not deemed necessary to say more of this Horse as the grandsire and drm are both so well ke wn throughout the Union.

CHARLES BENSON. Talbot county, March 24th.

The Splendid Horse JULIUS CÆSAR

Is a dark chesnut sorrel near

inst. at the Trappe on Saturday the 31st inst. at St. Michaels on Saturday the 7th of April, and will attend the above stands once a fortnight throughout the season, except at Easton, where he will be every Tuesday throughout Fangs removed in the most skillful manner,

TERMS.

\$5 the springs chance, \$8 to ensure a mare with foal, \$2 the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the groom

Joseph Turner. E. N. Hambleton.

march 24 4w



#### BASHAW.

the superiority of his progeny, over all ensuing season at the Trappe, on Saturdays bers, in its immediate vicinity, on Mondays and Tuesdays, and the residue of the week, in the Chappel district.

TERMS.

Seven dollars the season, which may be paid by five dollars by the 25th of October. Ensurance, Ten dollars, but eight will be receiv ed in full, by the 28th of February. Twenty five cents to the groom. A distinct understanding must be had with one of the subscribers, or an authorised agent, in every case relating to ensurance, and the person ensuring, will be merit. held answerable for the amount thereof, in case of sale or transfer.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH. N. GOLDSPOROUGH Tulbot county, March 24 (6 & W) St

The thorough bred young Horse

DEY OF ALGIERS



The best son of Rinaldo, will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable and will be let to 20 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

vill be 4 years old in May next, is near 154 hands high, is a dark bay or brown, with a fine silken and glossy coat. In muscular power, Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned it is and officer's fees, in my hands dam Eglantine by the Dey of Algiers, great grand dam imported with the Dey of Algiers.

The two last animals were imported by fol. Swann, and were accompanied by well authenticated certificates, proving them to be full bred Arabians of the best class.

Edw'd. N. Hambleton.

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLET,

TOROFESSOR of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructio s, in the polite accomplishment of Duncing in its various branches, in the most

fashionable Paris muest style. "r M. will also give private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the chool all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupits will be capable to learn them. Time, days and place for the School will be made known in

further advertisement. N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the easton fiotel, and at this office: March. 10

Millenary & Mantua-Making.

Mrs. Ridgaway

AVING served a regular tine at the above branches begs leave respectfully to inform he ladies of Talbot and he adjacent counties that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, next door to James L. Smith, on ashington street and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets,

TOGE . HER WITH A VARIETY OF Millenary and Fancy GOODS,

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies ct experience from Baltimore in the above

N. B. Mrs. a. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millenary business, a young Girl be-tween the age of 13 and 14 years, of good fam-

March 10 S&W

WESLEY'S WORKS.

TUST received from New York a few copies of Wesley's Works complete in 7 Vols.
Octavo, in which is contained his Scrmons,
Journal and Miscellaneous Works—1st American Edition. Those who wish to purchase will

March 17

W. L. HOLLIFIELD

LOTT WARFIELD.

SURGEON DENTIST.

IS EXPECTED HERE IN A FEW DAYS.

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Lasixteen hands high, 7 years old this spring, was raised by C. J. Dupont, near Wilmington, Del. was got by Wind-Flour the property of General Irvine his dam by Bela Bad-NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single than the property of General Irvine his dam by Bela Bad-NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single than the property of General Irvine his dam by Bela Bad-NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single than the property of General Irvine his dam by Bela Bad-NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single than the property of General Irvine his dam by Bela Bad-NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single than the property of General Irvine his dam by Bela Bad-NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single than the property of General Irvine his dam by Bela Bad-NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL a sixteen hands high, 7 years old dies and Gentlemen of Easton that he occupies this spring, was raised by C. J. a convenient room at Mr. Lowe's, where he ger's Hickory. For further particulars see tooth to an entire set, in the most useful and natural position. Cleansing, Separating, and JULIUS CÆSAR will be at Easton on Tues- Filling, and all other operations for the benefit day the 27th inst., at Joseph Turner's stable in of the teeth, without giving pain. Diseases of the Chappel district, on Wednesday the 28th the gums, bad breath and the decay of the teeth, is occasioned by a foreign substance which collects on the teeth, called Salivary Calculus, it may be removed without pain or the slightest injury to the teeth. Teeth and

> He will wait upon families at their dwellings, A. F. GOODRICH. Surgeon Dentist.

3 w March 17

if desired.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing o his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE. Dec. 10

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of intorming his friends and former Patrons. as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establish ment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and tamilies. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy appriments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate. The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a

generous public, which he will endeavor to D. R. BROWER.

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore,

SONG-WAVE THE THISTLE, By J. Graham.

Air-The Bonny Breast Knols. CHORUS.

Wave the thistle, blow the thistle, Chaunt the sweetest note, man; May freedom's wreath on valor's brow, Ay bloom on bonny Scotland.

Her towering hills, tho' bleak and barc-Her sons are brave, her lasses fair-And love and freedom smiling there; Proclaim her bonny Scotland. Wave the thistle, &c.

And O! how fair her heather braes, How soft and sweet her warblers' lays, How bright her silver burnie plays Through flowery vales in Scotland. Wave the thistle, &c.

Her bonnet crowns the hero's head,-Her cloak the bonny tartan plaid-Her swird is proud oppression's dread; Her name is bonny Scotland. Wave the thistie, &c.

Frae Greece an' Rome when Freedom sped, And ken'd na where to shield her head, She flew where Bruce and Wallace led, And found a hame in Scotland.

Wave the thistle, &c. Where'er a tyrant would command, May freedom find in every land

Sic chiefs to lead her guardian band, As sy she found in Scotiand. Wave the thistle, &c.

Home of love and friendship true, Land the foe could ne'er subdue, Still may laurels deck thy brow, And freedom smie on Scotland

Wave the thistle .&c.

and Thread,

ispender

Caps,

Paper.

Green & common Shoe

Leaden headed Canes

Magic Lanterns,

Ink. Quills. Slates,

Bakery, Grocery, Confectionary, &c

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the

#### BAKING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their

te would likewise notify them, that he has very ecently returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of

#### Groceries & fancy Articles SUCH AS,

Tea, Coffee, hocolate & Pins, Hooks and Eyes Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Cheese Bacon, Braid, Ribbon, Lard, Dried Beef, Sewing Silk, Beeves Tongues and Colored & other Cotton Bologne ausage, Sosp Candies, Tobacco, Spanish and Thread,

Rappee and Scotch | nulf-boxes, Flutes, { Fifes & Harmonicons, snuffs, Blacking, Dye Stuffs, 5 Ginger, Pearl Ash, Natmegs, Mace, Cumamon, Pimento & Percussion Pistols and Pepper,

Razors, Shaving boxes & Court Plaister, Brushes and Soap, Scissors Tailor's and other Thimbles. Need es,

Knitting and Sewing } : late & Lead Pencils, And a variety of School and other Books for children. Also,

A fresh supply of FRUITS, NUTS and CONFEC-TIONARY, with a handsonie assortme t of Comes, Toys and Perfumery, &c. Porter, Ale and STIOTG BEER in their seasons-CIDER and PICKLING VINEGAR.

The subscriber feels grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuation of the same. FREDERICK F NINDE.

Orders for Pound or other Cakes will be promptly attended to.

Easton, March 3 eow3t [S]

#### WILLIAM L. JONES.





RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to his friends and the public in the line of his business and oforms them that he has purchased the interest of his brother B. R. Jones, in the shop lately conducted by him in Easton, and intends conducting the business, in all its branches .-He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good supply of Materials in his line, and Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs having served a regular apprenticeship at the Green and black Worsted Fringe above business with his brother, and worked Paper Hangings and green co some time in Baltimore; added to a determination to pay the utmost attention to any work which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes to receive a share of patronage, and more particularly that of the customers of the shop.

Jewelry of all descriptions will be repaired in a neat and durable manner. Persons having Clocks to clean, will do well to give him a watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. will be city and as cheap. handsomely and neatly executed. Highest price given for old oold and Silver.

The public's obedient servant, WM. L. JONES.

March 10 3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. Dawson and Son

Have just received an assortment of fresh an genuine EEDS. aston, March 3 3t

#### JAMES COBURN

Baltimore, in Baltimore atreet, No. 23, one door east of Frederick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Space, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Conine's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping

A general assortment of

#### DRY GOODS,

Domestic. Among which are Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassi

meres Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.

Ladies' super bown Cloths Super tashionable arab, tawn, sage, corinthian steel and granite mixt Cassimeres. Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans

down Vestings. Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet. Super blue and black mist and brown Sattinets Do white Welch and extra gauze Flannels

(warranted not to shrink.) Do red and green Plannels, and green surge and frieze Cloths.

Do printed Piano and Table Covers, (some extra size.) Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table Diapers.

Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Dispers and Lawns, Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and

Bombazettes.

Do Caroline Plairls and Norwich Crapes. Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black

Bombazeenes Super black Italian Lustrings. Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetts.

Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps. Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlins and Gro de Indes.

Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins & Black Modes. Do changeable and black Mandarine Silks and Black Crape de Lyons.

Do black, white, Pink, straw and blue Italian Crapes and Crape Lisse. Do plan, checked, striped and fine hair cord

Cambrics. Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics f r C avats. D., plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.

Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackonet Muslins. Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattings.

Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts. Do Thread and Bobbinett Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)
Do French needle work'd muslin do.
Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very

rich patterns.) Do Lace and Muslin Collars. Do Tippets and Collarettes. Do French needle work'd Milan collars

and Dantzic Capes Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape Embroidered and cornered gauze Handker-

Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do Rich Thibet wool and merino Handk'rch'fs and sbawis

Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool)

Im. Merino long shawls Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnett town of Easton,

Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and

Do gauze, satin and plain Taffita do Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy Belt Ribbons

Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats

Handkerchiefs Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large supply). and Rattan Switches Do American and rich London, Furnitures

Do. plain strip'd and fancy check'd Ginghams Ladies super English and French black and white silk Hose Writing and Letter

Ladies and Misses white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hose adies and misses super. fancy embroid. white

black and colored horse skin gloves and Ladies and misses beaver and white and black

English silk gloves Gent super. buck, doc, beaver and H. skin

white silk gloves Worsted curl cotton and Linen Floss Clark's spool cotton Super Italian sewings and a good supply of

Tailors I'rimmings Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and

Pearl and fancy buttons for boys Kirby's patent pins Plated and black Hooks and Eyes Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles

Cologne, and a good assortment of Periumery, Ladies super. Leghorns, Cloak Tassels Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Pelisses

Super. black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas

Do. Cambric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality,) Ladies' corded skirts Do American and German cotton Fringe (rome

very heavy and new style) Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings

Apron and furniture checks Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks Super. 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and Ticklenbergs

Super. heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting Paper Hangings and green cords for Blind Super. English oil cloths, cotton Waddings Do Whitney, Point and Duffle Blankets

Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants.)

J. C. would take it as a particular favor my of his Eastern Shore friends should visit the City of Baltimore, if they would give him call, as they will find as good an assortment o call. Also all kinds of GILDING, such as DRY GOODS in his store as in any in the

> Baltimore, Feb. 4 eot3m The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge

Chronicle, will publish the above every other week for three weeks, and send their accounts

#### WANTED,

A single man of sober, regular habits, who is a faithful rough carpenter, can hear of good wages and good quarters by the month or year, by enquiring at this office. Feb. 18,

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish and THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the L Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they still continue to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. They have on hand, and have made arrangements to keep constantly, a first rate assortment of

#### MATERIALS,

together with PRIME SEASONED TIMBER. which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen; (being resolved to keep no others) to furnish

Coaches, Barouches, Chariottees, Gigs &c.

at the shortest notice, and of the most superior workmanship, not interior even to the celebra ted Ogle's of Philadelphia. Gentlemen disposed to try us with their custom, will find us ever punctual to our engagements, to finish work exactly to order. We return sincere thanks for the encouragement received thus far from a generous public, and believe we shall merit and obtain an increase of patronage. We will exchange new work for old, (the difference to be paid in cash,) or if the money is not coveniently had, will take country produce when it can be brought to us at market prices. Or hand and for sale, a first rate NEW GIG, with several second hand Carriage, of good quality,

mong them a good gig Sulskey.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, & Co. N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for work will please to call and pay their bills, as we must have money to keep up our stock. March, 3

#### CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriper takes leave to inform the I friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is prepared to accommodate them at a short no tice, with articles in his line, on as good terms as they can be had at any establishment in the cities or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his business, he feels satisfied he will be able to give entire satisfaction. JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. As very light collections were made last fall, the subscriber trusts that persons in debted to him, will take an early opportunity

Easton, Feb. 25

#### MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

February Term A. D. 1832. On application of Sarah McDaniel, Executrix of Edward McDaniel, late of Talbot county deceased-it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate. & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copicd from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have here-unto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAM S PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of l'albot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot the day of sale, that large and convenient three county deceased, all persons having claims as story brick dwelling house, situate on Wash-gainst the said deceased are hereby warned ington street, and the two story frame shop ado exhibit the same with the proper vouchers joining (the property of the late Col. Jabez hereof, to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of September they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said day of sale—Sale to comme do white, wood stock and black and estate—Given under my hand this fifth day of P. M. and attendance given by by law be excluded from all benefit of the said day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock March in the year of our Lord 1832.

JAMES M. McDANIEL, Agent for Sarah McDaniel, Executrix of Edward McDaniel dec'd

N. B. Those persons who purchased pr perty at the sale of the personal estate of the late Edward McDaniel, are informed that their no'es Edward McDaniel, are informed that their notes Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted are now due and are requested to come for to me will please call and make payment to ward and settle the same otherwise they will him immediately. be placed in the ha ds of an officer for collec-JAMES M. McDANIEL, Agent

for Sarah McDaniel, Executrix, of Edward McDaniel, dec'd

#### MARYLAND.

#### Caroline County Orphans' Court 6th day of March A. D. 1832.

ON application of Dani I Alford administrator of Charles Alford, late of Caroline 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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly coceedings of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of March, A. D. eighteen

hundred and thirty two. Test, WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Alford, late of Caroline 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 17th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate -Given under my hand this 6th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

March 10

DANIEL ALFORD, adm'r. of Charles Alford, dec'd.

# EASTON PACKET,

#### LEONARD.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON LEONARD, Musfrom Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next, the 18th inst, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will | Thomas Murphey Esquire deceased. be accommodated in the best manner that our convenience will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

ROBINSON LEONARD. N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, in Easton, or with my brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at the point for the transaction of all business connected with the packet, will be punctually

attended to.
Easton, March 17 (S&W) Sw

# EASTON & BALTIMORE

PACKET. THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 4th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same

hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry and Baltimore, on the above named days during the season. The SALLY ANN WHITE is a new vessel. substantially built, copper fastened, and is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and freight, and commanded by an experienced Captain. All orders will be punctually at-

tended to left at the Drug Store of Thos. H.

Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on

board. JEREMIAH HARRISON. Feb. 18

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831. HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs with out respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many

as well as my own. The Public's obd't serv's J. M. FAULKNER. Dec 10

#### PUBLIC SALE.

Y virtue of an order of Talbot county court, the undersigned Commissioners will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th of April next, at the Court-House door, in the town of the heirs of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot

and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to the several heirs for their the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o clock

> SOLOMON MULLIKIN, THOMAS HENRIX, Commissioners.

SOLOMON DICKINSON,

March 17 6t (S)

#### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sa'e, on TUES-DAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from Caldwell)-persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r

To all whom it may concern. have placed my Books in the hands of Mr.

J. W. JENKINS. March 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts. otherwise they will be called upon by an officer

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent March 10 for John W. Jenkins.

#### RUNAWAY.

as those are my directions:

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbet count in the state of Maryland, on the 31st day ot January last, by Henry Thomas. Esq a Justice pied from the minutes of pro. of the peace in, and for the county and state aforesaid, as a runa way a negro man

b the name of "REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the est terms. inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The cloating he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trowsers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark mixed cassinett vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Jpper Hunting Creek, until some time in De-

ember last past.
The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by her, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot county. PUBLIC SALE.

Y virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Queen Anns county, will be exposed to public sale on TUESDAY the 10th of April next, at Golden Square, Head of Wye Q. Anns county, a large and valuable stock of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c. the property of the late

#### Among the HOKSES are several BROOD MARES

of the best breed in our County. one of them sired by the full bred horse Si ver Heels, out of a full bred Mare now in foal by the famous horse John Richards-another sired by Top Gallant out of a fine full bred Mare also in foal by John Richards - several other Mares in foal by fine horses,—a number of young horses now fit for service, from five years and under; among them is a Filley, four years old this spring, out of the Silver Heels mare by John Richards, also five colts two and three years old by the imported Horse Valentine. out of fine Mares. Pedigrees of those Mares will be furnished on the day of sale.

Among the cattle are several YOUNG BULLS, of the Devon breed, purchased out of the stock of the late Gov. Wright also several MILCH COWS, of

Merino, Bakewell & Country

SHEEP. Some fine breeding sows of good breed and large number of fine shoats suitable for the next year. Those breeds have been selected with much care and pains, as well as at great

CONDITIONS-A credit of six months will e given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required on removing the property sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A M.

Attendance given and terms more fully made

JAS. WASSEY, & WM. STEVENS, Ex'rs.

of T. Murphey, dec'd. March 17

FOR SALE, OR HIRE,

For the ensuing season, the high bred Stallion SASSAFRAS,

He was bred by the subscriber and is now seven years old. He was got by Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1 page 316) his dam (Rosalia,) by the imported horse Express, which was the sire of Mr. Knight's Pallifox, whose stock are now running Easton, all the lands and real estate belonging to with great success at Natchez. His grand dam [Betsey Bell] by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand county deceased, situate in Banbury, in said dam [Temptation] by Heath's Childers. His This property will be sold on a credit of eight, sixteen and twenty four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good g. g. grand dam [Maggy Lauder] by Dr. Hamg. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark, was presented to the first Governor Ogle, respective portions-sale to commence between by Lord Baltimore. The Othollo Mare was a good runner and was purchased from Colonel Tasker by Colonel Nicholson.

A AFRA is an uncommon powerful and ust made horse full sixteen hands high, a blood bay: His foals for size, figure and fashion will bear a comparison with those of any other horse's get, and he is a sure foal getter. He is on the sire side nearly related to the celebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1.

pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to

T. M. FORMAN. Cecilton Md. Feb. 4

#### MILLINGTON HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that

Large & commodious Tavern. situated in the village of Millington, or more trequently called Head of Chester, Md. just completed by Capt, Samuel G. Osborn, where he hopes, from attention to business, that he shall share his part of the public parronage. His table shall always be fur-nished with the best that the market can afford; his bar shall always be furnished with the choicest of liquors; his stables are good and attended by a faithful ostler.

"Horses, Gigs, and Hacks are always kept o convey travellers to any part of the Peninsula. Boarding by the day, week, or year. The public's obd't serv't.

SAMUEL R. CLAYLAND.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county and travellers generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Easton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms. He has good and careful ostlers in his employ. and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carriages, which may be had at all times on the low-

THOMAS PARROTT.

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from 50 TO 100

#### Likely Negroes, rom ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscri-

Lowe, Esston Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate at ention.

Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

VOL

ALEXAN TWO DOLLA

Annum, payable ADVE Not exceeding a ONE DOLLAR; every subseque

Relating to t

Section 1. B

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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."
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. IV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1832.

NO. 13.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

AN ACT Relating to the People of colour of this

State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council shall as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act appoint a board of state, as they may approve of & the person or pursons so to be removed shall consent to go to, sounty court and sent to the treasurer of the

Western Shore of this state.
Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That it shall be to pay to the board of managers to be appoint. shall from time to time require, not exceeding ring the present year, to be applied by them, as they in their discretion shall think best in thousand dollars. removing or causing to be removed such slaves as may hereafter become free, and such of the colony of Liberia or such other place or places to which they may recommend their regeneral assembly of this state.

in this state, whenever a deed of manumission shall be left in his office for record, and of every Register of Wills, in every county of this State whenever a will manumitting a slave or slaves sum of five hundred and twelve dollars and six shall be admitted to probate, to send within five ty six cents; on Calvert county, the sum of one days thereafter, (under a penalty of ten dolhars for each and every omission so to do, to on St. Mary's county, the sum of two hundred be recovered before any justice of the peace and sixty three dollars an ; thirty three cents; one half whereof shall go to the informer and on Charles county, the sum of four hundred the other half to the State;) an extract from and forty six dollars and sixty six cents; on such deed or will, stating the names, number and ages of the slave or slaves so manumitted, Is list whereof, in the case of a will so proved, said board on receiving the same to notify the American Colonization Society, or the Ma-Liberia; and if the said society shall so engage livered to the agent of such society at such Shore as the case may be, at the time of paying place as the said society shall appoint, for re- other public moneys to and for the use of the ceiving such slave or slaves, for the pur- state. pose of such removal, at such time as the said society shall appoint; and in case the said society shall refuse so to receive and remove the and they are hereby required to cause the numperson or persons so manumitted & offered, or in case the said person or persons shall refuse so to respective counties to be taken, and cause to be removed, then it shall be the duty of the said be made, a list of the names of the said free board of managers to remove the said person people of color residing in their respective or persons to such other place or places beyond the limits of this State, as the said board shall approve of, and the said person or per- the said list shall state the ages of such free sons shall be willing to go to, and to provide people or color, for effecting which the sheriffs for their reception and support, at such place aforesaid, shall have power & are hereby requiror places as the said board may think necessary, led to appoint one or more assistants in their reby their bire, or may be otherwise provided by such sheriff or his assistants at every dwelling for that purpose; and in case the said person house or by personal enquiry of the head of every or persons shall refuse to be removed to any place beyond the limits of this State, and shall persist in remaining therein, there it be completed within three months thereafter, shall be the duty of said board to inform the and the said sheriffs shall make out two copies sheriff of the county wherein such person or of said list and enumeration stating the names persons may be, of such refusal, and it shall sexes and ages of the free people of color, in thereupon be the duty of the said sheriff forth- their respective counties and shall deliver one on, for the purpose of removal as aforesaid,

to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bec. 4 And be it enacted, That in case any sieve or slaves so manumitted cannot be removed without separating families, and the said slave or slaves so unwilling on that ac-

with their consent, of whatever age, any law

livelihood, or be over fortyfive years of age at said time and afterwards become unable to main-

foresaid, shall devolve upon them, have full power and authority, whenever the same shall be necessary and can be done with advantage to hire out such slave or slaves so manumitted and so to be removed, until their wages shall expenses of such removal; whether any such

the said Treasurer is also required to borrow, on similar terms, and payable at the lapse of fifteen years from the date of the loan, such the expenses incurred under this law, in remoin all, the sum of twenty thousand dollars du- this State-Provided always that the amount

Sec. 8 And be it enacted, That for the people of color as are now free and may be and interest of the loans authorised and required willing to remove out of the state to the colony by this act, the levy courts or commissioners of Liberia on the coast of Africa, or to such of the several counties of this state, as the case other place or places out of the limits of the state may be, and the mayor and city council of Balas they may think best, has the said persons so to timore are hereby authorised annually during be removed, may consent to go to, in the man- the continuance of this act to levy on the asner hereinafter provided; and the said board sessable property within their respective country from time to time make such preparations ties, clear of expenses of collection severally as at the said colony of Liberia or elsewhere as follows:—on Sourcest county, the sum of three they may think best which shall seem to them bundred and sixty nine dollars and thirty three expedient for the reception and accommoda- cents, on Worcester county, the sum of three tion and support of the said persons so to be hundred and twenty seven dollars and thirty removed, until they can be enabled to support three cents; on Dorchester county, the sum of themselves, and shall also take such measures three hundred and sixty seven dollars and as may seem to them necessary and . xpedient | thirty three cents; on Talbot county, the sum to obtain and place before the people of color of two hundred and seventy six dollars; on of the state of Maryland, full and correct information of the condition and circumstances ared and seventy five dollars and thirty three cents; on Caroline county the sum of one hundred & fit ty dollars; on Kent county, the sum of moval, and shall return a faithful account of all two hundred and Eighty one dollars; and on their expenditures of the said sums and make | Cecil county, the sum of three hundred ninea full report of all their proceedings to the next ty six dollars and sixty six cents; on Harford, county, the sum of three hundred and fifty six Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall dollars and sixty six cents; on Baltimore county hereafter be the duty of every clerk of a county the sum of three thousand two hundred and four dollars and sixty six cents; on Anne Arundel county, the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars; on Prince George's county, the hundred and sixty dollars and sixty six cents; Montgomery county, the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and sixty six cents; on Fred-(a list whereof, in the case of a will so proved, erick county, the sum of nine hundred and shall be filed therewith, by the executor or jorty tour dollars and sixty six cents; on Washadministrator) to the board of managers for ington county, the sum of four hundred and Maryland, for removing the people of colour ninety one dollars and thirty one cents; and on of said State; and it shall be the duty of the Allegany county, the sum of one hundred and fifty eight dollars; which said amount or sum shall be collected in the same manner & by the ryland State Colonization Society thereof, and same collector or collectors as county charges to propose to such society that they shall en- are collected, the levy courts or commissioners gage, at the expense of such society, to re- as the case may be, and the mayor and city ove the said slave or slaves so manumitted to council of Baltimore respectively taking bond with sufficient security from each collector for then it shall be the duty of the said board of the faithful collection and payment of the mo-managers to have the said slave or slaves de-ney in the treasury of the Eastern or Western

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, shall be, ber of the free people of colour inhabiting their counties, the said enumeration shall distinguish until they shall be able to provide for them spective counties the said list of names & the said family; the said listing and enumeration shall commence on the first day of June next, and with to arrest or cause to be arrested the said copy to the clerk of their respective counties on or persons so refusing to emigrate from whose duty it shall be to record the same in a this State; and transport the said person or book by him to be kept for that purpose and persons beyond the limits of this state; and all the other copy shall be by said sheriffs translaves shall be capable of receiving manumis- mitted to the board of managers appointed under this act, and every sheriff failing to comply with the duties prescribed in this section, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, to be recovererable in the county court of their respective

counties by action of debt or indictment. Sec. 10 And be it enacted, that the compensation of every sheriff and assistant shall be at count to be removed, shall desire to renounce at the rate of two dollars and twenty five cents the freedom so intended by the said deed or for every fifty persons by him returned, . s-

in open court the benefit of said deed or will shall receive at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents for every sale, or to reside within this state, Provided, that othing herein contained shall be constructed as aforesaid, to remain as free in said county in cases where the said county in the said county county their islands in the Potomac river, and any person or persons so offending, shall forfeit for every such offence, any negro, mulatto or other slave sale, or to reside within this state by land twenty five cents for three thousand, and at the rate of one dollar at twenty five cents for three thousand, and at the rate of one dollar at twenty five cents for every the sale, or to reside within this state, provided, that nothing herein contained shall be levied on the assessable to the rate of one dollar at twenty five cents for every the thousand, and at the rate of one dollar at twenty five cents for ever

sheriffs of the counties of this state shall, from names, ages and circumstances of such persons,

By the House of Delegates. March 14th 1832.

By order, GEO.G. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate,

March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which assed the Senses the Lagrangian of March, 1832. was this day read and assented to.

By Order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 .- 3w

AN ACT

Relating to Free Negroes and Slaves.

to, or settle in this State; and no tree negro or free mulatto belonging to any other State, district or territory shall come into this State, and therein remain for the space of ten successive days, whether such free negro or mulatto intends settling in this State, or not, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every week such person coming into, shall thereafter remain in this State; the one half to the informer and the other half to the sheriff for the use of the county, to be recovered on complaint and conviction before a justice of the peace of the county in which he shall be arrested; and any ree negro or mulatto refusing or neglecting to pay said fine or fines, shall be committed to the jail of the county, and shall be sold by the sheriff at public sale, for such time as may be necessary to cover the aforesaid penalty, first giving ten days previous notice of such sale: and the said sheriff, after deducting prison charges and a commission of ten per centum. shall pay over one half of the nett proceeds to the informer, and the balance he shall pay over to the Levy Court or Commissioners as the case may be, for the use of the county. Sec. 2 And be it enacted, that no person in

this State, shall hereafter hire, employ or har-bour any free negro or mulatto who shall emigrate or settle in this State, after the first day of June next, or any free negro or mulatto who shall come into this State, from any other State district or territory, and continue in this State for the space of ten successive days as above, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every day after the expiration of four days, any such free negro or mulatto so emigrating and settling in this State, or so coming into and so staying in this State, shall be so employed, hired or harboured, and all fines accrued under this act, may, before any Justice of the Peace mer, and the other half to the use of the county; contained in this act shall prevent any free neing to the State whenever he may choose to

Sec. 3 And be it enacted, That nothing in the two preceding sections hereof, shall be con strued to extend to any ree negro or mulatto that may be engaged is navigating any ship, vessel or boat under a white commander, or any wagoner or hired sevant travelling with his master or employer, a such as may lawfully come into this State, an be detained by sick-

ness or other casualty.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Notexceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for any liability to maintain any hereafter emancing any liability to maintain any hereafter emancing the freedom accrues, may be unable to gain a feedom upon condition that he contention and the mayor and Give the feedom upon condition that he contention and the feedom upon condition that he contention and the feedom upon condition that he contention and the feedom upon condition that receive ten dollars for every negro, mulatto or tain himself and herself.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the said managers of such, of said free people of colour long to be recovered in an action of debt in his own removal of a slave or slaves manumitted as a to remove from the State, stating therein the debts are recovered from the person or persons so offending. Moreover, said sheriff shall receive five dollars for such negro, mulatto or other slave actually confined by him in jail, and after the passage of this act appoint a board o' managers, consisting of three persons, who shall at the time of their appointment be members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, whose duty it shall be to remove from the state of Maryland, the people of colour now free and such as shall hereafter become so, to the colony of Liberia in Africa or such other place or places out of the limits of this other place or places out of the limits of this other place or places out of the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or state, as they may approve of & the person or the state, as they may approve of & the person or the state, as they may approve of & the person or the state, as they may approve of & the person or the state, as they may approve of & the person or the state, as they may approve of & the person or the state, as they may approve of & the person or the state, as they may approve of & the person or the state, as they may approve of & the person or the state, as they may approve of & the person or the state, as they may approve of & the person or state as they may approve of & the person or state as they may approve of & the person or state as they may approve of & the person or state as they may approve of & the person or state as they may approve of & the person or state as they may approve of & the person or state as they may approve of & the state, as they may approve of & the person or state as they may approve of & the said board of managers whenever they the said board of managers whenever they of the said board of managers wh state, as they may approve of & the person of the colonization society for said the colony of Liberia, or to the colonization society for said the colony of Liberia, or to the colonization society for said the colony of the person fees, any negro, mulatto or on the colonization society for said the person fees, any negro, mulatto or on the colonization society for said the person fees, any negro, mulatto or on the colonization society for said the person fees, any negro, mulatto or on the colonization society for said the person fees, any negro, mulatto or on the colonization society for said the colonization society for said the person fees, any negro, mulatto or on the colonization society for said the managers shall proceed to act, they shall after three weeks ally give bond to the state of Maryland, in the parally of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for their faithful accounting for all the monies that may come to their hands; which bond shall more than they can send in any one year, from the different counties as aforesaid, to apportion the same among the said counties, according to the number respectively of their free people of the number respectivel Sec. 12 And be it enacted, That nothing in removed and taken forthwith beyond the limits this act shall be taken or construed to extend of this state to settle and reside, and said sherto any slave or slaves who may be entitled to iff shall report any safe or sales made by him to Sec. 2 And be it enacted. That it shall be fifteen years from the date of the loan, such his, her or their freedom hereafter, by virtue of the county court of the county in which he rethe duty of the treasurer of the Western Shore further sum or sums as may be required to pay any deed of manumission executed and records sides, and after deducting five dollars and prison ed according to law prior to the passage of this fees for each and every negro, mulatto or other act, or last will and testament duly admitted to slave sold as aforesaid, which shall be settled the expenses incurred under this state to ving the free people of colour in this state to Liberia or elsewhere, beyond the limits of probate before the passage of said act, unless this State—Provided always that the amount he, she or they shall consent thereto.

slave soid as atoresaid, which shall by an account current to be settled in said court, said sheriff shall pay over the balance of said sheriff shall pay over the balance of said sales to the treasurer of the shore where he said sheriff shall pay over the balance of said sales to the treasurer of the shore where he may reside; Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any person or per-sons residing in this or any adjoining state, and This engrossed bill, the original of which, sons residing in this or any adjoining state, and passed this House the 2th day of March, 1832, who hold in their own right or in right of any was this day read and assented to. miles of each other from removing their slaves to and from said land, solely for the cultivation and improvement of the same, and provided also, the names, ages and sex of any slaves so removed, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of such county in this state, into which the said negroes shall be eo-removed within thirty days after their first re-

> Sec. 5 And be it enacted. That it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace in the county, upon information being given them or any of them, that any negro, mulatto or other slave, hath been brought into this state contrary to this act, to issue warrant for any person or pertails act, to issue warrant for any person or pertails act, to issue warrant for any person or pertails act, to issue warrant for any person or pertails act, to issue warrant for any person or pertails act, to issue warrant for any person or pertails act, to issue warrant for any person or pertails act, to issue warrant for any person or pertails act, to issue warrant for any person or pertails and may exercise a similar power, authority and discretion, and no license to retail ardent spirits shall bereafter be granted to any free regions. sons so offending, in the name of the state of Section 1 Be it enacted by the General As- Maryland, and upon any person or persons be-sembly of Maryland, That after the passage of ing brought before him on said warrant chargethis act, no tree negro or mulatto shall emigrate able with the offence aforesaid, to cause any such person or persons to enter into recognizance for her, his or their personal appearance before the judges of the county court to plead and answer to whatsoever may be there alleged in that behalf, with such penalty in said recognizance as said justice of the peace shall approve; and upon refus. I to give such recognizance, such person or persons so offending, shall be committed to the said jail of the county by said justice of the peace to be confined until the next meeting of the county court of the county in which said offence shall be com-

Sec. 6 And be it enacted, That no free negro or mulatto shall be suffered to keep or carry a firelock of any kind, any military weapon, or any powder or lead, without first obtaining a license from the court of the county or corporation in which he resides; which license shall be annually renewed, and be at any time withdrawn by an order of said court, or any judge thereof; and any free negro or mulatto who shall dieregard this provision, shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, for the first offence pay the cost of prosecution, and forfeit all such arms to the use of the informer; and for the second or any subsequent offence shall, in addition to such costs and forfeiture, be punished with stripes, at the discretion of the justice, not exceeding thirty nine, or be subject to the penalties of felony.

Sec. 7 And be it enacted. That it shall not be lawful for any free negro or negroes, slave or staves, to assemble or attend any meetings for religious purposes, unless conducted by a white licensed or ordained preacher, or some respectable white person or persons of the neighborhood, as may be duly authorised by such licensed or ordained preacher, during the continuance of such meeting; and if any such of the county in which the offence is committed | meeting shall be held without being conducted be recovered by action of debt, each party to as aforesaid, they shall be considered as unlawthe sexes of said free people of color, and have the benefit of appeal to the County Court, ful and tumultuous meetings, and it shall be the and one half thereof to be applied to the infor- duty of the nearest constable, or any other civil officer knowing of such meetings, either from and if any negro or mulatto shall remove from his own knowledge or the information of others this State and remain without the limits thereof for a space longer than thirty consecutive negroes or slaves; and if any such constable selves, out of any money that may be earned enumeration shall be made by an actual enquiry days, unless before leaving the State he depos- shall fail to comply with the provisions of this its with the clerk of the county in which he act, he shall be subject to a fine of not less than resides, a written statement of his object in do- five nor more than twenty dollars, at the disng so, and his intention of returning again, or cretion of a justice of the peace of the county unless he shall have been detained by sickness in which he resides, whose duty it shall be to or coersion, of which he shall bring a certificate | impose the fine, on information being given for ne shall be regarded as a resident of another such neglect; and return the proceedings and State, and be subject if he return, to the penal- judgment on the same to the clerk of the counties imposed by the foregoing provisions upon ty, who shall enter it upon the proper docket tree negroes and mulatoes of another State, to be collected and applied as other fines and migrating to this State: Provided, that nothing forfeitures now are; provided that this act shall not interfere with any right of an owner or emgro or mulatto from vising Liberia and retur- ployer of any slave or slaves, to allow his own servants or those employed by him or her, to bave prayers or other religious service upon his own land; and provided also, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the ass-mblage, within the limits of Baltimore city and Annapolis city, of such slaves, or free negroes and mula:toes for the purpose of religious worship, it said meetings are held in compliance with the written permission of a white licensed ordsined preacher, and dismiss. ed before 10 o'clock at night.

will to be given, then it shall and may be cept where such person resides in the city Sec. 4 And be it enacted. That it shall not see a shall be found associated the first day of June gross or mulattees who shall be found associated dollars, the sum of fifty dollars shall be demanded by the first day of June gross or mulattees who shall be found associated dollars, the sum of fifty dollars shall be demanded by the first day of June gross or mulattees who shall be found associated dollars.

ting, or in any company with alaves, at any un-lawful or tumultuous meeting, either by day or night, or who shall in connection with any slave or slaves, as principal or accessory, be guilty of, and convicted of, any offence for which slaves are now punishable, before a jus-tice of the peace, such free negro or mulator shall be subject to the same mulishapent and he shall be subject to the same punishment and be liable in every respect to the same treatment and penalty as slaves thus offending.
Sec. 9 And be it enacted, That it shall not

be lawful for any person or persons to purchase of any free negro or mulatto, or from any slave or slaves, any bacon, pork, beef, mutton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rye or oats, unless such free negro or mulatto shall at the time of such sale, produce a cartificate from a justice of the peace or three respectable persons residing in the neighborhood of said negro, of the county in which such negro resides, that he or they have reason to believe and does believe, that such free negro or mulatto came honestly and bonas fide into possession of any such article so offered for sale, or unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his or her owner, employer or overseer, to sell any such article; and any person thus offending against the provis-ions of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, or a penalty equal in amount to the value of the article purchased, should the value thereof exceed the sum of five dollars, the said penalty to be recovered before a single justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be to return the proceedings and judgment thereon to the clerk of the county, to be collected as is herein before provided, one half to the use of the informer, and the balance to be paid to the levy court, or commissioners, as the case may be for the use of the county; it shall be the duty of the person charged to retain and produce the certificate of the magistrate, or written authority, in his or her defence, or account for its loss and contents, either by his own oath or some compes tent witness.

Sec. 10 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any retailer, ordinary keeper, or other person, to sell any ardent spirits, gun-pawder, shot, or lead, to any free negro, mulatto or slave, without, in the case of a free negro such free negro shall produce a certificate in the nature of a license or permit, from a justice of the peace in the county in which such free negroes may reside, directed to the person so selling the same; or in case of a slave, unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his owner, employer or overseer, and any person so offending shall be subject to the like penalty, to be recovered and applied in every respect as is provided in the foregoing section of this bill.

Sec. 11 And be it enacted, That the Judges of the Gounty Courts and Baltimore city Court. shall, at their several sessions, have full power and authority as to the continuing or withdrawal of any license or licenses to retail ardent spirits, and may, on application or remon-strange, exercise a sound discretion relative thereto, and in the recess of the county court and Baltimore City court, the Judges of the Orphan's court at their several sessions shall and may exercise a similar power, authority and discretion, and no license to retail ardent respective sessions as above: Provided, Tuat this act shall not be so construed as to take from the clerks of the county courts, or of Baltimore city court, the power of issuing license to any free white person nor to effect or alter the dates or time of issuing or granting licenses as now provided by law; but no license shall be issued by said clerk to any person from whom a license shall once have been withdrawn by order of court as above provided, except with the permission of the court: Provided also, that such negro or mulatto so obtaining a license as above, shall enter in recognizance with such sureties and in such condition and penalty as the said courts or either of them shall approve.

Sec. 12 And be it enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall be convicted of any crime committed after the passage of this act, which may not, under the laws of this State; be punished by hanging by the neck, such free negro or mulatto may, in the discretion of the court, be sentenced to the penalties and punishments now provided by law or be banished from this State by transportation into some foreign country.

By the House of Delegates,

March 14, 1832. This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House March 12, 1832 was this day read and assented to. By order,

GEO. G. BREWER, CIL

By the Senate. March 14, 1832. This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate March 13, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order, JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk. GEO. HOWARD. 3w March 31

AN ACT.

An additional supplement to the act of December session eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to Regulate the Issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others.

SECTION 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, for every license applied for under the second section of the said original act, and before issuing the same, the clerks of the several county courts, and of Baltimore city court, shall demand and receive for the use of the State, as herein provided, over and above the fee now allowed by law to the sheriffs of their respective counties; that is to say, if the applicants stock of goods, wares or mer chandize generally on hand, at the principal season of sale, be worth not more than one thousand dollars, the said clock shall demand & receive as aforesaid the sum of twelve dollars; if more than one thousand, and not more than two thousand dollars, the sum of fifteen dollars; if more than two thousand, and not more than five thousand dollars, the sum of twenty dollars; if more than five thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars, the sum of thirty dollars; if more than ten thousand, and not more than twenty thousand dollars the sum

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ded and received as aforesaid; and each of the persons applying for such license shall, before receiving the same, state to the clerk, according to his own estimate, the amount of goods wares or merchandise, generally kept on hand by him, or the concern in which he is engaged at the principal season of sale; or if not previously engaged in such trade the amount he expects to keep of such goods, wares and merchandize as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And te it enacted, That females engaged in vending millenary, or other small articles of merchandize, shall only pay six dollars for a license under the provisions of this act: Provided, That such persons be not enguged or concerned in the business of retailing spirituous liquors; And provided further, That their capital o stock at the principal season of saie, shall not exceed the sum of five hund-

red dollars Sec. 3. And be it epacted, That from and after the first day of May next, for every license applied for under the fourth section of the said original act, and before issuing the some, the cierks of the several county courts of this State and of Baltimore city court shall demand and receive for the use of the state, as hereinbefore provided over and above the sum now required by law, and the fee allowed to the sheriffs of their respective counties in all cases where the rate of rent, or annual value of the place or house in which the business to be authorised by the licenso, may be done or intended to be done, shall exceed five hundred, dollars, according to the applicants own account or estimate, a sum of money equal to five per centum on the excess of such rent or annu-

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff o each county of this State, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the alphabetical list required by the fifth section of the said original act the amount of goods weres or merchandise according to his judgment, on the best information he may be able to obtain, where the same shall exceed two thousand dollars, and the rate of rent or annual value, where the same shall exceed five hundred dollars, as herein required, for which the sheriff shall be entitled o receive the additional sum of twenty five cents for every license hereafter obtained above the amount or rate aforesaid.

ec. 5. And be it enacted hat it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts and of the clerk of Baltimore city court, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the list required to be transmitted to the treasurer of the 's estern Shore under the fifth section of the said original act, the amounts or rates of rent or annual value for which lice se shall have been obtained where the same shall exceed two thousand or five hundred dollars as the case may be, under the penalty provided by the fifth section of the said

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That each and every matter and thing contained in the act, to which this is a supplement, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is thereby repealed.

> By the House of Delegates, March 12th, 1832.

passed this House the 8th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to. GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

This engrossed bill, the original of which

By the Senate, March 14th, 1832. This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 10th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to

> JOS. H NICH LSON, CM. GEO. HOWARD.

A further additional supplement to the Act of December Session, eighteen

hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others. Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland That no tax shall be paid

by any ordinary keeper, under the provisions of the original act to which this is a further additional supplement, or any of its supplements exceeding the sum of one hundred nor less then eighteen dollars per unnum which sum shall be considered as including the tax of five per cent, on the rent or annual value directed to be assessed by the act of the present session entitled an additional supplement of the act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty seven chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others; any thing in said a idilional supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the House of Delegates, March 14th 1892 This engrossed bill the original of which passed this house the 13th day of March, 1832,

was this day read and assented to GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill the original f which passed the Senate the 14th day of March, 1832 was this day read and assented to.

> JOS. H. NICHOL ON, Clk. GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 3w

Lottery System.

LOTTERY LAW. A BILL, Entitled a further additional supplement, to an Act to amend the

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the Commissioners of Lotteries shall have disposed o a license or licences for the term of a year, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provisions of an act passed at this session, chapter seventy-nine the said commissioners shall be & they are hereby authorised to grant, on the payme t of seventy-five dollars, a license to any person or firm, to sell, beyond and out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lottery which shall have been approved or authorised by the said Commissioners; Provided That the said tickets shall first be stamped countersigned or signed by the said commissioners or one of them, as required by law, and provided also, That any heen-e which may be granted in pursuance of this pet shall not be construed to authorise the sale of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designated therefore in such license, and by the person or persons, to whom such license shall be granted: and that the licenses which shall be granted under this act, shall be assigned only in the manne provided

e certify that the aforegoing is a true copy from the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at Decom-

for the assignment of license in the second

section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy-

ession 1851. Given under our hands at ]

GEORGE G. BREWER, JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Clerk Senate Md.

Editors of country papers in Maryland, will publish the above 4 times and send their bill to the Commissioners of Lotteries.

> For the Easton Gazette. TO THE PUBLIC.

A long continued serious indisposi sinces of more importance than exposing Sangston's falsehoods, pressing on because it "cannot effect him."

would have made the would-be-gen- ly, if not quite sufficient to enclose the tleman "tremble like the wrung wi- public square, and further stated, that he thers of a battered post horse at the believed the deficiency, or the greater his receipt in full for that specific actouch of a fly's foot." But from such a part of it was in the hands of James count, passed to the deceased, who had being as Sangston-"Praise is censure, Sangston, the Treasurer of the said corpoand censure praise."

will be something more wothy of comin the event of his stating any thing and refused to account for. false; (see Gazette Dec. 3rd 1831) whence then arises his expectation to hear from me again, but from the consciousness of the mendacity of his statements or assertions? unless then, his accommodating memory creeps into his

relief, his address, places him before the public in the predicament of a self convicted har.

In the first paragraph of his address, which, in my humble judgment, bids de fiance to common sense, he discourses of my "meandering strides" in a "hard birgain, and of my sticking close to it" and of my getting so deep into a controversy of my own seeking too that I have to resort to lying to establish my points." and thence infers, that I "have a hard case and amusing hard means to manage it, all of which he may think very pretty but from which it is very evident he objects to my sticking close to my bargain and for this plain reason, that my points are too well pointed to be repelled or evaded .- His objection however is an unintended, indirect, compliment, but will not therefore lessen or divert my attention, to or from his foul productions .-For the origin and seeker of the controversy I refer the reader to the Gazette of the 19th of November last.—The knight threw out a hint that he knows in his address; but throws out an insinu- great measure, committed to our care. public will decide what credit is due to how to keep accounts; if so, and if his Sangston's assertion that "I have to re- accounts as Treasurer of the corporation me "to ask him about his corn—and a- turning one soul from the error of his sort to lying to establish my points," of Denton, "are clear" why woes he not bout his neighbour's sheep." Well; I ways, we shall thereby cover a multitude

liam T. Purnell, Esq. he tries to blarney- truth of the fraud imputed to him. up a barefaced lie and comes out and lets The third paragraph of his address is you know that Jacob C. Wilson contra- not even an apology for a defence against dicts Mr. Purnell's certificate, are you, my statement of his moral perjury. He totake his word for this? I trust not," & pronounces it, in his usual billingsgate why not sir knight of Blarney up? my to be "an infamous lie" and says he has word, so far, stands uncontradicted; but "proved it to be one-by numerous reto give the knight every possible advan- spectable evidence. But his numerous tage, admit for a moment for argument's respectable evidence knew nothing about School Society of Easton, Maryland," sake that Mr. Purnell's certificate con the matter. However baving, in a former the present state of the school and its victs me of falsehood, does that one fact publication sufficiently examined his finances, we feel considerable embarrassif it were a fact, establish the innocence of "numerous respectable evidence," I shall ment, arising from the conviction of its joys immortal. the knight of blarney-up, or exhonerate only observe here that it is contained in rapid decline within the last year, which him, from the suspicion of having embez- the certificates of three persons, neither must be conspicuous to all who have ever

James Sangston is suspected of embez- is not a fish. zlement.

Jacob C. Willson.

Therefore James Sangston is not guilty

of embezzlement,

But it seems, that nothing short of dence, with other cited cases, of the pli- Managers \$8 00. For books to 1 the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of March Mr. Willson's certificate will satisfy the ant tractability of his memory, and as placed in the Library attached to this GE G. BREWER,

Clerk House Del. Md. perfectly disposed to give him every pos- or could not remember, as best suited his circulating volumes to 182) \$5 621 structing at least, and worthy of his ser contradicted nothing of what I stated,) In consequence of the severity of the rious reflection. His discriminating mind but Mr. Long himself. Now with perfect winter, and the reduced state of our funds may possibly discover something to sus- confidence. I also refer the public to Mr not authorizing the purchase of wood & tain his assertion that " he has proved Long himself, & my head to a half-penny comfortable clothing for our little charge A long continued serious indisposi- and if perchance it should that he verifies all that I have said about es we were obliged to suspend the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar," and if perchance it should that he verifies all that I have said about es we were obliged to suspend the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and if perchance it should that he verifies all that I have said about es we were obliged to suspend the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and if perchance it should that he verifies all that I have said about es we were obliged to suspend the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and if perchance it should that he verifies all that I have said about es we were obliged to suspend the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and the operation which has barely left me strength me a liar, and the operation which has been all the o enough to crawl about, together with but turn out otherwise, and fix the "proved this contract; and, perhaps, will now go tions of this highly beneficial Institution, liar" on himself, it is of no consequence a little farther, and say, that since my during the inclement season of winter. We

my attention, has hitherto prevented me levy court of Caroline County for he has nevertheless, in order, I suppose, ed to it, but believe that at the time of from noticing his miserable production, the year 1831 do hereby certify, to save appearances, partially complied its adjournment there were about thirty, with it that is he took part but not all its adjournment there were about thirty, the 3d ult. This wretched apology for that we were present when Messrs. with it, that is he took part, but not all, twelve or more of whom attended very vindication is like its author low, vul- William T. Purnell and James Sangs- of the pork at the price contracted for. regularly, and evinced a disposition to a vindication is like its author low, vol. ton, in the name and on the behalf In illustrating the facility with which the receive instruction in the great plan of gar and contemptible in its manner, and of the commissioners of the village of knight's memory can stop at, or run back Redemption: And it was with mingled and substance, raise, defamatory and commissioners of the Levy to any period, however short or however emotions of joy and pain, that, when we appears to be intended as a mere trick Court to levy a sum of money for the to divert the attention of his readers from purpose of enclosing the public square; the main points in question, does not e- that Joseph Richardson opposed the apthe main points in question, does not a spark of ven allude to some of the most import- plication, and levy at the moment; and following terms—He can recollect that of the school, although not a spark of ant points, & is irrelevant, and inefficient afterwards stated, as the grounds of his to his defence in all. It is interlarded opposition, that he believed there was a which he had paid, but I venture to say furnish that comfort; and more than once with aspersions which but a few years a- deficiency in the funds of the corpora- he will not recollect, that he swore to an when it was put to vote, whether we go would have extorted a reply that tion of Denton, unaccounted for, near-account against the estate of a person should dismiss the school or continue it? ration; and we further certify, that we do In the last paragraph of his address he not recollect to have heard Joseph Rich- then proceeds, about an account, which were enabled to extend its operation fursays "probably in the next Gazette there ardson say, that James Sangston had received from Gove Saulsbury then baiment." Then it is clear that he ex- liff of the said village of Denton, the had actually collected the money from acknowledge publicly, the hitherto bepects to hear from me again but I am sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, only pledged to let him hear from me, which he positively denied receiving,

> SOLOMON D. CRANOR. GEO. W. HARRINGTON. GEO. NEWLEE.

JACOB C. WILLSON. Now, Mr. Purnell certifies "that in a conversation with Joseph Douglass and Jacob C. Willson, Esqs. some time in the month of May last \*\*\*\*\*\* they severally observed that, Joseph Richardson stated to them, that James Sangston, former Treasurer of the board of commissioners of Denton, had received from Gove Saulsbury, then bailiff the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, which he thereof, or any security or satisfaction in no wise loose his reward." positively denied receiving and refused to for the same, more than the credits givaccount for"-Mr. Douglass, and per- en." Such is the nature of the oath no report, the Librarian being some haps fortunately for Sangston and his which the knight of Blarney-up swore, distance from home, and it not being in friend, is dead. But Mr. Willson, and when he swore to his account without our power to have notified her of this three other members of the Levy court any credit given, although the whole ac- meeting in time for her return. certify that they recollect no such thing. count had been paid off in the life time We will now observe to the teachers Does not Mr. Willson, then contradict of the deceased. Now, I should like to that we are about to re-organize this Mr. Purnell's certificate? Does he not see how the knight will excuse himself school, and we hope that the same spirit sustain my veracity? and-does tie not, from, or palliate the turpitude of this which has hitherto prompted them in this in Sangston's own words, "prove Sangs. ton a liar?"

"That steward whose accounts are clear Demands his honor may appear His actions never shun the light: He is and would be proved upright."

In one of his previous publications th when, if they have read both sides of the exhibit them to the public, with the proquestion they must have observed, that per vouchers to support them—that "his informant knows nothing about his corn; from the beginning of his defence, he has honor may appear?" If conscious his acnot, by the most distant allusion, even counts will bear "the light." Why does glanced at many, and some of them he not come forward with honest confileading points,—that he has met others dence and boldly demand an investigawith nothing better than his only substitute tion of them, and 'prove himself upright?' for argument-"they are lies," and that If his accounts will stand the test of pubeven where he has attempted a refutation lic scrutiny why does he seek refuge in of any thing alleged against him, he has concealment? He has been told that no not only totally failed in the attempt, subterfuge, no stratagem, no art, no cunbut furnished new matter that goes to es- ning will avail him; and much less tablish the truth of what he attempts to will it avail to rest his vindication refute. What he calls proof, may pass on recrimination, aspersion, or calumny for such with persons of his own de- or fruitless attempts to satisfy the scription, that know no better, but are, public mind by ribaldry culled from the and will be laughed at by men of sense vocabulary of St. Giles or Billingsgate and would be hooted out of any court of Hopeless, indeed must be his cause, if law or justice in the universe. If then susceptible of no better desence than "I I "have a hard case," how much harder have proved him a liar—blarney-up a than adamant must be the case of Sangs bare faced lie" and such like slanderous assertions, which are, in fact, the only The second paragraph commences thus proofs or arguments he has adduced in "In the first place seeing that I had prove his defence, are evidence of nothing but ed him a liar, by the certificate of Wil- the vulgarity of their origin-and of the

zled the funds of the corporation? certain- of whom were present when he took the glanced an eye towards this Institution. have discovered, with regret, no doubt ly not. To argue from the supposition that oath, and consequently, could certify no- As a society, we have viewed with pain, many of you, the delapsed state of this have told a falschood on Mr. Willson, to thing else than that they had no recol- our labours and efforts to promote the in- Institution, and perhaps have been ready his own acquittal from the imputation of lection of his taking it. For how could terests of this school, to the production embezzlement, is what, I believe, Logici-they recollect it, if they did not see him of so little visible good. But while we ans would call argumentum ad absurdum' take it? This is certainly powerful evi- lament over the unhappy state of our afbut to exhibit this argument in all its de- dence against the positive testimony of fairs, we will not be like those who sorformity and nakedness I will attempt to the man who administered the oath-and row without hope; for it may be the Lord put it in the form of a syllogism and then goes just as far to prove my statement to of the Harvest will give us the latter rain. If am not mistaken it will read as fol- "be an imfamous lie," as it does to prove and thereby cause our hearts to rejoice; conclusion. But whilst we candidly con-

He proceeds in the fourth paragraph

peracious knight. Well then, feeling proof of the facility with which he could Institution, (which has increased the sible satisfaction, I invite him, if he can interest or convenience to do the one or After deducting the expenditures for 1831 find "time and place" to descend for a the other. For the particulars of this we have a balance left in the Treasury moment from his "elevated station" and case he refers his readers, not to Mr. of \$4 75. Add to this \$21 received read the subjoined certificate. Possibly Long's certificate, (which he well knew from subscribers for the current year, he may find something in it "worthy of was proof direct of the veracity of my and we have \$25 75 remaining in the comment"—something if not aniusing, in- statement, for this very reason, that it hands of the Treasurer.

publication came out, altho' the Knight can therefore make but an imperfect esmy attention, has hitherto prevented me We the under ned members of the los newestbeless in finding the number of scholars attach-

his receipt in full for that specific ac mce!!

nothing more in extenuation of the crim-inality of this oath, or of the oath itself, these precious Immortals are, in a very ation against my informant, and requests That if we be the humble instruments of have complied with his request, and my of sins. nor does he understand the knight's allu- ing the unwearied and unremitting exersion to his neighbours sheep, except he tions of one of our members, to facilialludes to the charge of stealing a sheep, tate the interests of the school, particuwhich had been brought against himself larly the class, which was immediately as stated by himself, in his electioneering under her superintendance. harangue, to the people, at Barwick's in

low must be mad. (Remainder in our next.) JO. RICHARDSON. Denton, Feb. 6th 1832.

Sabbath School of Easton, Maryland, was labor to reward. held in Christ's Church, on Thursday by the reader of the report. The following is the

ANNUAL REPORT.

the knight is not a booby or, that a whale and in due time we shall return bringing fess ourselves delinquent, we promise our sheaves with us.

In exhibiting a correct statement of Joseph Richardson, told a falsehood on of his address to tay "in order to estab- the funds, we shall be compelled to go erous public, to redouble our exertions lish his short membry-a fact which he back to the year 1830, there having been and though the prospects be discourage never disputed I lave introduced a case no account rendered since that date. At ing, we will endeavour to discharge our of a contract between himself and Den- the expiration of that year there was duty, with an eye single to the glory of Such is the absurdity of the knight's wood Long;" Here again he is in the logic! and yet on this absurdity alone mud and nire of mistake or misappreto he has hitherto rested his vindication, in hension, I introduced this case—not to For the rent of School room, \$10 75— ertions are to be mutual. You are to

long, to subserve its master's purposes, repaired at the appointed hour for openamongst others, I cited the following as ing school, we beheld those interesting instances of his short memory and in the children, ready to enter upon the duties I called on a certain gentleman for fees, fire to warm them, or a stick of wood to deceased, and called on the executor for Notwithstanding the severity of the cold, payment, and that the executor produced to an individual, voted for its continu-

We will do justice to the teachers by paid it off in his life time." This text saying that through their individual the knight falsifies in these words-"He contributions in the article of wood, we he says he has been informed I swore to ther than we otherwise could have done and collected from an executor, when I It also becomes our duty in this place to the man himself in his life time"--Here nevolence of two individuals, Dr. Denny the knight charges me with saying that and Mr. Samuel T. Kennard. These "he swore to and collected (the account) two gentlemen have, ever since the estabfrom the executor," which is false. I only lishment of the Institution, generously said that "he swore to the account and cal- furnished us with fuel, and we have not led on the executor for payment," and so | the slightest doubt but that they would Mr. Blurney-up may take his "bare fa- have continued to do so during the past ced lie," home again. But the knight season, but our unwillingness to impose tacitly acknowledges he swore to the ac- on their beneficence induced us to forcount, for he certainly does not deny it, bear making known to them our necessiin his address; and every body knows ties. We will rehearse for the future that in proving an account, the creditor meditation of those gentlemen, the words "makes oath on the Holy Evangely of of our Blessed Saviour to his disciples Almighty God that the account is just while unon Earth, "Whosoever shall and true as it stands stated, and that he give to drink unto one of these little ones hath not, directly nor indirectly, to his a cup of cold water only, in the name of knowledge, received any part or parcel a disciple; verily I say unto you, he shall

Respecting the Library, we can make

oath? Will he say that he only swore to benevolent work will be manifested in a the best of his knowledge? Then I ask, more eminent degree. We propose to where was his ledger, in which the cred- unite hand and heart in pushing forward it ought to have been entered? He says the Ark of the Lord. Let us recollect our

We cannot here forbear mention-

Our dear friend, Miss McAlmont, was 1828: "A hint to the wise is sufficient," well known to you all. And though says the knight of Blarney-up-The fel- her labours have ended upon earth, and she has ceased to be engrossed with the things of time and sense; yet by her example does she speak to us most audibly, exhorting us to perseverance in this benevolent work, until like her we shall The annual meeting of the Female be called by an all wise Providence from

To the children we say, that we have the 27th instant, it was quite gratifying to observed with much delight the fondness see it so well attended, being on a public which some of you have evinced for your day of the week The meeting was o- school, and whilst there, the order and pened, with singing, and a very feeling decorum observed. But, we would not and energetic ejaculation to the throne of only have you respectful and dutiful to Grace by the Rev. Mr. Varden. The your Teachers, but, we would have the annual report was then read by the Rev. truths taught by them indelibly im-Mr. Hazel, followed by a succinct and pressed upon your minds; that they may appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. be exemplified in early life, by an entire Stockton-after which the service of the devotedness to your God. Remember day was finished with singing, and a prayer that nothing but love, and desire for your future happiness ever induced those ladies to relinquish the pleasure of perusing at home the Holy word of God, in In reporting to the "Female Sabbath order to impart to you, that knowledge whereby you may be enabled to understand the will of God concerning you, and to discover the path that leads to

We will improve this opportunity, by making a few remarks to the Public, you to enquire the cause. And while interrogating the subject, doubtless attributed it solely to the absence of that energetic spirit, which, so much characterized the first Institutors. We may acknowledge, perhaps there is too much force in your through the grace of God, and aided by the patronage and support of a genestablish his shor memory, but as evi- For a periodical subscribed to by the co-operate with us, not only by affording

s funds for individual ly. "Our l poor as his stampt eve making it his incarna legacy with Then let moral con diately cor citizenship only have advanced christians, stations in be heirs of ing from a ed our duty tion of a which bo that when with his wanting.

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Mr. Edito I did no vidual in could depr ment of a any virtue of men, use of all no tenden at least what good ine, that a thereby o is beyond latter are fore, and dent, to k their neigh at their or er have bood up brandy 'g felt and se have ren other sou objection ance Soc tice be us Bible So in these c Individua and Supp Corporate on establ sure to:n mined en themselve whilst oth selves the ate use of when the

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exper tiona of rel const individual influence, directly or indirectat home, of peace abroad, of safety, pros-ly. "Our blessed Saviour has left us the perity, of liberty. poor as his special legacy; and has also 6. National Union—Let us cherish it longest Session in our history, and the stampt even poverty with dignity, by with cordial, habitual and immoveable most memorable."

making it his own garb in the days of attachment—it is the palladium of politihis incarnation," And shall we view his cal safety and prosperity. We will watch Extract of a letter to the editors of the legacy with indifference? Surely not .- and preserve it with jealous anxiety. We Then let us be active in promoting the will discountenance even the suspicion moral condition of those who are immediately connected with us by the ties of We will frown indignantly upon the first citizenship. In so doing we shall not dawnings of an attempt to alienate one only have the satisfaction of seeing them portion of our Country from the rest, or advanced to the exalted character of to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link christians, filling useful and honorable together its various parts. stations in society, but we shall, ourselves, 7. The basis of our political Systembe heirs of all those heart felt joys, aris- the right of the people to make and to ing from a conviction of having discharg- alter their constitutions of Government. ed our duty, and of receiving the approba- 8. Fundamental maxims of true liberwanting.

N. B. Upwards of 40 volumes, are dividual to obey the established Governmissing from the Sunday School library ment. we earnestly hope, that those persons having them in possession, will bring with every ligament of our hearts, is best plying the emigrant Indians, he fulfills them in and deliver them to the Librarian.

8-We will be thankful, if the Star and Whig will copy the above.

For the Easton Gazette. Mr. Editor:

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I did not suppose there was one individual in our enlightened county, who could deprecate, 'as an evil,' the establish- | pretexts. ment of a Society for the promotion of thereby on those who are not members, tion upon the ruins of public liberty.

tract, had the sanction and connivance bour of the day.

tract, had the sanction and connivance bour of the day.

The most liberal charges farms, it lies only about a mile and a half from may be expected. is beyond my capacity to discover. The latter are only left where they were before, and if they drink more of the Ar- objects of primary importance-for in and represented to him the facts of the dent, to keep the stills running, because proportion as the structure of Govern- case; but he, the President, became hightheir neighbors drink none, the evil lies at their own door. Although the former have experienced, even from child- enlightened. bood up to manbood, that wine and brandy 'gladden the heart,' yet they have course with all nations-political con-framed in such a way as to keep its maghave renounced them, and sought out clusive favours or preferences are neither vent competition. What few bidders did Bible Societies,' &c. 'Public Opinion,' thing. in these cases, has pronounced, that Individual Exertions' should be aided EASTON GAZETTE and Supported by the united energies of Corporate Capacities. All innovations on established customs in Society, are sure to meet with numerous and determined enemies. Some refuse to bind themselves by any obligation to reform, whilst others cannot bear to debar themselves the innocent indulgence of atemperateuse of the glass But the time will come,

learned. Talbot county.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham: ary Anniversary of the illustrious Wash-

As they are in perfect keeping with licanism, they are presented to you for publication-confident too that they will

Yours Adistant Subscriber.

Countrymen.

2. Our Country-The name of American which belongs to us must always

exalt the just pride of patriotism. the offspring of our own choice, uninflu- Intelligencer of Thursday the 29th. enced and unawed—adopted upon full From Georgia we learn, through a ing a constant supply of best white wheat fam-

of religious principles.

constitutes us one people-We regard it of disregarding altogether the Mandate on accommodating terms. as the main pillar in the Edifice of our of the Supreme Court.

ns funds for carrying on-but by your | Independence-the support of tranquility |

tion of a just and righteous God. For ty. Respect for the authority of Govwhich boon let us mutually strive-so ernment-compliance with its Lawsthat when the Lord comes to reckon acquiescence in its measures-for the with his saints we may not be found right of the People to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every in-

guardian the Federal Constitution.

countenance irregular opposition to its ded attempt to defraud the treasury, by acknowledged authority, but also that we some of our noted disciples of Reform, resist with care the spirit of innovation is too plain and circumstantial, to admit upon its principles, however specious the of a doubt of its general correctness. It

any virtue. For surely an Association tions, sharpened by the spirit of revenge to make a contract for furnishing rations so well established among all intelligent perof men, who voluntarily renounce the is itself a frightful despotism .- Let us be to the emigrating Indians, at a rate far use of all intoxicating liquors, can have vigilent and guard both against it and the beyond the actual cost, and by which the no tendency to encourage intemperance, disorders and miseries to which it leads, contractors should be enabled to make a at least amongst themselves. And for lest sooner or later the chief of some pre- clear profit of upwards of a million of what good reason any person can imag- vailing faction, more fortunate than his dollars. It appears, too, that this nefariine, that any bad effect will be produced competitors, may found his own eleva- ous attempt to secure a favorable con-

EASTON, (MD.)

Salurday Evening, March 31.

The Executive Council, will meet at Annapolis on Tuesday the 3d day of A-

ciale the motives of the Innevators who in- and destroying all the oysters within the tend to prove the entire uselessness of the commutation of their large drags—that the citinity can enjoy all the blessings of health zens of Kent and Queen Anns are deter- on Saturday the 12th of February. Ten and comfort, without its aid, it will be mined to expel them therefrom by putting in the space of 24 hours. Since that evident that all may and can do the same. the law passed at the late session of our time," says the Devonport Telegraph, And this is a conclusion which /may be legislature, in force against them, and "there have been 6 additional cases, but that for the purpose of effecting their no deaths, making in all 16 cases and hundred and thirty two. object and preventing the escape of these marauders, they wish to employ a Steam progress, therefore, is any thing but a-Inclosed you have the sentiments that Trustees for the use of the Maryland -a select party drank on the late Centen- We see no impropriety in letting the Maryland go, if she can be spared, so as not to interfere with her regular routes and the times and breathe nothing but the without running much risk of being inspirit of Patriotism and genuine Repub- jured; but if she cannot accomplish the CORV (White) enterprise without the hazard of sustainbe suited to the taste of your readers, they ing injury that would cause her to affect are offered to them as well as to the her engagements with the public, by the good spirit that still holds up in evil loss of a single trip, it would be improper to employ her. We all know that the Maryland is a first rate boat and has not 1. The occasion which has called us a superior if an equal in the union of her beg leave to inform their friends and the pub together—the Centenary Anniversary of size, and it would be wrong we think for lic generally that they have opened a GRO-George Washington the founder of the George Washington the founder of the the trustees to employ her on any haz- Wharf, No 82, Corner of South and Wood sts. first in peace, first in the hearts of his ardous expedition by which the company or public would sustain injury.

investigation and mature deliberation- private channel, that the Mandate of the ily Flour, warranted-also, Flour of different completely free in its principles-in the Supreme Court of the U. States in the qualities which we will dispose of on modedistribution of its powers uniting security case of S. A. Worcester vs. the State of rate terms. with energy, and containing within itself Georgia, (the Cherokee case) having march 31 a provision for its own amendment-it been delivered to the Court to which it has a just claim to our confidence and was addressed, a motion was made by the Counsel for Mr. Worcester to reverse the 4. Religion and Morality, the indis- judgment of that Court, according to the pensable supports of political prosperity judgment of the Supreme Court, & that the -he cannot be a patriot who would la- motion was refused by the Court. A mobour to subvert these great pillars of hu- tion was then made that the Mandate of the man happiness, these firmest props of Supreme Court should be placed on the the duties of men and citizens - with cau- record of the Court accompanied by a tion must we indulge the supposition that motion for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and morality can be maintained without Re- that this motion was also refused. The igion—for whatever may be conceded to argument of those motions occupied two the influence of refined education-upon or three days, and the decisions were renminds of a peculiar structure, reason and dered without any written opinion thereexperience forbid us to expect that na- on. Finally, a request was preferred for tional morality can prevail in exclusion a certified statement of these decisions of the Court, and it was denied; the Judge 5. The unity of our Government which taking the ground, as we had anticipated of the latest fashions, which he will dispose of

The Richmond Whig of the 21st says "The General Assembly of Virginia will adjourn finally this day, after the second

Baltimore Chronicle, dated

Washington D. C. March 27, 1832 ted between a couple of the Ancient Dominion, to wit, the chairman on Foreign Relations, and the Speaker of the House redeem my pledge to my constituents, that is, curity, bearing interest from the day of sales of Representatives—as between the two to discharge the duties incumbent on me. the two cabinets are at issue—they of the parlow being for the one, and they of the kitchen for the other. The important matter will be determined in a few days.

The amendment of Webster to the bill of apportionment has been re-considered in the Senate-and the factionists are

In the history which Duff Green has 9. The Love of Liberty, interwoven given of the attempted contracts for supcherished by the preservation of its surest the promise which he made, to expose "the most stupendous pecuniary fraud 10. The preservation of our Govern that was ever attempted to be practised ment and the permanency of our happy on the American people." The account state—it is requisite not only that we dis- given in the Telegraph of this high hanappears from this statement, that Major 11. The alternate domination of Fac- Eaton and Gov. Houston, had combined sion of knowledge. Promote them as Green waited on the Reforming Chief, ment gives force to public opinion, it is ly "excited," at this interference, and said tra charge. essential that public opinion should be that the proposed contract would be sanctioned. It appears that the adver-13. Peace, harmony, and liberal inter- tisement for the contract was cautiously felt and seen that they madden too, and nexion with none—here let us stop-Ex- nitude entirely out of view, and thus preother sources of gladness.' The same to be sought nor granted. Let us con- offer, were discountenanced, or attemptwhole plot is laid bare in the Telegraph, and is of a character to claim grave enquiry from the constituted authorities of scriber on the premises. he nation .- Baltimore Patriot.

#### Latest from Europe.

Robinson, from Havre, has arrived at New York, having been obliged by stress

7 deaths in three days, out of a population of nearly a million and a half Its

#### PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT (White) 90 a 95cts (v. low)

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Samuel T. Emory & John G. Stevens having associated themselves together, under

EMORY & STEVENS,

where they will constantly keep on hand

A general assortment of GROCERIES,

GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME which they will sell at the most reduced prices; exhibit their claims against the said deceased's COURT .- The following important in- and every effort will be made to obtain the S. The Constitution of our Country- formation is contained in the National highest prices for all grain, &c. which may ed once in each week for the space of three be consigned to them.

N. B. We have on hand, and intend keep-

NEW SADDLERY



WM. W. HIGGINS RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just received from Philadelphia and Balti-

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

SADDLERY, Paston, March 24

#### LOOK AT THIS.

BY a becree and order of the honorable THIE subscriber takes this method of reminding those Persons who promised him to settle off executions against them at May sioners will offer at public auction, at the Court sioners will offer at public auction, at the Court Term 1831 and November Term 1831, (I mean House door in the town of Easton on where property is returned on hand,) and have failed to comply with their promises that unless they come forward and settle off the same, or make arrangements satisfactory to all parties concerned, they need not be sur-As yet no nomination to England has sale in the succeeding Easton Gazette. Disa- sale will be made between the hours of 12 and been made. The mind of hickory is distrac- greeable as it may be to the feelings of the de- 3 o'clock on said day fendants, it is also equally disagreeable to me . This property will be sold on a credit of one to be dunned for money I might or ought to two and three years, the purchaser or purchase have collected. I am therefore determined to sers giving bond with good and approved se-

> The public s humble Servant, J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

march 31

#### NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society, will take place in the Church at Eason on the 2d Monday in April, at 11 o'c ock, f the day be favorable, if not, the next which

may feel an interest in the Society. But more at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 24th of April particularl the Ladies of Tabot county are re- next, at the Court-House door, in the town of quested to attend. march 31.

#### ARRIVAL! OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully begs leave to announce his arrival to the Ludies and Gentlemen of Easten, and vicinity, and feels much pleasure in tendering his professional services for a few days, to people so proverbial for their hospitaliy and intelligence.

The utility and importance of good teeth is sons, that he is induced to consider expatiation

filed, cleansed, and plugred with gold & silver. Artificial, Animal and Mineral teeth inserted from a single inscisor to a whole set. W. L. the improvement of the land. The other farm H. may be found at the Easton Hotel, at any may be expected.

All operations warranted. March 31

N. B. Ladies by sending their address will be waited on at their Dwelling s without ex-

#### FARM TO RENT,

Farm, near Easton, with thirty nine bushels of against Cyrus Newlin and James Gossage, surwheat and 13 bushels of Rye, seeded on it. The farm consists of three fields of about 65 sold at Public Vendue for cash, to the highest thousand corn hills each. The dwelling house bidder, at the front door of the court house, in commodious and in good repair, attached to the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 1st day objection that is urged against Temper-sult the national course of things. Let ed to be bribed from their purpose—so it is an elegant garden and an orchard. Post of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, and a gotden session can be given immediately; but the pretice be used against 'Agricultural,' and the streams of commerce—but force no- harvest, to Eaton, Houston & Co. The sent occupant would prefer occupying the perty, to wit.—All the righ house a few weeks. The fencing and usual preparations for a crop I ave been made. For ot in and to, the farm situate in the Trappe disparticulars enquire of the Editor, or the Sub- trict of this county, where the aforesaid N. wlin

WM. NEEDLES.

#### MARYLAND.

The packet ship Charlemagne, Capt. Caroline County Orphans' Court. 27th way of March A. D. 1832.

ON application of Emory Bayly, administra-We understand that the Philadelphia She brings to the editors of the Post and deceased,—It is ordered that he give the noal gratifications by whatever motive they may be influenced; will properly apprenarious of Chester River, taking of the 17th February.

The Cholera Morbus has at langth state and that the same be published once the publish The Cholera Morbus has at length in each week for the space of three successive bert, and one writ of fleri facias to me directed, reached the metropolis of the British em- weeks in one of the newspapers printed in

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of March, A. D. eighteen

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on he personal estate of James Harris, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons eving 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 7th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law, be

-Given under my hand this 27th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two. EMORY BAYLY, adm'r. of James Harris dec'd.

excluded from all benefit of the said estate

March 31

#### MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, February Term A. D. 1832.

On application of Charles H. Bowdle, administrator of Lottus Bowdle late of Talbot county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to estate, & that he cause the same to be publishsuccessive 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 Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber of Talbot county bath

obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Loftus Bowdle late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims gainst the said .dec'ds. estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 3d of October next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate-Given under my hand this 30th day of Ma.ch in the year of our Lord 1832.

CHARLES H BOWDLF, admir... of Loftus Bowdte, decensed

Tuesday the 1st day of May next. all the real estate of the late Mrs. adjoining the town of Easton. conprised a finding their property advertised for taining by late survey, 184 acres of Land. The

Sale of a valuable Real Estate.

John Edmondson. Lambert Heardon. John Rogers.

march 24 ts (S&W]

#### PUBLIC SALE.

ay be so.
The Managers respectfully invite all who BY virtue of an order of Talnot county count, the undersigned Commissioners will offer Easton, all the Lands and real estate belonging to the heirs of Thomas Stevens, late of T. le t county deceased, situate in Banbury, in seid

This property will be sold on a credit of W. L. Hollifield, Surgeon Dentist, eight, sixteen and twenty four months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to the several heirs for their respective portions-sale to con mence between

SOLOMON DICKINSON, SOLOHON MULLIKIN, THOMAS HENRIX,

N. B. The lower farm is situated immediately on the Choptank, the greater part is Well W. I., H. performs all the various operations covered with good Spruce Pine; also a conon the teeth. Teeth and fangs extracted, teeth siderable quantity of oak, all of which is convenient to navigable water, there is also a large marsh, which is very fine either for stock, or has a sufficiency of wood land for two such navigable water, there could be wood enough cut and soid, from either of the farms to pay for them without injury. March 17 6t (S)

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ or fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me direct-For the balance of the resent year. A snig suit of the State of Maryland, use Jesse Scott, viving obligors of Mahala Framptom-Wili be claim and estate, of him the said Cyrus Newlin, did lately reside; be the quantity of acres went it may, or by whatever name or names, it may be called, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the above mentioned Cyrus News in, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shift.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

against John S. Higgins, at the suit of l'homas Jenkins-Will be sold at the front door at the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUES-DAY the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:-All that farm or plantation, where the said John S. Higgins now resides, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Martin, Esq in the Trappe district, be the quantity of acres what it may, or known by whatever name or names, it may be calledalso, one house and lot in Trappe town, 2 carts, 4 head of horses, and 10 head of cattle, the Boat, and have made application to the larming, though the intelligence has, of In compliance to the above mentioned John S. Higgins, to pay and satisfy the above named writs of vendi, expoand fi. fa. and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

#### The Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEAD Will be at Easton on Tuesday,

the 10th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and aturday following-at Denton on Tuesday, the 17 h and Wednesday, the

18th, on the Friday and Saturday following at Upper Hunting Creek, the residue of his time it the subscriber's stable, and will attend the bove stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end on the 20th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the spring's chance, \$21 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 8 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength and fine action; the strength of the dray and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness.

His pedigree may be seen in handbills march 31.

#### NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening at the corner store, near the Market House,

WILLIAM BENNY.

#### a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS,

Among which are some superior Ginghams, and very handsome Callicoes of the newest style; also a general assortment of Domestic Plaids, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Checks, Oznaburgs, coarse Linens &c. with a variety of fancy articles, together with a complete assort-

Groceries, Liquors, Fruits, Queens and Stone Ware &c. All of which he will sell at fair prices for Casb.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS. March 24 3w (9 & W) N. B. 'The highest 'prices paid for Quill'

March 31

#### BAKING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will endeavor to please all who may favor him with their

He would likewise notify them, that he has very recently returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of

#### Groceries & fancy Articles SUCH AS,

Colored & other Cotton

and Thread.

Magic Lanterns,

bread,

Suspenders,

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate; Pins, Hooks and Eyes Sugar, Molasses, Buttons, Tape, Cord, Flour, heese, Bacon, Braid, Ribbon, Beeves Tongues and Colored S. Bologne Bologne -ausage, Soop Candles,

Tobacco, Spanish and merican regars. Rappee and Scotch sanuff-boxes, Flutes, Fifes & Harmonicons, Blacking, Dye Stuffs, Ginger, Pearl Ash, Nutmegs, Mace.

Cinnamon, Pimento & Pepper,
Razors, Shaving boxes Court Plaister,
Rrashes and Soap, Writing and Letter other Thimbles,

Ink, Quills, Slates, Knitting and Sewing | Slate & Lead Pencils, Need es.

And a sariety of School and other Books for children. Also,

A fresh supply of FRUITS, NUTS and CONFEC-TIONARY, with a handsome assortment of COMBS, Toys and PERFUMERY, &c. PORTER, ALE and STROSG BEER in their seasons-Ciper and PICKLING VINEGAR.

encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuation of the same. FREDERICK F. NINDE.

be promptly attended to. Easton, March 3 cowst [S]

Millenary & Mantua-Making.

#### Mrs. Ridgaway

AVING served a regular time at the above branches begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Talbot and he adjacent counties that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by irs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, next door to James L. Smith, on ashington street, and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets. TOGE HER WITH A VARIETY OF

#### Millenary and Fancy GOODS.

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies of experience from Baltimore in the above

Mrs. g. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millenary business. a young Girl be-tween the age of 13 and 14 years, of good fam-March 10

#### WESLEY'S WORKS.

of Wesley's Works complete in 7 Vols. Octavo, in which is contained his Sermons, Journal and Miscellaneous Works-1st American Edition. Those who wish to purchase will please apply to LOTT WARFIELD.

March 17

W. L. HOLLIFIELD SUKGEON DENTIST

IS EXPECTED HERE IN A FEW DAYS.

March 17.

#### DENTISTRY

dies and Gentlemen of Easton that he occupies tanc at any hour of the day. He inserts TEETH. NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, from a single tooth to an entire set, in the most useful and natural position. Cleansing, Separating, and Filling, and all other operations for the benefit of the teeth, without giving pain. Diseases of the gums, bad breath and the decay of the teetb, is occasioned by a foreign substance which collects on the teeth, called Salivary Calculus, it m:y be removed without pain or the slightest injury to the teeth. Teeth and Fangs removed in the most skillful manner, He will wait upon families at their dwellings, if desired.

A. F. GOODRICH. Surgeon Dentist.

March 17

James Gardette, DENTIST.

OF PHILADELPHIA, WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME.

E may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.— Reference, Hon. Judge Earle, J. B. Eccles

ton, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs. March 24

#### Branch Bank at Easton,

Murch 22d 1832. THE President and Directors of the Farmes' 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 a ter the first Monday in

By order.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. March 24

#### NOTICE.

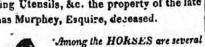
THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore wil meet in Easton on the 3d Wednesday the 18th of nest month (April) to grant Licences to qualified Applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland. March 24 (9 & W)

#### PUBLIC SALE.

Ty virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anns county, will be ex-April next, at Golden Square, Head of Wye, Q Anns county, a large and valuable stock of

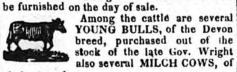


Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c. the property of the late Thomas Murphey, Esquire, deceased.



**BROOD MARES** 

of the best breed in our County, one of them sired by the full bred horse Silver Heels, out of a full bred Mare. now in foal by the famous horse John Richards—another sired by Top Gallant out of a fine full bred Mare also Green & common Shoe n foal by John Richards - several other Mares horses now fit for service, from five years and under; among them is a Filley, four years old this spring, out of the Silver Heels mare by Leaden headed Cancs John Richards, also five colts two and three and Rattan Switches years old by the imported Horse Valentine, out of fine Mares. Pedigrees of those Mares will Percussion Pistols and



Merino, Bakewell & Country

# SHEEP.

Some fine breeding sows of good breed and a large number of fine shoats suitable for the next year Those breeds have been selected The subscriber feels grateful for the liberal with much care and pains, as well as at great

CONDITIONS-A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the pur-POrders for Pound or other Cakes will chaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required on removing the property- sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A M.

Attendance given and terms more fully made

JAS. MASSEY, & WM. STEVENS, Ex'rs. of T. Murphey, dec'd.

March 17

#### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUES-DAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers givng bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwedling house, situate on Washngton street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell) - persons wishing to purchase would to well to examine the property before the day of sale-Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other vantages rarely to be met with: would d well to come and view the premises early. JOSEPH K. NEALE.

#### DANCING SCHOOL.

#### F. D. MALLET.

DROFFSSOR of Dancing, has the bonor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructio s, in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Paris. newest style.

or M. will also give private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will a convenient room at Mr. Lowe's, where he be capable to learn them. Time, days and Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd Chamwill be happy to render his professional assis place for the School will be made known in berlaine and wife, against Thomas M. Cooper, further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the maston liotel, and at this office: March. 10

#### TAILORING.

THE Subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed should they think proper, to offer them a spe-cimen in his line. Call at the office or room, recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq. next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court JOHN SEE.

March 24

#### PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

No. 95, Sorth Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of in-forming his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establish ment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and tamilies. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of se venty apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ludies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with

ire places and grates in each. The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The

charges will be found moderate. The Proprietor solicits the patronage of generous public, which he will endeavor to

D. R. BROWER. Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore. Jan 21

#### CHANCERY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

In Caroline County Court, on the Chancery side thereof.

OCTOBER TERM, 1891.

Bill of Complaints, Exhibits, Answers,&c

William Hughlett, ) By virtue of a decree of Caroline County omplainant court sitting as a Court Joseph Wood and of Chancery, will be Ann his wife, formerly sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the Ann Chilcutt and Josh-28th of April 1832, beua Chilcutt son & heir of John Chilcutt, de-

tween 10 o'clock, A. M and 4 o'clock, P. M. upon the premises, the Lands contained in a mortgage, from John Chilcutt and Ann, his wife, to William Hughlett, supposed to contain

#### One hundred Acres,

n foal by fine horses, - a number of young but be the same more or less, adjoining the Lands of Batcheldor Chance and others, and near Greensborough in Caroline county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the balance due, with interest and costs.

> The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable in 12 months-and after the ratification of said sale by the Court & the payment of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will execute a sufficient deed or deeds, to be executed and acknowledged according to Law, o convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his her, or their heirs or assigns, the lands and premises so sold to him her or them, as aforesaid free, clear and discharged from all claims of the complainant and defendants or either of them. Attendance will be given by

W. HUGHLETT, Trustee.

Talbot county, march 24 4w

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponse, is sued out of Talket seconds. sued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the sait of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John Stevens, Jr. Administrator Debonas Non of Peter Stevens, dec'd against James Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be exposed to public sale, & sold to the high est bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit-All that parcel of land, of which the said James Cain died possessed, viz:-Part 'Marsh Land,' near Parsons Landing,' containing 165 acres of land more or less, also part of Bozman's Addition,' and Sandy Hill,' containing 194 acres of land more or less, and part of 'True Trust,' containing 24 acres of land more or less; all seized as the lands and tenements, of the aforesaid James Cain, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi expo and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER Soff.

March 24

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Y virtue of a writ of fieri facias, saued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Valiant, against Henry Dillahay; will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house. in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:-two houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse, one old cart, one bu-reau, one side board, 12 windsor chairs, 3 Beds bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one plack cow, all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the before mentioned Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned ii. ia and officer's tees, in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. March 24 4w

#### LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of will be sold at public Vendue for cash to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the tollowing property viz. all that tarm or plantation belonging to him, the said Thomas M. Cooper, situate in the Chappel district of Talbot county and called 'Part Ramsey's Forest' & 'Morgan's Neglect,' containing the quantity of 82 acres of land more or less adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and Wm. Benny, seized as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Cooper to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of Vend Expo and the interest and costs due and to be come due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND late Shff. March 24

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponss, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clork thereof, one at the suit of John Goldsborough, against Henry Dillahay and Speaden Seymour, the other at the suit of Wm. Bromwell, against Henry Dillahay, - will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:-4 head of horses, 10 head of pattle, one yoke of oxen. 12 head of hogs, one gig and harness. 4 beds bedsteads and furniture, 18 winsor chairs, one sideboard, 2 end dising tables, and 2 carts also, all his right, title, interest and claim, of in and to, 2 houses and lots, situated in Trappe town, in Talbot county all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Henry Dilhay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vendi expo, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND late Shiff.

March 24

#### PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

EASTON PACKET,



#### LEONARD

CAPTAIN ROBINSON LEONARD, Mass from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next, the 18th inst. leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner that our convenience will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

ROBINSON LEONARD.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, in Easton, or with my brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at the point for the transaction of all business connected with the packet, will be punctually ttended to. Easton, March 17 (S& W)



SCHOONER ARIEL,

Captain Thomas P. Townsend, Master. THE subscriper, grateful for the confidence reposed in him by a generous public, begs leave to inform his numerous friends and customers and the public generally, that he con-& Baltimore; & that her regular trips will comand regularly every Wednesday at the same nour, throughout the season, wind and weather permitting. Returning she will leave Balti-more on Saturdays at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Ariel bred Arabians of the best class. iss just been put in very complete order for he accommodation of passengers and reception of freight, and can perform her trips in as short a time and with as much regularity, as any sail boat in the bay, as was fully proved by her perormances last year.

Captain Townsend who is well known for his industry, attention to business and sobriety gives personal attention to the smallest matter entrusted to his care, and I have no doubt will continue to give entire satisfaction to the pub-

All orders given to the subscriber, or left a Dr. Thos. H. Dawson & son's Drug Store, i Easton, will be faithfully attend to, by The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscri er, as administrator of Wm. Benny, dec'd. are requested to make payment prior to the 10th April next, as no indulgence can be granted sfter that day.
SAMUEL H. BENNY, Adm'r, Easton, march 24

#### MILLINGTON HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his I friends and the public generally, that he as taken that

Large & commodious Tavern,

situated in the village of Millington or more frequently called Head of Chester, Md. just completed by Capt. Samuel G. Osborn, where he hopes, from attention to business, that he shall share his part of the public patronage. His table shall always be fur-nished with the best that the market can afford; day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'- his bar shall always be furnished with the choicest of liquors; his stables are good and attend ed by a faithful ostler.

Horses, Gigs, and Hacks are always kept o convey travellers to any part of the Peninsu Boarding by the day, week, or year.

The public's obd't serv't, SAMUEL R. CLAYLAND.

March 17

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good teelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obd't serv't J. M. FAULKNER. Dec 10

#### RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot count in the state of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and state aforesaid, as a runa way a negro man aforesaid, as a r

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high-has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The cloathing he had on when com-mitted, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trowsers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark mixed cassinett vest, white yarn stockings, and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in Deember last past.

The owner of the above described negro man s requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot county. Easton Feb 4

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100 Likely Negroes,

rom ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. owe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber. er at Centreville, will meet immediate at

THOS. W. OVERLEY

The Splendid thorough bred Stallion JOHN OF ROANOKE



Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season, on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.

THE TERMS ARE:

\$12 the spring's chance, payable on or be-fore the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.

Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasturage and grain if required on very moderate terms. For further particulars see Edward N. Hambleton.

Nicholas Goldsborough. Richard Spencer. Baston, march 24 tf

The thorough bred young Horse

#### DEY OF ALGIERS



The best son of Rinaldo, will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, and will be let to 20 mares at 10 dollars the spring's chance, 15 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and 50 cents in each case

THE DEY OF ALGIERS

will be 4 years old in May next, is near 154 hands high, is a dark bay or brown, with a find tinues to run the substantial & fast sailing Schoon-silken and glossy coat. In muscular powers, or AkiEL, as a packet boat between Easton Point symmetry of form, and lofty carriage superior to his sire. His dam Crazy Jane by Oscar, grand mence for the season on Wednesday the 28th dam Eglantine by the Dey of Algiers, great starch instant, leaving Easton Point at 9 q'clock grand dam imported with the Dey of Algiers. The two last animals were imported by Col. Swann, and were accompanied by well authen-

Edw'd. N. Hambleton.

march 24 4w

#### The Splendid Horse JULIUS CÆSAR



Is a dark chesnut sorrel, near sixteen hands high, 7 years old. this spring, was raised by t. J. Dupont, near Wilmington, Del. was got by Wind-Flour the pro-perty of General Irvine, his dam by Bela Bad-ger's Hickory. For further particulars see

JULIUS CASAR will be at Easton on Tuesday the 27th inst., at Joseph Turner's stable in the Chappel district, on Wednesday the 28th inst., at the Trappe on Saturday the 31st inst, at St Michaels on Saturday the 7th of April, and will attend the above stands once a fortnight throughout the season. except at Easton, where he will be every Tuesday throughout

\$5 the springs chance, \$8 to ensure a mare with toal, 82 the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

Joseph Turner.

E. N. Hambleton.

Is now in line condition, and

will be let to mares this spring

march 24 4w

#### YOUNG WHIP.



at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance, provided the money be paid on or before the first of September next, if not five dollars will after that time, discharge the debt eight dollars to insure a mare in foal, and three dollars for a single leap. Twenty-five cents

in each case to the Groom. Young Whip is a sorrel horse of great power and action, nearly sixteen hands high, only four years old last October, and will stand at the Trappe, on Saturday the 24th inst., at Easton, on Tuesday the 27th inst.; and at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 31st inst.; and continue to stand at the above named places on the above mentioned days, once in two weeks alternately until the 20th June, when his season

#### PEDIGREE.

Young Whip was sired in the State of Ohio by the well known borse Democrat-Democrat by Cook's old imported Whip of Kentucky
-his dam the White Stockings of Virginia. It is not deemed necessary to say more of this Horse as the grandsire and dam are both so well known throughout the Union.

CHARLES BENSON.



THIS fine Jackass having now established the superiority of his progeny, over all others that have been among us, will stand the ensuing season at the Trappe, on Saturdays-at Easton, or the farm of one of the subscri-bers, in its immediate vicinity, on Mondays and Tuesdays, and the residue of the week, in the Ghappel district.

#### TERMS.

Seven dollars the season, which may be paid by five dollars by the 25th of October. Ensurance, Ten dollars, but eight will be received in full, by the 28th of February. Twenty five cents to the groom. A distinct understanding must be bad with one of the subscribers, of an authorised agent, in every case relating to ensurance, and the person ensuring, will be held answerable for the amount thereof, in case of sale or transfer.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH. N. GOLDSROROUGH.

(3 & W) 3 Talbot county, Murch 24

VOL. XV.

ALEXANDER G TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FI nnum, payable half yearly ADVERTISE ot exceeding a square inser

NE DOLLAR; and Twent ery subsequent insertion.

AN AC Relating to the People of

Section 1. Be it enacted embly of Maryland, That ouncil shall as soon as con fter the passage of this act anagers, consisting of t hall at the time of their embers of the Maryland ociety, whose duty it shall he state of Maryland, the ow iree and such as shall o, to the colony of Liberia ther place or places out of ate, as they may approve ersons so to be removed sh cording to the provisions o ide for the establishment & cessary, and to dicharge t nired of them by this act; nanagers shall proceed to a lly give bond to the state enalty of ten thousand d or their faithful accounting hat may come to their hand e approved by one of the ounty court and sent to the Vestern Shore of this state Sec. 2 And be it enacted he duty of the treasurer of o pay to the board of mans d as hereinafter directed, hall from time to time req n all, the sum of twenty th ing the present year, to b as they in their discretion removing or causing to slaves as may hereafter bec people of color as are no willing to remove out of the of Liberia on the coast o other place or places out of t as they may think best, &as t be removed, may consent ner hereinafter provided; may from time to time make at the said colony of Liber they may think best which

expedient for the reception

tion and support of the s

removed, until they can be

themselves, and shall also

as may seem to them nece

to obtain and place before

of the state of Maryland,

formation of the condition

of the colony of Liberia or

places to which they may i

moval, and shall seturn a fa

their expenditures of the s

a full report of all their pro

general assembly of this

Sec. 3. And be it e hereafter be the duty of ev in this state, whenever a d shall be left in his office for Register of Wills, in every whenever a will manumit shall be admitted to proba days thereafter, (under a lars for each and every be recovered before any one half whereof shall go the other half to the Stat such deed or will, stating and ages of the slave or s (a list whereof, in the cas shall be filed therewith, administrator) to the b Maryland, for removing of said State; and it shall said board on receiving American Colonization ryland State Colonization to propose to such societ gage, at the expense o move the said slave or sl Liberia; and if the said s then it shall be the duty managers to have the sai

livered to the agent of place as the said society ceiving such slave or pose of such removal, as society shall appoint; and cicty shall refuse so to re person or persons so ma in case the said person or | be removed, then it shall board of managers to re or persons to such oth yond the limits of this shall approve of, and th sons shall be willing to for their reception and or places as the said boar until they shall be abl selves, out of any mor by their hire, or may for that purpose; and in or persons shall ref to any place beyond th and shall persist in rem shall be the duty of said sheriff of the county w persons may be, of suc thereupon be the duty

this State; and transport persons beyond the limit slaves shall be capable sion, for the purpose o with their consent, of w to the contrary notwith Sec. 4 And be it en slave or slaves so mar

with to arrest or cause

person or persons so re

moved without separa said slave or slaves so count to be removed, s the freedom so intende will to be given, the competent to such slave