

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Evil of the Age," 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.

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From the United States Telegraph.

## PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation concerning an "ORDINANCE OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the U. States," laying "duties and imposts for the protection of domestic manufactures."

AND WHEREAS, the legislature of South Carolina, now in session, taking into consideration the matters contained in the said proclamation of the President, have adopted a preamble and resolution to the following effect, viz:

"WHEREAS, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation denouncing the proceedings of this State; calling upon the citizens thereof to renounce their primary allegiance, and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the Constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free State, be it therefore

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested, forthwith, to issue his proclamation, warning the good People of this State against the attempt of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance, exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity, and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures proposed by the President."

Now, I, ROBERT Y. HAYNE, Governor of South Carolina, in obedience to the

People of this State against the dangerous and pernicious doctrines promulgated in the said proclamation of the President as calculated to mislead their judgments as to the true character of the Government under which they live, and the paramount obligation which they owe to the State, and manifestly intended to seduce them from their allegiance, and by drawing them to the support of the violent and unlawful measures contemplated by the President, to involve them in the guilt of REBELLION. I would earnestly admonish them to beware of the specious but false doctrines by which it is now attempted to be shown that the several States have not retained their entire sovereignty, that "the allegiance of their citizens was transferred in the first instance to the Government of the United States," that "a State cannot be said to be sovereign and independent, whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it," that "even under the royal Government we had no separate character," that the Constitution has created "a national Government," which is not "a compact between sovereign States"—that "a State has no right to secede"—in a word, that ours is a NATIONAL GOVERNMENT in which the People of all the States are represented, and by which we are constituted "ONE PEOPLE"—and "that our representatives in Congress are all representatives of the United States, and not of the particular States from which they come"—doctrines which uproot the very foundation of our political system; annihilate the rights of the States, and utterly destroy the liberties of the citizen.

It requires no reasoning to show what the bare statement of these propositions demonstrate, that such a Government as is here described, has not a single feature of a confederated republic. It is in truth an accurate delineation, drawn with a bold hand, of a great consolidated empire,—one and indivisible,—and under whatever specious form its powers may be masked, it is in fact the worst of all despotisms, in which the spirit of an arbitrary government is suffered to pervade institutions professing to be free. Such was not the Government for which our fathers fought and bled, and offered up their lives and fortunes as a willing sacrifice. Such was not the government which the great and patriotic men who called the Union into being, in the plenitude of their wisdoms framed. Such was not the Government which the fathers of the republican faith led on by the apostle of American Liberty, promulgated and successfully maintained in 1793, and by which they produced the great political revolution which they effected at that auspicious era. To a Government based on such principles, South Carolina has not been a voluntary party, and to such a Government she never will give her assent.

The records of our history do indeed afford the prototype of these sentiments, which is to be found in the recorded opinion of those, who, when the Constitution was framed, were in favor of a "firm National Government," in which the States should stand in the same relation to the Union, that the colonies did towards the mother country. The Journals of the Convention and the secret history of the debate will show that this party did propose to secure to the Federal Government an absolute supremacy over the States, by giving them a negative upon their laws; but the same history also teaches us that all these propositions were rejected, and a Federal Government was finally established, recognizing the sovereignty of the States, and leaving the Constitutional compact on the footing of all other compacts between "parties having no common superior."

It is the natural and necessary consequence of the principles thus authoritatively announced by the President, as constituting the very base of our political system, that the Federal Government is unlimited and supreme; being the exclusive judge of the extent of its own powers the law of Congress sanctioned by the Executive and the Judiciary, whether passed in direct violation of the Constitution and right of the States, or not, are "the supreme law of the land." Hence it is, that the President obviously considers the words "made in pursuance of the Constitution" as mere surplusage, and therefore, when he professes to revise the provision of the Constitution on this subject, he states that our "SOCIAL COMPACT in express terms declares that the laws of the United States, its Constitution, and the Treaties made under it, are the supreme law of the land," and speaks throughout of "the explicit supremacy given to the laws of the Union over those of the States"—as if a law of Congress was of itself supreme, while it was necessary to the validity of a treaty that it should be made in pursuance of the Constitution. Such, however, is not the provision of the Constitution. That instrument expressly provides that the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Here it will be seen that a law of Congress, as such, can have no validity unless made "in pursuance of the Constitution." An unconstitutional act is therefore null and void, and the only point that can arise in this case is whether, to the Federal Government, or any department thereof, has been exclusively reserved the right to decide authoritatively for the States this question of constitutionality. If this be so, to which of the departments, it may be asked, is this right of final judgment given? If it be to Congress, then is Congress not only elevated above the other departments of the Federal Government, but it is put above the Constitution itself. This, however, the President himself has publicly and solemnly denied, claiming and exercising, as is known to all the world the right to refuse to execute acts of Congress and solemn treaties, even after they had received the sanction of every department of the Federal Government.

That the Executive possesses this right of deciding, finally and exclusively, as to the validity of acts of Congress, will hardly be pretended; and that it belongs to the Judiciary, except so far as may be necessary to the decision of the questions which may incidentally come before them, in "cases of law and equity," has been denied by none more strongly than the President himself, who, on a memorable occasion, refused to acknowledge the binding authority of the Federal Court and claimed for himself and has exercised the right of enforcing the laws; not according to their judgment, but "his own understanding of them." And yet, when it serves the purpose of bringing odium upon South Carolina, "his native State," the President has no hesitation in regarding the attempt of a State to release herself from the control of the Federal Judiciary, in a matter affecting her sovereign rights, as a violation of the Constitution.

It is unnecessary to enter into an elaborate examination of the subject. It surely cannot admit of a doubt, that by the Declaration of Independence, the several colonies became "free, sovereign and independent States;" and our political history will abundantly show, that at every subsequent change of their condition, up to the formation of our present Constitution, the States preserved their sovereignty. The discovery of this new feature in our system, that the States exist only as members of the Union; that before the declaration of independence, we were known only as "United Colonies;" and that, even under the articles of confederation, the States were considered as forming, "collectively, ONE NATION," without any right of refusing to submit to "any decision of Congress," was reserved

ed to the President and his immediate predecessor. To the latter belongs the invention, and upon the former will unfortunately fall the evils of reducing it to practice."

South Carolina holds the principles now promulgated by the President (as they must always be by all who claim to be supporters of the rights of the States) "as contradictory to the letter of the constitution, and unauthorized by its spirit—inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded—destructive of all the objects for which it was framed"—utterly incompatible with the very existence of the liberties of the people. South Carolina has so solemnly and repeatedly expressed to Congress and the world the principles which she believes to constitute the very pillars of the Constitution, and it is deemed unnecessary to do more than barely to present a summary of those great fundamental truths, which she believes can never be separated without the inevitable destruction of the liberties of the people and of the Union itself. South Carolina has never, and as is asserted by the President, "has never repealed the laws of the Union," much less "has repealed the Constitution," and she has never passed a law to give it effect. She claims only the right to judge of the infractions of the constitutional compact in violation of the reserved rights of the State, & of arresting the progress of usurpation within her own limits, when, as in the tariff of 1828 and 1832, revenue and protection—constitutional and unconstitutional objects have been so mixed up together, that it is impossible to draw the line of discrimination,—she has no alternative, but to consider the whole as a system, and constitutional in its character, and to leave to those who have "woven the web," to unravel the threads." South Carolina insists, and she appeals to the whole political history of our country, in support of her position, that the Declaration of Independence, that the Constitution, that the

several States—that it creates a confederated republic, not having a single feature of nationality as its foundation—that the people of the several States as distinct political communities ratified the Constitution, each State acting for itself, and binding its own citizens, and not those of any other State, the act of ratification declaring it to be binding on the States so ratifying—the States are its authors, their power created it—their voice clothed it with authority—the government which it formed, is composed of their agents, and the Union of which it is the bond is a Union of States and not of individuals—that as regards the foundation and extent of its power, the government of the United States is strictly what its name implies a Federal Government—that the States are as sovereign now as they were prior to the entering into the compact—that the Federal Constitution is a confederation in the nature of a treaty—or an alliance by which so many sovereign States agreed to exercise their sovereign powers conjointly upon certain objects of external concern in which they are equally interested, such as WAR, PEACE, COMMERCE, foreign negotiation, and Indian trade; and upon all other subjects of civil government, they were to exercise their sovereignty separately.

For the convenient conjoint exercise of the sovereignty of the states, there must of necessity be some common agency or functionary. This agency is the federal government. It represents the confederated states, and executes their joint will, as expressed in the compact. The powers of this government are wholly derivative. It possesses no more inherent sovereignty, than an incorporated town, or any other great corporate body—it is a political corporation and like all other corporations, it looks for its powers to an exterior source.—The source is the states.

South Carolina claims that by the declaration of independence, she became and has ever since continued a free, sovereign and independent state.

That as a sovereign state, she has the inherent power, to do all those acts, which by the law of nations, any prince or potentate may of right do. That like all independent states, she neither has nor ought to suffer any other restraint upon her sovereign will and pleasure, than those high moral obligations, under which all princes and states are bound before God and man to perform their solemn pledges. The inevitable conclusion from what has been said therefore is that in all cases of compact between independent sovereigns, where from the very nature of things, there can be no common judge or umpire, each sovereign has a right "to judge as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress," so in the present controversy, between South Carolina and the federal govern-

ment, it belongs solely to her, by her delegates in solemn convention assembled, to decide whether the federal compact be violated and what remedy the state ought to pursue. South Carolina therefore cannot, and will not yield to any department of the federal government, a right which enters into the essence of all sovereignty, and without which, it would become a bauble and a name.

Such are the doctrines which South Carolina has through her convention solemnly promulgated to the world, and by them she will stand or fall: such were the principles promulgated by Virginia in '98, and which then received the sanction of those great men, whose recorded sentiments have come down to us as a light to our feet and a lamp to our path. It is Virginia and not South Carolina, who speaks when it is said that she "views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact—as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil and for maintaining within their respective limits, the "authorities, rights and liberties, appertaining to them."

It is Kentucky who declared in '99, speaking in the explicit language of Thomas Jefferson, that "the principles and construction contended for by members of the State Legislatures, [the very same now maintained by the President] that the General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism—since the discretion of those who administer the Government, and not the Constitution, would be the measure of their powers. That the several states who formed the instrument being sovereign and independent have the unquestionable right to judge of its infractions."

## THOSE SOVEREIGNTIES OF ALL UNAUTHORIZED ACTS DONE UNDER COLOR OF THAT INSTRUMENT, IS THE RIGHTFUL REMEDY."

It is the great apostle of American Liberty himself who has consecrated these principles, and left them as a legacy to the American people, recorded by his own hand. It is by him that we are instructed, "that to the Constitutional compact; "each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself the other party;" that "they alone being parties to the compact are solely authorized to judge in the last resort of the powers exercised under it; Congress being not a party, but merely the creature of the compact;" that it becomes a sovereign State to submit to undelimited, and consequently unlimited power, in no man or body of men, upon earth, that where powers are assumed which have not been delegated, [the very case now before us] a nullification of the act is the rightful remedy; that every State has a natural right, in cases not within the compact, [casus non federis] to nullify of their own authority all assumption of power by others within their limits, and that without this right they would be under the dominion, absolute and unlimited, of whomsoever might exercise the rights of judgment for them," and that in case of acts being passed by Congress "so palpably against the Constitution as to amount to an undisguised declaration that the compact is not meant to be the measure of the powers of the General Government, but that it will proceed to exercise over the States all powers whatsoever, it would be the duty of the States to declare the acts void and of no force, and that each should take measures of its own for providing that neither such acts, nor any other of the General Government not plainly and intentionally authorized by the Constitution shall be exercised within their respective territories."

It is on these great and essential truths that South Carolina has now acted.—Judging for herself as a sovereign State she has pronounced the protecting system, in all its branches, to be a "gross, deliberate, and palpable violation of the constitutional compact;" & having exhausted every other means of redress, she has in the exercise of her sovereign rights as one of the parties to that compact, and in the performance of a high and sacred duty, interposed for arresting the evils of usurpation within her own limits, by declaring these acts to be "null, void, and no law, and taking measures of her own, that they shall not be enforced within her limits."

South Carolina has not "assumed"

"See original draught of the Kentucky resolutions in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson lately published by his grand son.

what could not be considered as at all doubtful, when she asserts "that the acts in question were in reality intended for the protection of manufactures;" that their "operation is unequal," that "the amount received by them, is greater than is required by the wants of the Government," and finally, "that the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorized by the Constitution." These facts are notorious—these objects openly avowed. The President, without instituting any inquiry into motives, has himself discovered, and publicly denounced them; and his officer of finance is even now devising measures, intended as we are told, to correct these acknowledged abuses.

It is a vain and idle dispute about words, to ask whether this right of State interposition may be most properly styled a constitutional, a sovereign, or a reserved right. In calling this right constitutional, it could never have been intended to claim it as a right granted by, or derived from the Constitution, but it is claimed as consistent with its genius, its letter and its spirit; it being not only distinctly understood, at the time of ratifying the Constitution, but expressly provided for, in the instrument itself, that all sovereign rights, not agreed to be exercised conjointly, should be exerted separately by the States. Virginia declared in reference to the right asserted in the resolutions of '98, above quoted even after having fully and accurately re-examined and reconsidered these resolutions, "that she found it to be her indispensable duty to adhere to the same, as founded in truth, as consonant with the Constitution, and as conducive to its welfare," and Mr. Madison himself asserted them to be perfectly "constitutional and conclusive."

It is wholly immaterial, however, by what name this right may be called; for if the Constitution be "a compact to which the States are parties;" if "acts of the Federal Government are no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact;" then we have the authority of Mr. Madison himself for the inevitable conclusion that it is a plain principle, illustrated by common practice, and essential to the nature of compacts, that when resort can be had to no tribunal superior to the authority of the parties, the parties themselves must be the rightful judge in the last resort, when the bargain made has been pursued or violated." The Constitution, continues Mr. Madison, "was formed by the sanction of the States, given by each in its sovereign capacity; the States, then being parties to the constitutional compact and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity, that there can be no tribunal above their authority, to decide in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and, consequently, that, as the parties to it, they must themselves decide in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition."

If this right does not exist in the several States, then it is clear that the discretion of Congress, and not the Constitution, would be the measure of their powers; and this, says Mr. Jefferson, would amount to the "seizing the rights of the States and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government, with a power assumed to bind the States, not only in cases made federal, but in all cases whatsoever; which would be to surrender the form of Government we have chosen, to live under one deriving its power from its own will."

We hold it to be impossible to resist the argument, that the several States, as sovereign parties to the compact, must possess the power, in cases of "gross, deliberate, and palpable violation of the Constitution, to judge, each for itself, as well of the infraction as the mode and measure of redress," or ours is a CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT, "without limitation of powers;" a submission to which Mr. Jefferson has solemnly pronounced to be a greater evil than disunion itself.—If, to borrow the language of Madison's report, "the deliberate exercise of dangerous powers, palpably withheld by the Constitution, could not justify the parties to it, in interposing, even so far as to arrest the progress of the evil, and thereby to preserve the CONSTITUTION ITSELF, as well as to provide for the safety of the parties to it, there would be an end of all relief from usurped power, and a direct subversion of the rights specified or recognized under all the State constitutions as well as a plain denial of the fundamental principle on which our independence itself was declared."

The only plausible objection that can be urged against this right, so indispensable to the safety of the States, is that it may be abused. But this danger is believed to be altogether imaginary. So long as our Union is felt as a blessing—and this will be just so long as the Federal Government shall confine its operation within the acknowledged limits of the charter—there will be no temptation



for any State to interfere with the harmonious operation of the system. There will exist the strongest motives to induce forbearance, and none to prompt to aggression on either side, so soon as it shall come to be universally felt and acknowledged that the States do not stand to the Union in the relation of degraded and dependent colonies, but that our bond of union is formed by mutual sympathies and common interests. The true answer to this objection has been given by Mr. Madison when he says.

It does not follow, however, that because the States, as sovereign parties to the constitutional compact, must ultimately decide whether it has been violated, that such a decision ought to be interposed, either in a hasty manner, or on doubtful and inferior occasions. Even in the case of ordinary conventions between different nations, it is always laid down that the breach must be both wilful and material to justify an application of the rule. But in the case of an intimate and constitutional union, like that of the United States, it is evident that the interposition of the parties, in their sovereign capacity, can be called for by occasions only, deeply and essentially affecting the vital principles of their political system."

### Latest from Europe.

New York, Dec. 27.  
An early hour last evening, our news-boat came up from the packet ship Manchester, Capt. Wiederholdt, bringing us Havre papers to Nov. 12th, and Paris to the 11th both inclusive, containing London dates to the 6th. They bring intelligence of the rejection of the ultimatum of France and England by Belgium—the capture of the Duchess de Berri—and the loss of the United States Frigate Constellation with nearly every soul on board.

The Manchester sailed on the 13th. A gentleman who came passenger in her, saw letters from Paris, of the 12th, which, however, contained nothing further in regard to the Belgian controversy. It was believed that some arrangement would take place, or at any rate, that so long as the old diplomatists Talleyrand and Metternich remained at the head of affairs, there would be no general war in Europe.

In regard to the Duchess de Berri, the general impression was, that the Government would be forced to make an example of her, and great fears were entertained for her life.

### DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

Loss of the United States Frigate Constellation with nearly every soul on board.

HAVRE, Nov. 12.—Lloyd's Lists of the 9th which we received this morning, announce the sad event, which we have barely time to notice.

TRIESTE, 27th October.

By a ship arrived this morning in 16 days from Smyrna, we learn the loss of the American frigate Constellation, at Rhodes. All on board perished except the Captain and six of the crew. In the same gale a Greek steam-boat was lost in the Gulf of Volo, with every thing on board—cargo, crew, and passengers.

From what we know of the position of the Constellation about the time the disaster must have happened, and from the apparently authentic shape in which the intelligence reaches us, there is, we lament to say, very little doubt of its correctness. The Constellation left Smyrna on the 15th October, and gave convoy to the brig Junius as far as the vicinity of Rhodes, where she parted company on the 18th, and was intended to return to Smyrna.

On Tuesday last week, we published a long letter from one of her officers, dated the same day, and put on board the Junius when they parted company. The vessel at Trieste must have left Smyrna on the 11th which was two days before the sailing of the Constellation.

In order to bring this painful intelligence, therefore, she must have stopped at Rhodes or some of the neighboring islands. The Constellation sailed from Norfolk for Madeira, Lisbon, and the Mediterranean, on the 10th of April last, expecting to be absent about three years.

### ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY INTO BELGIUM.

New York, Dec. 29.—We received at a late hour last night, says the Courier, Paris papers to the 15th November, and Bordeaux of the 17th, brought by the brig Mary Jane, which sailed from Rochelle on the 20th November.

The entrance of the French army into Belgium is thus announced.

PARIS, November 15.

The Monitor contains the following.—Conformably to the convention concluded on the 23d October last, between France and England, the army of the North, under the orders of Marshal Gerard, has passed the frontier this day, the 15th November, directing its march on the Citadel of Antwerp, to ensure the delivery of it, to H. M. the King of the Belgians.

The 15th was the day fixed by the Convention between England and France which is thus far strictly executed. Three small divisions of the English and French fleet sailed for the coast of Holland on the 10th and 11th November. The two Admirals, with the greater part of the squadron, remained at Deal.

It appears that much uncertainty prevails in France in regard to the part which Prussia will act. It appears certain that the latter power has collected an army on the Rhine and Belgian frontier. By some it is supposed she will take possession of Venlo, which has been allotted by the Conference to Holland, and it now is in possession of the Belgians. By others, more important views are attributed to Prussia. A Paris paper of the 16th contains the following.

"A person of respectability, who left the head quarters of the French army on Friday evening and who had opportunity of frequently conversing with Marshal Gerard, relates to us that the commander of the French army spoke openly of the probability of a conflict with Prussia, in consequence of the entrance of his army into Belgium. It appears that the Marshal has instructions with a view to an engagement with the Prussians, and that a plan of campaign has been laid down in case of their interference.

Upon which the editor observes, "This paragraph furnishes a key to the arrangements made on those points of our frontier adjoining Prussia, and to the rapidity with which many

regiments are marching thither. It is said that three corps of observation will be simultaneously formed. One on the Meuse, the other on the Moselle, and the third on the Rhine. Gen. Pelet who will certainly have the command of the division of the Meuse, will have Colonel Molinias, head of his general staff."

We need not point out to our readers the highly important consequences which would inevitably result from the intervention of Prussia in favor of Holland.

The Belgian Legislative Chambers commenced their session on the 14th November.

The dates from Amsterdam are of the 10th November. They too speak of the movements of the Prussian army, but consider their object is principally to watch the movements of the French and not engage in actual hostilities unless they should exceed the limits laid down for them by the London Conference.

On the 15th, the Duchess de Berri arrived at Bordeaux, and was conducted from thence to her place of imprisonment at Blaye. The greatest respect appears to have been shown to her by the Government officers, and among other instances of their attention, it is stated that a bath was ready prepared for her use, as soon as she passed the outer gate of the castle.

From the Washington Telegraph of Dec. 25.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To prevent misrepresentation, it is proper that I should give a statement of the circumstances attending the assault made upon me yesterday by General Blair, a member of Congress from South Carolina. General Blair is perhaps the largest man in the United States, in the vigor of life, I was passing him on the pavement, and without any previous warning, he struck me a severe blow with a large club on the head.—The blows were followed up until I was brought to the earth, my left arm broken, and my left leg disabled and severely wounded. At this crisis, the by-standers interposed and separated us. In reply to an inquiry from a by-stander, Gen. B. said the provocation was that I called the Union party of South Carolina Tories. Gen. B. was in the habit of meeting me on terms of passing civility—I was not conscious that I had given him offence—I was unarmed—and taken entirely by surprise; I presume that the remark to which he has taken exception is contained in our comment of Saturday last, upon the proposition made in the Union Convention at Columbia, by Mr. Hunt of Charleston, with the approbation, as it is said, of the Union party of Charleston, to organize in a military manner, for the purpose of resisting the laws of the State. We denounced the faction who could adopt such resolutions to be Tories, and that they had profaned the holy name of Union.

In our paper of yesterday, without a knowledge that Gen. B. or any one else had taken exception at our remark, in a comment upon an article in the N.Y. Gazette, we said in explanation of our meaning, "We use this word not in the invidious sense in which it was used in the United States during the Revolution, but as it is used in England; meaning that the Tory party are the advocates of a strong Government, and hence are always on the side of the power."—When we assumed the editorial control of this paper, we took our life in our hands. We stated all that we could remember, and it is our duty to maintain. It will be useless for Gen. B. to pretend that our offence consists in the use of the term of which he complains—this assault is a practical illustration of the doctrine promulgated in the proclamation—it is an attempt to suppress the voice of truth and to silence the press by brute force an attempt as impotent as it is outrageous.

I return thanks to that kind Providence, to whose interposition alone I am indebted for my life, that although I am now prostrate, and am compelled to dictate these remarks to a friend who prepares them for the press, I am able to dictate, and resolved to discharge my duty with renewed spirit and increased activity.

DUFF GREEN.

December 25.

P. S. Since the above was written, we understand that Gen. Blair has stated, as the cause of his assault, that he had accosted me in the street, in his usual way, and entered into conversation; in the course of which I took occasion to say that the Union party of South Carolina was a Tory faction; that he said to me, "your language is too harsh;" that I repeated it, as if in defiance and that he, therefore, had resorted to his cane to resent the imputation.—To this statement I give an unqualified denial I have not, at any time since his return to this city, held a conversation with Gen. B., and therefore, stamp this statement as false.

D. G.

General Blair, of South Carolina, has published in the Globe, a statement relative to his outrage on the Editor of the Washington Telegraph. According to that statement, he was the aggressor, and guilty of premeditated and brutal violence. The following two extracts are sufficient.

"My angry feelings against General Green were not concealed from that time forth, but were made known to many, and to some who have reason to believe were both his political and personal friends—all endeavored to persuade me from any personal violence upon Gen. Green; and I for various reasons, not necessary to be enumerated, endeavored to reconcile it to my feelings, to let the insult pass with impunity. But I found myself unequal to the effort."

"If the chastisement given to General Green exceeds the bounds of moderation, my apology is to be found, not merely in the great provocation he had previously given, but in the unyielding spirit with which he sustained and prolonged the conflict."

The great provocation,—to use Gen. Blair's own account,—was not personal and special, but the designation of the Union party of South Carolina generally as a "Tory faction." The mere resistance to a sudden attack by a man of gigantic dimensions, wielding a bludgeon, is but a poor excuse for breaking the bones and nearly murdering in fact, a person much inferior in strength. The editor did injustice to the Union party of South Carolina; but he did not exceed the common bounds, in thus expressing his opinion. Almost every day, in the Globe, stronger provocation is given to some one division or description of politicians.—Champions, acting like Gen. Blair, will not brighten the fame or endear the cause of the Union Party.—N.Y. Gaz.

A Washington letter writer, under date of December 29, states that accounts have been received in that city, from Pittsburg, mentioning that Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court had become insane, and was confined in the Hospital. It was feared from the manner of the attack, and the symptoms, that it would prove a case of confirmed and incurable lunacy.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Jan. 5.

Notes.—Among the most important news we have to present our readers, next to what we get from the scene of nullification, is that the Western Mail arrived on Friday night or Saturday morning last, which had been missing for some twelve days or more we believe: we have heard nothing of it since.

We occupy the first page of to-day's paper with a part of the Proclamation of Governor Hayne, of South Carolina, in reply to the President's Proclamation—the remainder we shall give next week.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANAPOLIS, Jan. 2, 1833.

"Agreeably to the provisions made and provided for by the Constitution of Maryland, for the assembling of the Legislature thereof, on Monday, the 31st December, sixty-six members from the several counties, appeared in the Delegate Chamber, qualified and took their seats. The House then adjourned to Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock, at which hour the House assembled and proceeded to elect their officers, when Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's, was elected Speaker, without opposition, George G. Brewer, Chief Clerk; Gordon M. Handy, Assistant Clerk; Mr. Pratt, of Frederick; Mr. Kearney, of Annapolis; Mr. Harris, of Calvert; Mr. Seegar, of Queen Anne's; and Mr. Griffith, of Dorchester, were appointed Committee Clerks; Mr. G. J. Grammer, Sergeant-at-arms, and John Quinn, Door-keeper. The House then proceeded to the ordinary business of the session, and at one o'clock both Houses proceeded to the Election of Registers of Wills for Anne Arundel and Charles counties, which resulted in the Election of Samuel Brown, Jr. for Anne Arundel county, and Henry Brawner for Charles county."

No better exposition of the Constitution of the U. States can be found against the full doctrine of Nullification than the following extract from a pamphlet written by the Hon. George McDuffie, a few years past, when this very doctrine of the Right of a State to resist, of her own mere motion, the laws of the United States—

It was made a cool reflection—at an unexcited moment, and is worthy the attention of every man of every opinion in the U. States.—

We do not recollect that Mr. McDuffie has committed himself, at late in behalf of the doctrine of Nullification as other persons in South Carolina have done.—He goes with them we believe, but we cannot think that the author of this extract can bear up Mr. Calhoun's doctrine of Nullification as set forth in his late Letter to Governor Hamilton.

EXTRACT.

"Suppose Congress should pass a law to 'lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises,' and that a State Legislature should pass another, declaring the objects for which the revenue was intended, unconstitutional, and therefore prohibiting the officers of the General Government, by severe penalties, from collecting the 'taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.'"

Suppose Congress should pass a law to 'raise an army' for a national war, and a State Legislature pass another, declaring the war 'unjust, unrighteous and unconstitutional,' and therefore prohibiting the officers of the General Government, under heavy penalties, from recruiting soldiers within the limits of the State. Suppose Congress should pass a law 'for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States,' and a State Government should pronounce it unconstitutional, and provide heavy penalties against all officers, judicial or ministerial, who should attempt to enforce it. I need not multiply cases; for if you will duly consider these, you will find enough to satisfy your keenest relish for anarchy and disorder. In all the above cases you will say 'each party has a right to judge for itself,' and of course to enforce its judgment. You might then, behold a revenue officer of the United States confined in a State dungeon, for obeying the revenue laws of Congress. You might see a gallant officer of the army, covered with the glorious scars of many a hard-fought battle, hearing the scourge of a State constable at a whipping-post, for attempting, under a law of Congress, to recruit soldiers to fight the battles of his country. You might even see a Federal Judge arraigned before a State Tribunal, for pronouncing sentence against a counterfeiter of the current coin of the United States! And all this would unavoidably result, if the State rulers the right to resist the General Government, or in a civil war to establish its legitimate authority—consequences, either of which is incompatible with the very notion of government. To suppose that the General Government have a constitutional right to exercise certain powers, which must operate upon the people of the States, and yet that the Government of each State has a right to fix and determine its own relative powers, and by necessary consequence, to limit the powers of the General Government, is to suppose the existence of two contradictory and inconsistent rights. In all governments there must be some one supreme power in other words every question that can arise as to the constitutional extent of the powers of different classes of functionaries, must be susceptible of a legal and peaceable determination by some tribunal of acknowledged authority, or force must be the inevitable consequence. And where force begins, government ends. And it is the most astonishing that you have assumed positions involving such tremendous consequences, when we consider that they are in direct opposition to the 'strict letter' of the Constitution—your favorite test of the extent of delegated powers. It is therein provided 'that the Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof,' shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And again, 'the judicial power [of the United States] shall ex-

tend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority." Nothing can be more plain than that the "strict letter" of the Constitution does make the laws of Congress supreme, enjoining obedience upon the State functionaries, and making void the laws of a State, if contrary thereto. And to give this provision a sanction of a nature peculiarly impressive, "the members of the several State Legislatures, all the executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the U. States."

It is not less evident that it belongs to the national judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the laws of the national legislature. Its jurisdiction extends to 'all cases' arising under them; and it is hard to conceive how in any possible case a federal Judge can decide a case, arising under a law, without pronouncing upon the constitutionality of that law. In fact, it would be vain and idle to make the laws of Congress supreme, if the national judiciary had not the power of enforcing them. For you can hardly be ignorant that a law is a dead letter, without an organ to expound, and an instrument to enforce it. I should suppose, therefore, that no professional man could hesitate in saying, that a forcible opposition to the judgment of the Federal Court, founded upon an act of Congress, by whatever State authority that opposition might be authorized, would be the very case which the Convention had in view, when they made provision for 'calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union.' But I sincerely hope that your licentious doctrines will never have the effect of misleading the State authorities so far as to render this terrible resort unavoidable. I trust the Farewell Address of Washington, admonishing his fellow-citizens to 'draw indignantly' upon those who preach up doctrines tending to disunion, is not yet forgotten.

Value of the Union.—Mr. McDuffie's estimate, a few years since, of the value of the Union:—

"The union prevents us from wasting and destroying one another. It preserves relations of peace among communities, which, if broken into separate nations, would be arrayed against one another in perpetual, merciless and ruinous war. It indeed, contributes to our defence against foreign states, but still more, it defends us from one another. For ourselves we fear, that bloody and mournful as human history might record the sufferings of this country, should we divide ourselves into separate communities. We fear that our country, in case of disunion, would be broken into communities, which would cherish towards one another singularly fierce and implacable enmities."

Governor Reynolds, of Indiana, in his message, has the following sound allusion to Nullification:—

"This Union is the pride and support of every American. No dangerous doctrine of nullification, tending to dismember this happy confederacy, ought to be countenanced or tolerated. All such doctrines should be firmly and promptly resisted, and prostrated by public opinion.—This happy Union ought, and I hope in God will be sustained at all hazards."

GEORGIA.—The Anti-Nullification Resolutions of Mr. Ryan have passed the Senate of Georgia—43 to 23. A substitute, calling a Convention of all the States, was negatived—45 to 27. A resolution asserting that the Senate had not the constitutional right to impugn the motives or reflect upon the acts of a sovereign State, was negatived—49 to 23.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A letter to a gentleman in this city dated Columbia, S. C. Dec. 15th says:—"The sum of \$200,000 was this evening appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of ammunition, ordnance, and the support of the magazine and citadel at Charleston."

Both Houses of the Legislature of South Carolina have passed the bill to carry the Ordinance into effect—the Oath and Replevin bills included. Thus the Ordinance has become law in detail; and cannot be abrogated or suspended but by the Convention assembled again.

South Carolina.—A meeting of the young men's State Rights and Free Trade Association has been held in Charleston. Various resolutions were passed—among these, is one of primary allegiance to South Carolina—and only through her to the General Government.

Another—a pledge to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to defend Carolina and the cause of liberty.

Another—to repel any act of aggression (by which, if any thing is meant, it is, the enforcement of the revenue laws by the General Government) and to stand or perish in the conflict.

A postscript of a letter received by a gentleman in Harrisburg, from his brother in Sumterville, S. C., dated Dec. 19th, says, "Jackson's proclamation was received in our town to day, and burnt amid the hisses of a concourse of our most respectable citizens."

As Nullification has in good earnest, assumed a belligerent attitude, it is time to calculate its resources. The following statement is founded on the census of 1830, and the election returns of October, 1832.

South Carolina has 581,185 inhabitants; deduct 315,401 slaves;

leaves 265,784 free persons;

deduct 7,821 free blacks,

leaves 257,963 whites,

127,273 are females,

leaving 130,690 white males;

86,323 are under 20 or over 50 years of age,

leaving 44,467 capable of bearing arms,

18,240 are Unionists,

leaving deduct 26,227 Nullifiers,

18,240 to balance the Unionists,

and 7,997 are left to take care of 315,000 slaves and the Unionists in the other twenty-three States of the Union!

This statement, we think, will have the effect to quiet the fears of any who may have imagined that the Nullifiers have it in their power to oppose a very formidable resistance to the authority of the United States. There is reason, indeed, to believe that the paternal proclamation of the President will create such a change in public sentiment in South Carolina itself, that any interference from abroad will be rendered unnecessary.—N. Y. Observer.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham.

On the 15th inst. the following appeared in the Gazette:

From the Baltimore American.

GENTLEMEN:—The annexed Mathematical question was recently received here from a gentleman at West Point, and is respectfully submitted to the literati of Baltimore for a solution.

With what impetus, velocity, and charge of powder, must a thirteen inch shell be fired, at an elevation of 32 degrees and 12 minutes, to strike an object at the distance of 3250 feet?

D. J. LEITH.

Annapolis, Nov. 29, 1832.

The above question may be found in Dr. Miskel's Diurnal Miscellany, and in Dr. Hutton's course of Mathematics, Fifth American Edition, page 220: in his practical Gunnery, and the answer given by both is impetus 1802, velocity 310, and charge of powder, four pounds and seven and a half ounces.

With regard to the above question; it may be remarked, that two Students of the Easton Academy, without any instruction from any person, have furnished the following correct solution:

As Sine of twice (32 degrees and 12 minutes) Log. ar. co. 10.044974

: Sine twice 45 degrees Log. 10.000000

: 3250 feet, proposed range Log. 3.511893

: 3604 feet, greatest range Log. 3.556757

But 3604 divided by 2, gives 1802 the impetus.

Again,

The square root of 1802 multiplied by 16 1-2, and that product multiplied by 2, gives 340, the velocity.

And to find the charge of powder:

As 485 feet, Tabular velocity Log. ar. co. 3.314258

: 340 feet, velocity necessary Log. 2.531479

So is square root of 9 pounds, tabular charge, Log. 0.477191

To square root (4.460544 = 4 pounds and 7 1-2 ounces) 0.323558

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From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 29.

Virginia Resolutions.—The House to-day went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Miller of Bouteourt in the Chair, on the Resolutions reported by the Committee of 21.

They having been read by the Clerk, Mr. Wallace offered a substitute, which, in substance denounces Nullification, views the Ordinance as the immediate provocation of the crisis, and demands a reduction of the Tariff. The substitute makes no allusion to the doctrines of the Proclamation, nor, as well as we could hear, to that paper in any shape.

Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, then offered an amendment to Mr. Wallace's substitute, the spirit of which is a deprecation of any interference on the part of Virginia.

Mr. Moore addressed the House at length, and was on the floor when our paper went to press.

The last Southern mail contains no intelligence of moment. Gov. Hayne, h. d. proceeded to Charleston, which says the "Telegraph," will be Head Quarters, for the present.

From the loss of the Constellation frigate at Rhodes, seems to be sufficiently refuted. We have it in our power, however, to add from authentic sources, that the ship on the 5th of October left the waters of Salamis, and anchored off the island of Egina, on the coast of Greece;—that on the 11th of October (the day the story was carried from Smyrna) the frigate was at Vouria, which is high to Smyrna; she was there watering. On the 15th of October she was still in that neighborhood, expecting the next day to convey some vessels. It appears that on the 17th October she was at sea, giving convoy; and on the 20th October at Milo, an island directly in the route of the convoy. The operations of giving convoy were between Smyrna and Cerigo, the southern point of Greece;—and the island of Rhodes is entirely too far south to have been visited about this time.

Nat. Gaz.

Frigate Constellation.—We are rejoiced to be able to say there can be no truth in the story of the loss of the Frigate Constellation at Rhodes. In the first place she was not in that neighborhood, and in the next place, letters have been received from the ship, written many days after the event is said to have taken place. The vessel at Trieste, must have left Smyrna on the 11th of Oct. to have arrived in 16 days, on the 27th, at Trieste.

We have a letter before us, written on board the ship, on the 15th of October, at Sea, in the Levant. We also published a few days ago, an extract from the Navy department, from Capt. Read, dated 17th October at sea, in the Levant; and again we observe in a New York paper, that a letter has been received from Dr. Morgan, of the ship, dated, Milo, Oct. 20, all well.

American Sentinel.

[From the New York American.]

U. S. Frigate Constellation not Lost.

We rejoice most sincerely to say, on the authority of one of the Editors of the Daily Advertiser, that he has seen a letter from a person on board the Constellation to his parents in this city, dated three days later than the accounts published, which letter alludes to a rumor of the loss of that ship on the island of Rhodes;—the very rumor we have—as being in circulation, and of course as being wholly without foundation.

APPOINTMENTS.—In addition to the appointments of Gen. Throop, to the office of Naval Officer, in the Custom House, in the place of John Ferguson, deceased, and of Hector Craig, Surveyor, in the place of M. M. Noah, resigned, we learn that Charles A. Olmsted, Esq. of this city, eldest son of the late De Witt Clinton, has been appointed Consul General of the United States, for France, to reside in Paris.—These are all very good appointments.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday.]

News from Washington.—We have several letters from Washington, extracts of which we hasten to lay before our readers.—We cannot for one moment doubt, that the Tariff will be considerably reduced—perhaps during this session to the bill of 1816—or, if it should be defeated by the present session; that the President will, immediately after its expiration, hasten to call the 23d Congress—who, assembled under the new auspices, composed of more members, many new ones, many uncommitted, and more friendly to the views of the Administration, will readily listen to the demands of justice, and relief to the suffering South. We understand that the President is prepared to call the new Congress together early in the year.

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## CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the debate upon the resolution offered by Mr. E. Everett, for instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to enquire into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage, was continued by Messrs. Wilde, Hoffman, J. Reed, and Craig, during the hour allotted to morning business, without the question being taken. Several other resolutions were introduced, on leave, and adopted; among which was one offered by Mr. Jarvis, that the House adjourn over to Wednesday.—The House then went into Committee upon several private bills, which were gone through with and reported, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1.

In the Senate, yesterday Mr. Webster appeared and took his seat. The resolutions, submitted yesterday by Messrs. Robinson and Hendricks, were agreed to. The resolution offered on the same day, by Mr. Sprague, directing the Committee on the Post Office to prepare & introduce a bill reducing the rates of postage, was taken up. Mr. Grundy proposed to amend the resolution, so as to require the Committee to enquire into the expediency of reporting such bill. A lengthy and discursive debate ensued, in which Messrs. Grundy, Sprague, Clayton, Holmes, Foot, Buckner, Benton and Bibb, participated. Before the discussion was concluded, the resolution and amendment were laid on the table, with a view to going into Executive session, when after a short time spent therein, the Senate adjourned over to Wednesday.

The House of Representatives did not sit yesterday.

From the Washington Globe.

We received, yesterday, the following letter from Judge McLean. We invite a perusal of it.

COLUMBUS, 22d December, 1832.

SIR: I was very much surprised at the receipt of a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, by the last mail, informing me that it appears from a list furnished him by the Register of the Treasury, of balances unaccounted for more than three years prior to the 30th September last, that I stand charged on the books of his office with the sum of \$12,000 advanced to me on account of improvements on the Post Office building, &c., which list has, of course, the Comptroller states, been reported to Congress as required by law.

Nothing could have surprised me more than the receipt of this notice, which was the first intimation I have had that any such balance stood against me.

Sometimes before I left the Post Office Department, Congress made an appropriation of \$11,000 out of the funds of the Department, if I remember correctly to construct a building for the City Post Office, and the Patent Office. When I left the Department the building was in an unfinished state; the roof was on, and, perhaps, the floors laid, but it was finished under my successor.

Every cent drawn by me, from the funds of the Department; or from the Treasury, as the case may be, under the above appropriation, was paid, in pursuance of the contract for the construction of the building, and regular vouchers were taken, which were left by me on the files of the Department, under the care of the senior Assistant Post Master General.

Whether the full amount of the appropriation was expended or not, when I resigned the office of Post Master General, I am not able to say positively, but my impression is that, it was not, and consequently a settlement with the Treasury could not be made, at that time.

If the vouchers for the disbursements made by me, have not been transmitted to the Treasury, they remain on the files of the Post Office Department, and will show the payment of every cent which came into my hands at the above appropriation.

Very respectfully, I am

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

F. P. Blair, Esq. Editor of the Globe.

We remark this sentence in one of our newspapers—

"The truth is, nine-tenths of the public men in the United States are federalists, with precisely the same views, in relation to the nature of the government, that were professed by the avowed federalists in 1800."

The federal doctrines in general are alone fit for practical government. If not professed, they must be acted upon whenever the constitution is to be efficiently administered. We do not ascribe the ready and general welcome of the President's Proclamation to the influence of his popularity alone; but also to the simple force of its just theory concerning the nature of our political system; a theory which is as easily understood by men of mere common sense, as by political philosophers. No serious difficulty can be overcome,—no great emergency answered,—except by a resort to that interpretation of the nature and powers of the general government, which was promulgated by its framers and pursued by its first councils.

Nat. Gaz.

South Carolina.—By the latest intelligence from Columbia it appears the Military bill has finally passed the House of Representatives as amended in the Senate, and Mr. McCord's bill declaring it felony, punishable by death without benefit of clergy, to take up arms against the state, had been laid on the table.

Amendments have been adopted to the bill relative to the test oath, providing that it shall not be administered to judges or other civil officers not to the military, until called on to enforce the ordinance. Power is given to the Governor to call on all officers to take the oath by proclamation, giving a week's notice.

The oath taken by Gen. Hayne, on becoming Governor of South Carolina, is in these terms as administered by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It seems difficult to conceive how any man could seriously take an oath so contradictory on its very face.

"You do solemnly swear that you are constitutionally qualified to fill the office to which you have been chosen; that you will faithfully, to the best of your ability, discharge the duties thereof; and that you will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of this State and the United States; and you do further solemnly swear, that you will well and truly obey, execute, and enforce an Ordinance entitled 'an Ordinance to nullify certain acts of Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities,' and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed to carry the same into execution according to the true intent and meaning thereof.—So help you God."

We received by the Steamboat Maryland last night, the Message of Governor Howard to the Legislature of this State, but too late for this morning's paper—we have merely space for the following extracts,—it shall appear entire in our next.

"The Governor says:—'Whilst this subject [the spirit of insubordination in South Carolina] presses upon my mind, I would call your attention to the accompanying ordinance of the convention of South Carolina, transmitted to this department by that body, with a request that it may be laid before you. In noticing this extraordinary document, I would beg leave to state that nothing but a solemn conviction of duty would induce any remarks from me, in the hope that reflection amongst this deluded people will create a reaction and induce them to a different course—yet having been myself taught not to shrink from responsibility in the expression of opinions when such opinions seemed to be called for, I submit my views upon the subject. The doctrine of South Carolina, I conscientiously believe, will be rejected by the unanimous voice of the people of Maryland.—The doctrine of nullification, I hold to be perfectly untenable. If a state has the right to nullify the acts of the General Government, each citizen of a state has the same right to nullify the acts of a state—such a doctrine would meet with universal reprobation—yet such a result would only be carrying out in *extenso*, the doctrine advanced by South Carolina. Upon the subject of disunion, I would speak in still stronger language. Such a topic a few years back, would have been received every where with execration; it is here still considered as sacrilege, a severance of the union of soul and body; and only to be thought of by desperate men or unfortunate maniacs. I would appeal to the gallant Carolinians and point them to the battle fields upon their soil, where the toll of the patriots of '76 was added, where heroic deeds were performed, and where the best blood of the country was spilt to purchase that Independence and that Union, which is now spoken of so lightly.—I would then ask them, what will the feelings of that heroic individual be, who flew to aid us, from a foreign land, in the days of our adversity and first put his foot on the soil of Carolina when he shall hear that the beautiful fabric of liberty, which he aided in erecting, is about to be torn down, and the fond hope that a people can govern themselves shall be dispelled. That a Merciful Providence may prevent such a consequence, and that the people of Carolina may retrace their steps, should be the earnest prayer of every good citizen of this yet happy and now wide extended Union."

With respect to the Bank of the United States, he observes:—

"The present Chief Magistrate of our country having been re-elected by the voice of the people, his known and declared hostility to the Bank of the United States leaving the fate of that institution no longer doubtful, I deem it proper for the commercial purposes of Maryland, to point out some means of creating a substitute for the withdrawal of a large bank circulation. Under these impressions, I would suggest to the present legislature, the propriety of establishing a State Bank, to be founded upon the funds of the State. I have carefully perused all the documents upon this subject which have been submitted to me by the enlightened statesman, who the past year acted as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Delegates. My impression was formerly decidedly hostile to the measure, but from conviction, I now declare my change of sentiment, and one of the reasons of this change is founded upon the success which similar institutions have exhibited in other states. I will close this subject, by recommending the communications which you will have before you, relative to this subject, to your serious consideration."

And in concluding his Message he says:—"I do not wish to be considered as a candidate for re-election. In making this declaration, I do it with deep humility, by no means supposing, that any will have cause for regret, but I do so merely from the necessity of making known to you my determination. I have not the vanity to suppose, that such a declaration would be necessary, but as custom seems to have fixed the period of re-election to the extent of the legal term of qualification, I may be allowed to think, that the partiality of some friends would wish my continuance in office."

HARMON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

SITUATED on the public road leading from Chestertown to Millington, about ten miles north of the former place, in one of the healthiest situations on the Eastern Shore. The branches taught are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Painting and the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Botany.

The terms for Board and Tuition are Twenty one dollars per quarter—the first quarter in advance. No Scholar will be received for a shorter time than six months.

ELIZABETH THOMAS.

Jan. 5 Sw

References.—Hon. John B. Eccleston and Dr. P. Wroth, Chestertown.

## MILLINERY

AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Next door to Mr. Jas. Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton; Md.

MRS. GIBBS,

HAS just received, in addition to her former stock

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

BONNETS, RIBBONS AND FANCY ARTICLES;

which she will dispose of on moderate terms. Mrs. G. grateful for past favours, invites her former customers and friends to call and see her

new assortment of

FASHIONS & GOODS,

She flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of Mantua-making and Millinery, to please the public.

Mrs. G. has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young ladies from Baltimore both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fashions.

Jan. 5.

## COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1833.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEBRUARY	7	8	9	10	11	12
MARCH	13	14	15	16	17	18
APRIL	19	20	21	22	23	24
MAY	25	26	27	28	29	30
JUNE	31					
JULY						
AUGUST						
SEPTEMBER						
OCTOBER						
NOVEMBER						
DECEMBER						

## MARRIED.

On 27th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Lenhart, Mr. John Shaw, of Caroline County, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Hardesty of Kent County, Delaware.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting, at the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq. on Thursday next, the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Apical attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order, MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

Jan. 5.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOSEPH POITS, Tailor, are informed that the Books of the said Poits are in the hands of the subscriber as Trustee, and they are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement of their respective accounts, he alone being authorized to receive them.

JOHN A. ROCHE,

S. W. corner of Pratt and Hanover sts. Baltimore, January 5, 1833.

The Maryland Republican Annapolis, and the Eastern Gazette, will insert the above to the amount of one dollar, and send their accounts as above.

## FOR SALE.

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

Easton, Jan. 5 1833.

## FOR SALE.

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and West streets, near the new Methodist Meeting House, at present occupied by Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order.

For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will show the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 5 4w

## WANTED.

For the next year an active industrious young man who will labor with the Hands on a small farm, at the same time act as a Foreman and Director.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Dec. 22 1832.

## TO RENT.

TO Rent for the ensuing year 1833, my Farm recently occupied by Robert Bartlett, in Talbot county on Third-haven Creek between the farms of Henry Holliday and J. Bartlett, one half said farm is enclosed by water, which abounds in fish and Oysters; the said farm is in good order.—It is probable the Wheat that is seeded can be purchased.—For further information apply to the Editor or to Thomas H. Dawson, Easton.

SUSANNA NEEDLES.

Baltimore, 12th mo. 2d 1832. Sw

## Miss Charlotte Jackson, (FROM BALTIMORE.)

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

MANTUA-MAKING AND

MILLINERY BUSINESS

in all its varieties.

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

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

To which she invites the attention of the Ladies.

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

Easton, Dec. 29.

## A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washington street, now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright, proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its various branches. She expects to obtain the aid of a young lady from Baltimore well skilled in this business. She therefore solicits a share of the public patronage and pledges herself that all orders in her line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashionably executed.

She is also desirous of taking a few boarders by the year.

MARY STEVENS.

dec. 22

## PAINTING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of

House, Sign and Fancy

PAINTING,

with neatness and despatch. Shop one door from Hopkins and Edmondson's Store, on Washington Street.

dec. 22 Sw E. S. HOPKINS.

## WANTED TO HIRE.

IF application is made immediately the subscriber would like to hire for the ensuing year, two or three active, temperate, industrious, single white men, who are accustomed to daily labour. To such as come well recommended liberal wages will be given.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Boston farm, near Trappe, Dec. 15 34

## WANTED TO HIRE.

BY the year, ten or twelve good Slaves.—They would be employed at the Furnace at Curtis's Creek; for suitable hands, a liberal compensation will be given. Also wanted at the same place fifty or sixty wood cutters.—Inquire of

JOHN BARKER,

at the Furnace, or

JOHN BARKER & SON,

Capt. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, of the Steam Boat Maryland.

Baltimore, Dec. 22 1832.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector

of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 22

## MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of Emory Bayly, adm'r. of Henry Baggs 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 Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have

hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this eleventh day of December A. D. Eighteen

hundred and thirty two.

Test

WILLIAM A. FORD, Register

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 in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry Baggs, 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 twenty ninth day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

EMORY BAYLY, Adm'r.

of Henry Baggs, deceased.

dec. 22

## MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of James Carter administrator of William Jewell 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 the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have

hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test

WM. A. FORD, Register 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 Orphan's Court of Caroline County in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of William Jewell 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 twenty ninth day of June next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAMES CARTER, Adm'r.

of William Jewell, deceased.

dec. 22

## Carl Wheel, Plough, Cart and WAGON WRIGHTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the stand on Washington street, lately occupied by Charles Redman, next door to Mr. Spencer's blacksmith shop, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

He has just returned from Baltimore with a complete stock of seasoned timber, and is prepared to attend to orders immediately. Intending to give personal and constant attention to his business, he can confidently assure his friends and the public that his work will be faithfully and promptly executed.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

Sw

## TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 21st day of January, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock; A. M. & 3 o'clock, P. M. that large & valuable tract of Land called ARMY MANOA, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situated in Caroline county, about two miles from Denton,—the late residence of Philemon Plummer, deceased; on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out houses, &c. all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which will besold for the payment of his debts.

The terms of sale are as follows: the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale the whole sum to be secured to the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid; free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendants or claimants or either of them.—Further terms made known on the day of sale.

The creditors of the late Philemon Plummer, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee.

dec. 22 4w

## MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

21st day of December A. D. 1832.

On application of William Townsend Administrator with the will annexed, of Thomas Hanna, late of Talbot county dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's estate, and that he 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test,

J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

## In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.







# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1833.

NO. 2.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

## PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of South Carolina.  
[CONCLUDED.]

Experience demonstrates that the danger is not that a State will resort to her sovereign rights too frequently or on light and trivial occasions, but that she may shrink from asserting them as often as may be necessary.

It is maintained by South Carolina that according to the true spirit of the Constitution it becomes Congress, in all emergencies like the present, either to remove the evil by legislation, or to solicit of the States the call of a Convention; and that on a failure to obtain by the consent of three-fourths of all the States an amendment giving the disputed power it must be regarded as never having been intended to be given. These principles have been distinctly recognized by the President himself in his message to Congress at the commencement of the present session, and they seem only to be impracticable absurdities when asserted by South Carolina, or made applicable to her existing controversy with the Federal Government.

But it seems that South Carolina, receives from the President no credit for her sincerity, when it is declared through her Chief Magistrate, that "she sincerely and anxiously seeks and desires," the submission of her grievances to a convention of all the States. "The only alternative (says the President,) which she presents, is the repeal of all the acts for raising revenue; leaving the government without means of support, or an acquiescence in the dissolution of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President had read the documents which the Convention caused to be forwarded to him for the express purpose of making known her wishes, and her views, he would have found that South Carolina asks no more than the tariff should be reduced to the revenue standard; and has distinctly expressed her willingness, that "an amount of duties substantially uniform, should be levied upon protected as well as unprotected articles, sufficient to raise the revenue necessary to meet the demands of the Government, for constitutional purposes." He would have found in the exposition, put forth by the Convention itself, a distinct appeal to our sister States, for the call of a Convention; and the expression of an entire willingness on the part of South Carolina to submit the controversy to that tribunal. Even at the very moment when she was indulging in these unjust and injurious imputations upon the people of South Carolina, and their late highly respected Chief Magistrate, a resolution had actually been passed through both branches of our Legislature, demanding a call of that very Convention to which she declares that she had no desire that an appeal should be made.

It does not become the dignity of a sovereign State, to notice in the spirit which might be considered as belonging to the occasion, the unwarrantable imputations in which the President has thought proper to indulge, in relation to South Carolina, the proceedings of her citizens and constituted authorities. He has noticed, only to give it countenance, that miserable slander which imputes the noble stand that our people have taken in defence of their rights and liberties, to a faction instigated by the efforts of a few ambitious leaders who have got up an excitement for their own personal aggrandizement. The motives and characters of those who have been subjected to these unfounded imputations, are beyond the reach of the President of the U. States. The sacrifices they have made, and difficulties and trials through which they may have yet to pass, will leave no doubt as to the disinterested motives and noble impulses of patriotism and honor by which they are actuated.

Could they have been induced to separate their own personal interests from those of the people of South Carolina, and have consented to abandon their duty to the State, no one knows better than the President himself, that they might have been honored with the highest manifestation of public regard, and perhaps instead of being the objects of vituperation, might now have been basking in the sunshine of Executive favor. This topic is alluded to, merely for the purpose of guarding the people of our sister States against the fatal delusion that South Carolina has assumed her present position under the influence of a temporary ex-

citement; and to warn them that it has been the result of the slow but steady progress of public opinion for the last ten years: that it is the act of the people themselves, taken in conformity with the spirit of resolutions repeatedly adopted in their primary assemblies; and the solemn determination of the Legislature, publicly announced more than two years ago. Let them not so far deceive themselves on this subject, as to persevere in a course which must in the end inevitably produce a dissolution of the Union, under the vain expectation that the great body of the people of S. Carolina, listening to the counsels of the President, will acknowledge their error or retrace their steps; and still less that they will be driven from the vindication of their rights by the intimation of the danger of domestic discord, and threats of lawless violence. The brave men who have thrown themselves into the breach, in defence of the rights and liberties of their country, are not to be driven from their holy purposes by such means. Even unmerited obloquy, and death itself, have no terrors for him who feels and knows that he is engaged in the performance of a sacred duty. The people of South Carolina are well aware that however passion and prejudice may obtain for a season the mastery of the public mind, reason and justice must sooner or later reassert their empire, and that whatever may be the event of this contest, posterity will do justice to their motives, and to the spotless purity, and devoted patriotism, with which they have entered into an arduous and most unequal conflict, and the unfaltering courage with which, by the blessing of Heaven, they will maintain it.

The whole argument, so far as it is designed at this time to enter into it, is now disposed of; and it is necessary to advert to some passages in the Proclamation which cannot be passed over in silence. The President distinctly intimates that it is his determination to exert the right of putting down the opposition of South Carolina to the tariff, by force of arms. He believes himself invested with power to do this under the provision of the Constitution which directs him "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Now if by this was only meant to be asserted that under the laws of Congress now of force, the President would feel himself bound to aid the civil tribunals in the manner therein prescribed, supposing such laws to be constitutional, no just exception could be taken to this assertion of Executive duty. But if, as is manifestly intended, the President sets up the claim to judge for himself in what manner the laws are to be enforced, and feels himself at liberty to call forth the militia, and even the military and naval forces of the Union, against the State of South Carolina, her constituted authorities and citizens, then it is clear that he assumes a power not only not conferred on the Executive by the Constitution, but which belongs to no despot upon earth exercising a less unlimited authority than the Autocrat of all the Russias; an authority, which, if submitted to, would at once reduce the free people of these U. States to a state of the most abject and degraded slavery. But the President has no power whatsoever to execute the laws except in the mode and manner prescribed by the laws themselves. On looking into these laws it will be seen that he has no shadow or semblance of authority to execute any of the threats which he has thrown out against the good people of South Carolina. The act of 29th February, 1795, gives the President authority to call forth the militia in case of invasion "by a foreign nation or Indian Tribe." By the 2d section of that act, it is provided that "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of that State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed."

The words here used, though they might be supposed to be very comprehensive in their import, are restrained by those which follow. By the next section it is declared that, "whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time." On reading these two sections together, it is manifest that they relate entirely to combinations of individuals acting of themselves, without any lawful authority. The constituted authorities, acting under the laws of the State and its citizens yielding obedience to its commands, cannot possibly be considered as a mere mob forming combinations against the authority and

laws of the Union, to be dispersed by an Executive proclamation, and any attempt so to treat them, would be a gross and palpable violation of the sovereign authority of the State, and an offence punishable criminally in her own courts. Whether the late proclamation of the President was intended as a compliance with the provisions of this act, does not very clearly appear. But if so, it can only be considered as directed against the State, since the laws of the United States have certainly not been forcibly obstructed by combinations of any sort; and it is certainly worthy of observation, that the command extended to the people is not that they should disperse, but that they should re-assemble in Convention and repeal the obnoxious ordinance.

The power of the President, so far as this subject is embraced, in relation to the army and navy, is exactly co-extensive with that over the militia. By 1st section of act of 3d March, 1801, it is expressly provided, that in all cases of "obstruction to the laws of the United States, or of any individual State where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as may be necessary, having first observed all the pre-requisites of the law in that respect." Here then it is seen, that unless the President is resolved to disregard all constitutional obligations, and to trample the laws of his country under his feet, he has no authority whatever to use force against the State of South Carolina; and should he attempt to do so, the patriotic citizens of this State, know too well their own rights, and have too sacred a regard to their duties, to hesitate one moment in repelling invasion from their quarter it may. Could the President be deterred by the threats of lawless violence or any apprehension of consequences from the faithful performance of their duty, they would feel that they were the unworthy descendants of the Pinckneys, Sumters, and Rutledges, and that the names of our revolutionary heroes, of whom have just gone from among us, and been gathered to their fathers, leaving us a legacy, their solemn injunction that we should never abandon this contest until we shall have obtained a fresh understanding of the bargain, and restored the liberties for which they fought and bled. Others still linger among us, animating us by their example, and exhorting us to maintain that "solemn ordinance and declaration" which they have subscribed with their own names, and in support of which they have "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

The annals which record the struggles of freedom, show us that rulers, in every age and every country, jealous of their power, have resorted to the very same means to extinguish in the bosom of man that noble instinct of liberty which prompts him to resist oppression. The system by which tyrants, in every age, attempted to obliterate this sentiment, and to crush the spirit of the people, consists in the skillful employment of promises and threats; in alternate efforts to encourage their hopes and excite their fears; to show that existing evils are exaggerated, the danger of resistance great and the difficulties in the way of success insuperable; and, finally to sow dissensions among the people, by creating jealousies and exciting a distrust of those whose counsels and example may be supposed to have an important bearing on the success of their cause.

These, with animated appeals to the loyalty of the people, and an imposing array of military force constitute the means by which the people have, in every age, been reduced to slavery. When we turn to the pages of our own history, we find that such were the measures resorted to at the commencement of our own glorious revolution, to keep our fathers in subjection to Great Britain; and such are the means now used to induce the people of Carolina to "retrace their steps," and to remain forever degraded colonists, governed, not in reference to their own interests, but the interests of others. Our fathers were told, as we now are, that their grievances were in a great measure imaginary. They were promised, as we have been, that those grievances should be redressed. They were told, as we now are, that the people were misled by a few designing men, whose object was a dissolution of the Union, and their own self aggrandizement. They were told, as we now are, of the danger that would be incurred by disobedience to the laws. The power and resources of the mother country were then, as now, ostentatiously displayed in insulting contrast with the scattered population and feeble resources on which we could alone rely. And the punishment due to treason and rebellion were held out as the certain fate of all those who

should disregard the paternal efforts of their royal master to bring back his erring children to the arms of their indulgent mother. They were commanded, to "retrace their steps." But, though divided among themselves to a greater extent than we are now, without an organized Government, and destitute of arms and resources of every description, they bid defiance to the tyrant's power, & bravely refused obedience to his commands. They incurred the legal guilt of rebellion, and braved the dangers, both of the scaffold and the field, in opposition to the colossal power of their acknowledged sovereign, rather than submit to the imposition of taxes—light and inconceivable in themselves, but imposed without their consent for the benefit of others. And what is our present condition? We have an organized Government, and a population three times as great as that which existed in '76. We are maintaining not only the rights and liberties of the people, but the sovereignty of our own State against whose authority rebellion may be committed, but in obedience to whose commands no man can commit treason. We are struggling against unconstitutional and oppressive taxation imposed upon us, not only without our consent, but in defiance of our repeated remonstrances and solemn protests. In such a quarrel our duty to our country, ourselves, and our posterity, is too plain to be mistaken. We will stand upon the soil of Carolina and maintain the sovereign authority of the State, or be buried beneath its ruins. As unhappy Poland fell before the power of the Autocrat, so may Carolina be crushed by the power of her enemies,—but Poland was not surrounded by free and independent States, interested, like herself, in preventing the establishment of the very tyranny which they are called upon to impose upon a sister State. If in spite of our common kindred, and common interest, the glorious recollection of the past and the proud hopes of the future, South Carolina should be coldly abandoned to her fate, and reduced to subjection, by an unholy combination among her sister States—which is believed to be utterly impossible—and the doctrines promulgated by the President are to become the foundations of a new system cemented by the blood of our citizens, it matters not what may be our lot. Under such a Government, as there could be no liberty, so there could be no security either for our persons or our property.

But there is one consolation, of which in the providence of God no people can be deprived without their own consent. The proud consciousness of having done their duty. If our country must be enslaved, let her not be dishonored by her own sons! Let them not "forge the chains themselves, by which their liberties are to be manacled."

The President has intimated in his Proclamation that a "standing Army" is about to be raised to carry secession into effect. South Carolina desires that her true position should be clearly understood both at home and abroad. Her object is not "disunion"—she has raised no "standing Army," and if driven to repel invasion or resist aggression, she will do so by the strong arms and stout hearts of her citizens. South Carolina has solemnly proclaimed her purpose; that purpose is the vindication of her rights. She has professed a sincere attachment to the Union; and that to the utmost of her power she will endeavor to preserve it, "but believes that for this end, it is her duty to watch over and oppose any infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence; that she venerates the constitution and will protect and defend it against every aggression, foreign or domestic," but above all that she estimates as beyond all price her liberty which she is unalterably determined never to surrender while she has the power to maintain it."

The President denies in the most positive terms the right of a State under any circumstances to secede from the union, and puts this denial on the ground "that from the time the States parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a SINGLE NATION, they cannot from that period possess any right to secede." What then remains of those "rights of the States" for which the President professes so "high a reverence" in what do they consist? And by what tenure are they held? The uncontrolled will of the federal government. Like any other petty corporation, the States may exert such powers and such only as may be permitted by their superiors. When they stop beyond these limits, even a federal officer will set at naught their decrees, reveal their solemn ordinances,—proclaim their citizens to be Traitors, and reduce them to subjection by military force, and if driven to desperation, they should seek a refuge in secession, they are to be told that they

have bound themselves to those who have perpetrated or permitted their enormities, in the iron bonds of a "PERPETUAL UNION."

If these principles could be established, then indeed would the days of our liberty be numbered, and the republic will have found a MASTER. If South Carolina had not already taken her stand against the usurpation of the Federal Government, here would have been an occasion, when she must have felt herself impelled by every impulse of patriotism and every sentiment of duty, to stand forth, in open defiance of the arbitrary decrees of the Executive, when a sovereign State is denounced, her authority derided, the allegiance of her citizens denied, and she is threatened with military power to reduce her to obedience to the will of one of the functionaries of the Federal Government, by whom she is commanded to "tear from her archives" her most solemn decrees, surely the time has come when it must be seen whether the people of the several States have indeed lost the spirit of the revolution, and whether they are to become the willing instruments of an unhallowed despotism. In such a sacred cause, South Carolina will feel that she is striking not for her own, but the liberties of the Union and the RIGHTS of MAN, and she confidently trusts that the issue of this contest will be an example to freemen, and a lesson to rulers throughout the world.

Fellow citizens.—In the name and behalf of South Carolina, I do once more solemnly warn you against attempts to seduce you from your primary allegiance to the State. I charge you to be faithful to your duty as citizens of South Carolina, and earnestly exhort you to disregard those "vain menaces" of military force, which, if the President, in violation of all his constitutional obligations, and of your most sacred rights, should be tempted to employ, it would become your solemn duty, at all hazards, to resist. I require you to be fully prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberties of the State, if need be, with your "lives and fortunes." And may that great and good Being, who, as a "father careth for his children," inspire us, with that HOLY ZEAL in a GOOD CAUSE, which is THE BEST SAFEGUARD OF OUR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at Columbia, this 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1832, and in the independence of the United States, the fifty-seventh.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.  
By the Governor:  
SAMUEL HAMMOND, Sec'y. of State.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Annapolis, Jan. 3d, 1833.

Gentlemen of the Senate  
and the House of Delegates:

The arrival and departure of the seasons have brought us to the close of another year. Since my last annual communication to you, events have taken place in the natural and political world, some of which have been distinguished by nothing uncommon, whilst others have been peculiarly distressing. The most fearful visitation of disease, which we have ever experienced, has, since we parted, visited our State, and has now passed away. The dreaded enemy has been encountered, and although some valuable citizens have perished, yet upon the whole, we have most abundant cause to be thankful to the Divine Disposer of events that we have suffered comparatively so little. The Asiatic Cholera, in its approach to us, carried dismay into the stoutest hearts, and whilst the panic continued, was more appalling than the ascertained existence of it. Our State has suffered in some of her cities and villages, but a merciful Providence has prevented the ravages of the Destroyer from extending throughout the country. The productions of the earth, necessary to the existence and welfare of man, have been bountifully granted to us and the cup of our felicity would be full; but for the spirit of insubordination, which has evinced itself by a part of the population of a sister State. Whilst this subject presses upon my mind, I would call your attention to the accompanying ordinance of the convention of South Carolina, transmitted to this department by that body, with a request that it may be laid before you. In noticing this extraordinary document, I would beg leave to state that nothing but a solemn conviction of duty would induce any remarks from me, in the hope that reflection amongst this deluded people will create a reaction and induce them to a different course—yet having been myself taught not to shrink from responsibility in the expression of opinions when such opinions seemed to be called for, I submit my views upon the subject. The doctrines of South Carolina, I conscientiously believe, will be rejected by the unanimous voice of the people of Maryland. The doctrine of nullification, I hold to be perfectly untenable. If a State has the right to nullify the acts of the General Government, each citizen of a State has the same right to nullify the acts of a State—such a doctrine would meet with universal reprobation—yet such a result would only be carrying out in extension, the doctrine advanced by South Carolina. Upon the subject of disunion, I would speak in still stronger language. Such a



...a few years back, would have been received every where with exultation; it is here still considered as a sacrifice, a renunciation of the union of soul and body; and only to be thought of by desperate men or unfortunate maniacs. I would appeal to the gallant Carolinians and point them to the battle fields upon their soil, where the toil of the patriots of '76 was endured, where heroic deeds were performed, and where the best blood of the country was spilt to purchase that Independence and that Union, which is now spoken of so lightly. I would then ask them, what will the feelings of that heroic individual be, who flew to aid us, from a foreign land, in the days of our adversity and first put his foot on the soil of Carolina, when he shall hear that the beautiful fabric of liberty, which he aided in erecting, is about to be torn down, and the fond hope that a people can govern themselves shall be dispelled. That a Merciful Providence may prevent such a consequence, and that the people of Carolina may retrace their steps, should be the earnest prayer of every good citizen of this yet happy and now wide extended Union."

Our country, during the past Autumn, has experienced an irreparable loss, in the decease of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last of that fearless band of patriots, who proclaimed our Independence. The last star in that bright galaxy of liberty and Union, is blotted out forever. The last of those conscript patriots who, "in the times which tried men's souls," pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," to perpetuate that independence, which they had so fearlessly claimed, has been gathered to the home of his fathers. He had lived to see us manfully and successfully resisting the oppression and tyranny of an English Ministry. He had lived to see us engaged in a second war with that same power, not only without tarnishing, but which resulted in greatly augmenting our national glory. He had lived to see our numerous and diversified resources rapidly developing under the guidance of our National Legislature. He had lived to see us marching with gigantic strides to the attainment of the legitimate objects of government—the prosperity and happiness of the people. He had lived to see us attain the foremost rank among the nations of the earth, and the influence of our example overturning thrones and despotic institutions, and establishing liberty and the rights of man upon their ruins; and his heart gladdened at the bright and glorious prospects of his country, and at the stability of that edifice which he had labored to erect.

But he had likewise lived to see our glorious Union lose that reverence in which, until recently, it was universally beheld, and the stability of our institutions threatened by that spirit of anarchy and dissension, which the warning voice of the father of his country calls upon as "indignantly to frown upon," and to proclaim that the "Union cannot IN ANY EVENT, be abandoned."

The present Chief Magistrate of our country, having been re-elected by the voice of the people, his known and declared hostility to the Bank of the United States leaving the fate of that institution no longer doubtful, I deem it proper for the commercial purposes of Maryland, to point out some means of creating a substitute for the withdrawal of a large bank circulation. Under these impressions, I would suggest to the present legislature, the propriety of establishing a State Bank, to be founded upon the funds of the State. I have carefully perused all the documents upon this subject which have been submitted to me by the enlightened statesman, who the past year acted as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Delegates. My impression was formerly decidedly hostile to the measure, but from conviction, I now declare my change of sentiment, and one of the reasons of this change is founded upon the success which similar institutions have exhibited in other states. I will close this subject, by recommending the communications which you will have before you, relative to this subject, to your serious consideration."

Whilst thus submitting to you a scheme for the benefit of the people, let me not forget that there is another subject of still greater importance. I allude to the education of all classes. There is no subject which has elicited more solicitude than this: it is of vital importance to the existence of our free institutions; but it must be admitted, that in Maryland the system of Education is far removed from perfection. One of the causes of this is found in our sparse and scattered population. Although Free schools are established in some of the counties, yet the good effects of them are not felt in that satisfactory manner and to that extent which is desirable. Some other means ought to be resorted to; and I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of devoting part of the funds of the state to the ample endowment of a sufficient number of colleges for the education of our youth, thereby preventing the necessity of sending a vast quantity of treasure to other states for that purpose. I would with great pride refer to the distinguished sons of Maryland who have presented this subject in more glowing colors than I can, and invite your attention to the files of your body for their opinions and arguments in relation to it. Should the General government come to the conclusion to make an equitable distribution of the public lands amongst the states, the proceeds from this source would contribute largely towards the means of obtaining this desirable end.

By an act of the Legislature, the Governor is authorized to appoint twenty Deaf and Dumb children, to be sent to the Asylum at Philadelphia, for the purpose of being educated in that institution. The applications for appointment are frequent. Some, who are appointed, from different causes, are never sent, and great delay often takes place in the sending of others. It is a most noble charity, on the part of the State, and the number authorized ought constantly to be complete. I would therefore state, that an alteration in the law might be advantageous, specifying some short time for the persons appointed to arrive at the Institution, and requiring a certificate from the Managers of the admission of the individual. Should the time for the reception of the certificate elapse the vacancy would be immediately supplied by the appointment of some other of these unfortunate persons.

There is a subject connected with the Internal Improvement of the State, to which I beg leave to call your most serious attention. It is well known to every member of your honorable body, that Maryland has embarked her funds liberally in support of a system of Internal Improvement; that there are now fostered by her and constructing under her auspices, two stupendous works, for the connexion of the Western with the Atlantic waters. The completion of either of these works would be an achievement, of which any single State might be proud.

Yet, after devoting her treasure to an enormous amount in support of these works, an obstacle has arisen to the extension of one work, caused by the jealousy of the conductors of the other, which was first chartered, but from the discoveries and inventions of man was found to be not so well calculated to attain the object. The Legislature, at its last session, willing and wishing to witness the progress of both, passed a resolution, to which I have the honor to refer you as No. 103 on the list, in which, in effect, the Directors of the Canal Company, (who, by a legal decision, had obtained possession of the valley through which both works were calculated to pass,) are requested to permit the Railroad to pass the difficult and narrow places of the valley of the Potomac with them. This assent to the reasonable request of so high a power as the State of Maryland, has been virtually refused; and the Canal Company, not content with this refusal, and in defiance of the known and expressed wishes of the State, has actually changed the location of the Canal, as originally laid down along the narrow passes between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, and has now occupied the ground in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of the Railroad being extended through that part of the valley. Whereas, had they evinced that deference to the wishes of the State, which ought to have characterized their proceedings, ample room might have been afforded for the successful prosecution of both works. The Directors of the Canal Company, it would appear, have thus thwarted the expressed wishes of the State equally interested in both works, and for no other evident reason, than from a determined hostility to another work which they have chosen to consider in the light of a formidable rival. I have not the slightest fear that the Railroad will not reach its ultimate destination.—Yet, I cannot but perceive that the expense of its construction will be increased by the liberal act of the Canal Company; and I submit to your consideration whether the dignity of the State would not be consulted by a refusal of any future favors requested by the Canal Company, until that Company shall be made to retrace her steps, and afford a passage for the Railroad, upon such terms as the Legislature may in its wisdom think proper. Should you concur with me in the opinion, that the dignity and interest of the State are concerned in this matter, I would strenuously urge upon you the importance of finally adjusting the subject, (should it be in your power,) in such a way as to leave no room for future injustice, but to compel the Canal Company to permit the Railroad to pass as far as Harper's Ferry, according to the Resolution of the Legislature, and in such manner as will enable the Company to construct the Railroad without any additional expense in consequence of the changes which have been made in the location of the Canal.

A copy of the last annual report of the Railroad Company, together with a communication from the President of that company, is herewith submitted.

I also submit a Report from the Agent of the State, who attended the meetings of the Canal Company, which were called to consider the Resolution of the State before referred to.

The Susquehanna Railroad has made considerable progress the past season, and the importance of that work would justify a still greater share of the patronage and liberality of the State. I have not received any report from the Directors of this Company, but presume it will be laid before you, during the session.

Permit me to call your attention to the subject of the Inspection of Flour. The present law appears to be liable to some objections, and in my opinion, no law upon this subject could be passed which would have a better effect than one similar to those now existing in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. There is no subject of more importance to the people of every class than the establishment and preservation of a proper standard, for the inspection of the essential article of flour, and until such standard is put upon the same footing with those of our sister States, this vast staple of our State will not command abroad the price which is given for the same articles from other quarters. The standard for this article, once adopted, ought to continue the same, even should the crop of wheat from any casualty be so indifferent as not to make a barrel of Superfine Flour, for it is well known that the quality of the crop varies, and if the standard for Superfine is varied accordingly, it requires years to recover the character in foreign markets, which such alteration would cause it to lose in a single year.

The prevailing feeling in several of our sister States in regard to Lotteries, would seem to offer a favorable opportunity to attempt their entire suppression. They constitute a system of gambling which, although licensed, is extremely prejudicial. I would suggest the propriety of Legislative action upon the subject. Should you agree with me that they ought to be abolished, it would be proper, for the purpose of accomplishing the end, that the Legislature should adopt a Resolution to be communicated to the respective States, proposing to do away the system whenever the other States should do the same. The reason is evident why such a course ought to be adopted, for should any state refuse its sanction, the State so refusing would receive a vast amount from other States, for the purchase of tickets, and the object endeavored to be gained would be entirely defeated, but should all the States agree to the proposition to take effect at the same time, there would be an end to a system tending to demoralize the people, and which often offers an incentive to corruption and fraud.

I have the honor to lay before you the Report of the Adjutant General, with the names of those officers who have reported to him, agreeably to the provisions of Resolution No. 121, of last session. The militia law of this state has become nearly a dead letter, and will require your attention. Upon this difficult subject, I would suggest an inquiry of the expediency of repealing the present militia laws, (which from the number of amendments have become intricate, and almost impossible to be understood) leaving the commissioned officers as they are, and passing a new law plain and easily to be comprehended, and which should place the militia upon a respectable footing. I would mention for your inquiry, whether it would not be proper to furnish each man with arms, and when we consider that the state receives her quota of arms from the General Government, we may be led to doubt whether the plan would not be less expensive in the end than the indiscriminate appropriations of arms in case of emergency. By the adoption of this plan the arms would be in the hands of the people, and although, many would no doubt, be carried beyond the limits of the state, in case of the removal of their possessors, yet they would not be lost to the country, and great advantage would be gained, by having the sol-

dier and his arms connected, should any unhappy case occur for their use.

The Report of the Board of Managers, for removing the free people of Color from the state, is also sent herewith; although their operations have been circumscribed during the past year, yet it is believed, that a perseverance in this plan will lead to results of the most pleasing and important consequences. The prosecution of this system, may probably, at some distant day tend to the restoration of the whole of our colored population, to the land of their forefathers.

The five per cent. stock issued by the Executive, on account of the purchase and building of ware-houses, in the city of Baltimore, for the inspection of tobacco, was all redeemed, when it became payable in April last.—The only debt now existing on account of said warehouses, is the loan of \$48,000 obtained by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, which will not become payable until the year 1826. There is a considerable sum now in the Treasury, arising from the inspection of tobacco, which cannot be applied to the extinguishment of that debt, for the payment of which it is pledged, otherwise than by purchase; and I submit to your consideration the propriety of giving authority to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to purchase said stock, under such restrictions and limitations, as you may deem necessary.

In compliance with the direction of the laws relating to the Penitentiary, I lay before you the Annual Report of the Directors of that institution, exhibiting its operations for the past year, and the present state of its concerns.

The several proposals for furnishing stationary for the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government for the ensuing year, which have been received by the Clerk of the Council, in virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly, are herewith submitted for your consideration.

The accompanying communications from the respective Executives of the several states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware, with copies of letters from this department to each of said Executives, and an opinion of the Attorney General, upon one of the subjects of said correspondence; and also a Report and Resolutions of the General Assembly of New Hampshire, and a communication from the collector of the port of Baltimore, stating a difficulty which has occurred; in relation to the inspection of tobacco from other states, passing through Baltimore to other markets within the United States, are submitted for your consideration, and such action on them respectively, as you may deem necessary and proper.

The several laws and resolutions of the last General Assembly, conferring authority and directing the performance of specific duties by the Executive have been duly attended to, and the wishes of the Legislature complied with.

By a resolution of the Legislature, my predecessor in office was directed to procure (amongst others which have been delivered as ordered) a sword with suitable devices to be presented to the late gallant Capt. George W. Rogers, of the Navy, for his good conduct during the late war. Before the sword was completed, this gentleman departed for a foreign station to take command of a squadron—he, alas was destined never to return, and this memorial of his services and worth still remains in the Executive chamber, awaiting the direction of the Legislature, as I did not feel myself authorized to make any disposition of it after the decease of the individual for whom it was intended.

I have thus endeavored, rather to prompt your action upon some important subjects, than to urge them for adoption under my views.—Some of my ideas are perhaps, totally erroneous, but at this period, when there is about to be a separation between us, I hope that you will draw the veil of charity over all the errors in this communication, and permit me to state, in concluding this message, that I do not wish to be considered as a candidate for re-election. In making this declaration, I do it with deep humility, by no means supposing, that any will have cause for regret, but I do so merely from the necessity of making known to you my determination. I have not the vanity to suppose, that such a declaration would be necessary, but as custom seems to have fixed the period of re-election to the extent of the legal term of qualification, I may be allowed to think, that the partiality of some friends would wish my continuance in office. In taking leave of you, permit me to return you my thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me, and condemn me not for saying, that throughout my administration, I have acted with a single eye to the advancement of the honor, dignity and prosperity of the state.

I have the honor to be  
Your obedient humble servant,  
GEORGE HOWARD.

Judge Smith of South Carolina, formerly a Senator in Congress and a warm opponent of Mr. Calhoun, has extracted from Mr. Calhoun's speeches, made at different times, since he went into Congress, those points relating to the tariff for protection and to internal improvement, in which that distinguished man is made to stand in strong contrast with himself. We subjoin these extracts of Mr. Calhoun's views and leave the decision to the reader; which doctrine is most correct.

MR. CALHOUN'S TARIFF OPINIONS IN 1816.—Mr. Calhoun, after the bill which laid the foundation of the Tariff of 1816, had been fully discussed by other gentlemen, made a speech in support of it, from which the following is an extract:

"The debate heretofore on this subject has been on the degree of protection which ought to be afforded to our cotton and woollen manufactures. He regretted much his want of preparation. But whatever his arguments might want on that account in weight, he hoped might be made up in the disinterestedness of his situation. He was no manufacturer; he was not from that portion of our country supposed to be peculiarly interested. Coming as he did from the South, having in common with his immediate constituents, no interest but in the cultivation of the soil, in selling its products high and buying cheap the wants and conveniences of life, no motives could be attributed to him, but such as were disinterested."—See his Speech, National Intelligencer, 22d April, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN ON THE TARIFF IN 1828.

Mr. Calhoun continued to be the unwavering advocate of a protecting Tariff until 1828, four years after the Tariff of 1824, which fixed the system upon us. He then spoke freely of nullification, and the repeal of the 25th sec-

tion of the act of 1793, and of deciding the constitutionality of the Tariff laws by the verdict of a jury, on the revenue bonds; and in the autumn of that year, he wrote his famous "Exposition," which gave the first impulse to nullification. The following are extracts from it:

"The government has no mines. Some one must bear the burthen of its support. This unequal lot is ours. We are the serfs of the system, out of whose labor is raised not only the money that is paid into the Treasury, but the funds out of which are drawn the rich reward of the manufacturer and his associates in interest. Their encouragement is our discouragement."—Exposition, page 11.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1816.

"Manufactures fostered, the farmer will find a ready market for his surplus produce, and what is almost of equal consequence, a certain and cheap supply of all his wants. Thus situated, the storm may beat without, but within all may be quiet and safe. To give perfection to this state of things, it will be necessary to add, as soon as possible, a system of Internal Improvement. But it has been objected, that the country is not prepared for manufacturing, and that the result of our premature exertion would be to bring distress on it, without effecting the intended object. But he could not for a moment yield to the assertion—on the contrary, he firmly believed that the country is prepared, even to maturity, for the introduction of manufactures. It will introduce a new era in our affairs in many respects highly advantageous, and it is to be encouraged BY THE GOVERNMENT."—His speech, Nat. Intel. 22d April, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1828.

"Their object in the Tariff is to keep down foreign competition in order to obtain a monopoly of the domestic market. The effect on us is to compel us to purchase, at a high price, both what we purchase from them and from others, without receiving a corresponding increase of price from what we sell."—His Exposition, page 11.

"We already see indications of the commencement of a commercial warfare, the termination of which cannot be conjectured, though our fate may easily be. The last remains of our great and once flourishing agriculture must be annihilated in the conflict."—Exposition, page 12.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1816.

"But it will no doubt be said, if manufactures are so far established, and if the situation of the country is so favorable to their growth, where is the necessity of affording them protection?—It is to put them beyond the reach of contingency."—See Nat. Intel. 22d April, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1828.

"It has already been proved that our contribution through the Custom House to the Treasury of the Union amounts annually to \$16,638,000, which leads to the enquiry, what becomes of the amount of the products of our labor, placed by the operation of the system at the disposal of Congress. One point is certain, a very small share returns to us, out of whose labor it is extracted."—Exposition, page 14.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1816.

Besides, circumstances, if we act with wisdom, are favorable to attract to our country much skill and industry. The country in Europe having the most skillful workmen, is broken up. It is to us, if wisely used, more valuable than the repeal of the edict of Nantz was to England. She had the prudence to profit by it; let us not discover less political sagacity. Afford to ingenuity immediate and ample protection, and they will not fail to give a preference to this free and happy country."—See Nat. Intel. 22d April, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1828.

"Our very complaint is that we are not permitted to consume the fruits of our labor: but through an artful and complex system, in violation of every principle of justice they are transferred from us to others."—Exposition, page 15.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1816.

"Manufactures produced an interest strictly American, as much so as agriculture, in which it had the decided advantage of commerce and navigation. The country from this will derive much advantage."—See Nat. Intel. 22d April, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1828.

"But the existence of the right of judging of their powers, clearly established from the sovereignty of the States, us clearly implies a veto, or control on the action of the general Government on contested points of authority; and this very control is the remedy which the Constitution has provided to prevent the encroachment on the reserved rights of the States."—Exposition, page 30.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1816.

"Again it is calculated to bind together more closely our widely spread republic, increase our mutual dependence and intercourse; and will, as a necessary consequence, excite an increased attention to Internal Improvement; a subject every way so intimately connected with the ultimate attainment of our national strength and the perfection of our political institutions. He regarded the fact that it would make the parts adhere more closely, that it would form a new and most powerful cement, far outweighing political objections that might be urged against the system."—See Nat. Intel. 22d April, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1828.

"The continuance of this unhappy state must end in the loss of all affection, leaving the government to be sustained by force instead of patriotism. In fact, to him who will duly reflect, it must be apparent, that where there are important, separate interests to preserve, there is no alternative but a veto or military force."—See Exposition, page 56.

I have given Mr. Calhoun's opinions of 1816 and 1828—a paragraph from the one and a paragraph from the other, alternately, and assuredly they are as opposite as it is possible for opinions to be—and here I will leave him for the present, and examine his votes upon the tariff whilst he was a member of Congress, in 1816. It has been said by Mr. Calhoun's friends, that the Tariff of 1816 was not a Tariff of protection, but to reduce the duties which were laid to support the war. His votes will prove that his object was to increase the duties, and that for the express purpose of raising up the "American System" in favor of the manufacturers.

The duty on salt was entirely a war duty. Previous to the war salt paid no duty. In 1816 more than a year after the war terminated, Mr. Calhoun voted

"To continue in force the act laying a duty on imported salt; granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries."—See Jour. H. R. 2d Sess. 14th Congress, page 188.

An amendment was proposed, by the committee of the whole to reduce the duty on iron

in bars and bolts from seventy-five cents per hundred weight to forty-five cents.

"Mr. Calhoun voted against reducing the duty, and left it seventy-five cents instead of forty-five cents," which has since increased to one hundred and seventy-five cents per hundred.—Jour. H. R. 1st Session 14th Congress page 582.

It was proposed to amend the bill by reducing the duty on brown sugar from four cents per pound to two cents per pound.

"Mr. Calhoun voted for the four cents per pound instead of two cents per pound."—Jour. H. R. 1st Session 14th Congress, page 584.

It was then proposed by Mr. Huger, (S. C.) to reduce the duty on woollen manufactures from twenty-five cents to twenty cents, "ad valorem."

"Mr. Calhoun voted for twenty-five cents duty in preference to twenty cents."—Jour. H. R. 1st Sess. 14th Congress, page 600.

Mr. Calhoun voted to increase the duties on salt, iron and brown sugar, and on coarse woolen and coarse cotton goods, and voted for the final passage of the bill, with all its burdens.

MR. CALHOUN ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The effect of the Internal Improvement in keeping up the Tariff, is but little understood. The Tariff will give way at once, if you could put an end to Internal Improvement. It is a fact not to be doubted, that no money whatever, but the necessary expenditures of the Government, except what is expended for making roads and canals, is derived from the Tariff. Mr. Calhoun has silently passed over this subject in his "Exposition." Mr. McDuffie, his friend, has said, that Internal Improvement was first proposed as a system, by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun laid its foundation in his speech on the Tariff of 1816. He there connected their fortunes together, and made Internal Improvement to depend on the Tariff. And at the next succeeding Session of Congress he made the following motion:

"That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of setting apart the bonus, and the net annual profits of the National Bank as a permanent fund for Internal Improvement."—Jour. H. R. 2d Session 14th Congress page 73.

Shortly after he reported a bill to that effect. When this bill came up for consideration, considerable debate ensued. The following are extracts from Mr. Calhoun's speech on that bill: he said:

"It was mainly urged that the Congress can only apply the public money in the execution of the enumerated powers. He was no advocate for refined arguments on the Constitution. The instrument was not intended as a thesis for the logician to exercise his ingenuity on.—It ought to be construed with plain good sense; and what can be more express than the Constitution on this 'very point?' The first power delegated to Congress is comprised in these words: 'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.'—His speech, Nat. Intel. 22d Feb. 1817.

"Uninfluenced by any other considerations than love of country, said he, let us add this to the many useful measures already adopted. The money cannot be appropriated to a more exalted use."—His Speech, N. I. 22d Feb. 1817.

At the session that Mr. Calhoun brought in this bill, to appropriate the Bonus of the Bank of the United States, amounting to \$16,000,000, and the proceeds of that Bank arising from 7,000,000 of capital, owned by Government, to Internal Improvement, at that same session he voted against the repeal of the internal duties, and among the reasons which he assigned, in a public speech, was, that the money arising from that tax could not be spared from the making of roads and canals. And he actually kept an odious tax upon stills, which fell for the most part on poor men, who occasionally made a little money from their own spare grain, to enable him to make roads and canals for other States.—See his speech in Congress against repealing Internal Duties Nat. Intel. 11th April, 1816.

"He also, at the same session, voted against reducing the duty on brown sugar from three cents to one cent and a half per pound, for the same reason, the money could not be spared from roads and canals."—(See Jour. H. R. 2d Session 14th Congress pages 400, 436, 442.)

Mr. Madison negatived Mr. Calhoun's famous Bonus Bill, because it was a direct violation of the Constitution, which so much disappointed Mr. Calhoun in his favorite scheme of expending the public money, that he made a road of his own accord, which cost the government \$10,000, and of which, the government knew nothing until he applied to Congress to appropriate the money for his benefit. Indeed these were but the beginnings of Mr. Calhoun's road and canal career. At the latter end of his Secretaryship, he ordered more surveys than the whole revenue of the United States would accomplish in forty years.—(See Jour. H. R. 2d Sess. 14th Congress 537.—See State papers, 2d Sess. 18th Congress Doc. No. 32.—Also, 2d Sess. 19th Con. Doc. No. 10.)

From the Baltimore Gazette, Jan. 8.

The following letter came to hand yesterday, but at so late an hour, owing to the present arrangement of the Southern Mail, that we were only enabled to copy a small paragraph for the evening's Gazette:—

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1835.

"The report of the loss of the Constellation is somewhat singular, trending as it does upon the heels of a similar report which was current in this city, last week, with regard to the Frigate Potomac, Captain Downes. How the latter story originated I cannot find out; but I heard it from various individuals at different times. I take it for granted, however, that there is no truth in it. It is a pity that such rumours could not be kept back from the public until their correctness is ascertained; but it requires a good deal of self-denial to keep a piece of bad news secret.

"The late affair between Gen. Blair and Duff Green, threatens to be more serious in its consequences, to both parties, than was at first supposed. I was very much surprised on Sunday to hear that Green was dying; for I had thought that he was only killed after the fashion of Donnybrook fair—yesterday I was told that it would be necessary for him to lose his arm, and that he was threatened with Tetanus, or Lock-Jaw; and to-day I learn from an authentic source, that he is undoubtedly in a dangerous state.—The physicians who attend him say that it is next to impossible that he should live a year. His most dangerous hurt is in the side. Those who do not know Blair or Green may think that the latter was very passive and cowardly

in suffering himself to be hit, but Blair is almost an exception, he is a man that I ever saw in a session, will live tomorrow."

"The President, day, but the week little. Among his German Emigrants, some months, and scribble, as they apparently very."

"I heard a man yesterday, that would pass the House, but out in the Senate it passes it will quail. Whatever is to be the Tariff ought to be this is precisely the feel disposed to m

**BALTIMORE**  
**FRIDAY**  
**Saturday**

By the Steam the Washington Baltimore papers have made some and easy western mail from Anna; but once, since it so says the Contractor paper went to long if we have confidence ought to Contractor.

MAIL AGAIN

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that the paper were always t himself for the the Globe and a week (Steas the very day us—and this Shore of Mary in good time here tells us; comes by the town—and there's the ru and Baltimore published—being faithf

we get neith As for all more and Q Mail to Wy—it interest orders to fee

But if all by way of a ington Mail at Queens We ask, w torn mail f time—and beyond" what auth tractor that ed, dare to permit suc will sleep shameful sions of M one man v perfect as the pocke disappoint instead of



in suffering himself to be so dangerously beaten; but Blair is almost literally a giant; with one exception, he is the largest and most athletic man that I ever saw.

"It is said that the Grand Jury, who are now in session, will have the matter before them tomorrow."

"The President held his levee as usual today, but the weather damped its splendour a little. Among his visitors were a large number of German Emigrants, who have been here some months, and with whom he shook hands seriatim, as they filed before him. They were apparently very much delighted."

"I heard a member from Massachusetts say, yesterday, that Verplanck's bill would no doubt pass the House, but that it would be thrown out in the Senate. Mr. McDuffie says that if it passes it will quiet South Carolina for a time. Whatever is to be done in the way of adjusting the Tariff ought to be done speedily; and yet this is precisely the time when every one will feel disposed to make a long speech."

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Jan. 12.

By the Steam Boat last night, we received the Washington papers of the 10th, and the Baltimore papers of the 11th, from which we have made some extracts.—Neither the slow and easy western mail, nor the Broad Creek mail from Annapolis (which has never failed but once, since it went into operation, at least, so says the Contractor) had arrived when this paper went to press. We will show before long if we have not already done so, what confidence ought to be placed on the word of the Contractor.

MAIL AGAIN.—We wish the account given of the irregularities of the Mail by the Contractor was true—the Contractor at Easton throws the blame off his shoulders to put it on the shoulders of the Contractor or carrier from Baltimore to Queenstown—how true or deserved this may be we know not—but true or false, it does not mend the inconvenience. The detention of the mail is as much felt if caused by the misconduct of one person as of another. The Mail does not come—of that we complain—and we say we never had to complain of the Western Mail not arriving, before the contract by Haddaway's Ferry was undermined by the new contract, taking it away from Haddaway's Ferry and promising to carry it by Broad Creek—now under this new contract it is a rarity to get a Western Mail—now, we ask, who has made this change? Why, and for whose benefit has this intolerable sacrifice of public interest been made? We may be told that this change was made at the department—true—when made, it was made there—but at whose suggestion—for whose benefit—to please whom—to throw a moneyed contract into whose pocket, was it made—and above all, who was the Member of Congress from this district when that change and contract was made? Now we are coming to the point, and we will come to the point as open as day.

The contractor says "the general Western Mail for the Eastern Shore now comes by the route from Baltimore to Queenstown,"—whether this is true or not, now, we don't know—if it is true, it is we believe, but recently true, and this change of route, if change there is, has no doubt, been forced upon our punctual contractor by the kind attention of Capt. Taylor of the Steam Boat Maryland, who hearing of the detention of the western mail, and hearing also when the mail did come; even in promised time as has several times happened, that the papers from Washington brought by it were always two or three days old, subscribed himself for the National Intelligencer and the Globe and brought them to this Office twice a week (Steam Boat days of arrival) of date the very day that they were delivered to us—and this enabled us to give our Eastern Shore of Maryland subscribers the Intelligence in good time—and our faithful contractor here tells us; the general Western mail now comes by the route of Baltimore and Queenstown—and if FAITHFULLY EXECUTED (ah! there's the rub) would bring the Washington and Baltimore papers the same day they are published—yet, not being faithfully executed, being faithful in nothing but disappointment, we get neither mail nor any thing else.

As for all the stuff about paying the Baltimore and Queenstown Contractor to take the Mail to Wye Mill, we pay no attention to that—it interests every body about as much as the orders to feed his horses—to tell us that stuff. We don't get the Mail, that is the point. But if all the stories the contractor tells us, by way of apologies for not getting the Washington Mail be true, that his mail-carrier waits at Queenstown over his time for the other mail. We ask, why have we been without a Western mail for a week, ten days, or more at a time—and now, we are told, the Driver stays "beyond" his time at Queenstown—and by what authority does he do that? and what Contractor that is properly watched and overhauled, dare to give such orders to a driver, or to permit such a breach of duty? If the public will sleep on under these gross injuries, these shameful impositions, these abominable perversions of Mail routes, to take away contracts from one man who complies with the Law to the perfect satisfaction of all, to give money into the pockets of—another, who often brings disappointment and mortification to the people instead of the mail, let them sleep on, and let

them suffer—but as the mail is essential to a free press, and the Press is our livelihood, we will expose public defaulters in money or acts—and if the mails are irregularly brought we will publish them. They do us wrong and we will expose the wrong doer.

We hope it portends well.—Mr. Calhoun has taken his seat in the Senate, and report says, that he has declared that the new bill introduced into the House of Representatives, still further reducing the Tariff of duties, will satisfy South Carolina.

We wish this may be the case. South Carolina has ordained and legislated; but she has committed no act, that we know of like those of Georgia, violating or opposing the Law—we therefore feel no compunction at the change in the Law which is found to suit her views.

It is right, it is prudent in South Carolina to relinquish her wild, untenable pretensions—the doctrine of protection can be abandoned in whole at her bidding—the regulation of the national tariff can be influenced by her no further than she can make rational and sound suggestions touching the interest of all. South Carolina should be indulged and gratified as much as any other portion of the people of the United States, and no more.

However, we rejoice in the hope that South Carolina has reflected better on her course, and we regard Mr. Calhoun taking his seat in the Senate as the harbinger of peace.

Should it be otherwise—should error still prevail, criminal error we say—then, let come what must,—inconsistent as it may be, after all that has been done in regard to Georgia, to whose arrogance and presumption and lawless outrages the Executive have truckled, ignominy truckled,—We say the Constitution and the Law must be preserved unimpaired—the Union must be preserved—begin when we may.

The legislature of New York have elected Silas Wright, jr. as the successor of Mr. Marcy in the Senate of the United States.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Graham! Mr. Graham! What have you come to when Dickey Spencer and Perry Robinson look with contempt upon the Gazette? Lack-a-dayz!—Lack-a-dayz! but you are right enough served, for it will teach you another time how to sting at a crippled duck and an old goosey.

The Election of Governor.—Gen. JAMES THOMAS, of St. Mary's county, was on Monday last elected and declared Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year.

ANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, will be found commenced in our first page.

It will be seen that that officer has disposed of the proceeds of the THREE PER CENT STOCK owned by the State and paid off during the year by the general government, in such a way, as to make it now produce FIVE instead of THREE per cent, making a difference of about \$7,000 annually, in favor of the State Treasury.

Forty-five thousand dollars have been paid during the year, in redeeming the stock issued upon the faith of the State. One material charge heretofore upon the inspection of Tobacco, under the appellation of coopers, the proceeds of which went into the Treasury, has been dispensed with. The growers of the article are saved one dollar upon every hog-head. Besides this, a considerable sum is in the Treasury, applicable to the payment of the remainder of the debt incurred by the State in erecting and purchasing the tobacco warehouses in Baltimore, for the accommodation of both planters and merchants. The debt is not yet redeemable. The Treasurer asks for authority to invest the money, and, thus provide for the extinguishment hereafter.—*Amper. Rep.*

The bill reported by Mr. Edelen, the contents of which we noticed in our last, for amending the law relating to Free Negroes and Slaves occasioned a debate in the House of Delegates, on Saturday. The principle object avowed by the friends of the bill, was to enable persons living in this, but upon the borders of other States, or the District of Columbia, who were in the habit of hiring their slaves to persons beyond the line of the State, to bring their slaves home after the period for which they were hired, had expired. Whilst under consideration, as will be seen in the column of proceedings on that day, several other descriptions of hard cases were thought of as requiring relaxation of the rule of interdiction which was laid down by the last Legislature. The subject was no sooner touched than its wide bearing was perceivable.

Observations were made by Mr. Edelen, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Merriek, and Mr. Morsell. The latter gentleman, in conclusion, took occasion to caution the House against deviating from a great, and as he seemed to consider it, a most indispensable provision of policy towards the class of people in question. The bill, contrary to the wishes of its immediate friends, was on motion of Mr. Johnson, committed to the committee on the subject of the Coloured Population.—*Md. Rep.*

The Executive Council.—This day according to the constitution, the Council to the Executive will be elected by joint ballot of both Houses. We have been permitted to make the following extract of a letter from Dr. Geo. W. Purnell, one of the present board, to Edwin Forman, a member of the House of Delegates.

It is probable that my name may be mentioned among our friends, as one of those to be placed in the next Executive Council of the State. Should this be the case, you will be so good as to inform your colleagues, and others friendly to me, that sensible as I am of the confidence manifested at the last election, yet circumstances connected with my personal concerns, and not necessary to be mentioned here, render it inconvenient for me to serve as a member of that body for the next year. I wish you, sir, a very pleasant session, and that your labors, may result in the advancement of the interests and happiness of your constituents."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th 1833.

"I understand that Duff Green appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday to give his testimony in a case of assault and battery; whether it was his attack on Mr. Barrol, or General Blair's attack on him, I did not enquire. There are so many drubbings and counter-drubbings going on here, that one is puzzled sometimes to tell which is which. General Blair has been in custody for some days. I believe: that is, he has been placed under the surveillance of a constable, who trots after him and goes 'whithersoever he goeth.' This is a sort of figurative limbo which, if fancy, must be much more uncomfortable and annoying to the humble retainers of the law, than to his Patagonian captive."

"I mentioned, in my last, a report that Mr. Noah was coming on here to supplant the present editor of the official organ. A gentleman lately returned from New York gives me another version of this story, which he assures me 'has something in it.' He says that Noah has received a letter from some distinguished political characters here, offering him great inducements to establish a paper at the seat of Government, in support of Judge McLean as a candidate for the Presidency; and that the terms and engagements have been made so alluring to him that he has concluded to accept them. This is a very momentous piece of intelligence."

ANAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1833.

"Mr. Page introduced a proposition into the Senate this morning, that no new business should be entertained in either House after the 10th of next month. It passed the Senate, but has not been acted on in the House, where it was sent for concurrence."

"In the lower House there was quite a stirring debate, on the bill to elect the Electors of President and Vice-President by General Ticket, which terminated by the decision of the majority to lay the subject on the table."

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—A letter from Washington thus speaks of this new project as ushered forth by Mr. Verplanck, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:—

"I have taken some pains to ascertain in what manner the bill is received by the House. I find that some even of the Nullifiers are willing to take it with a protest, and rest content for a while under its operation—still retaining the ground assumed by them, that any protection is unconstitutional. The delegations from New York and Pennsylvania will, it is said, take the bill for the sake of peace; but Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, will probably resist it. In fact the bill administers the 'slow poison' so much deprecated last winter. It may, I think, pass the House this session, but hardly the Senate. One New England man has expressed a wish that instead of this Tariff, all duties should be abolished, and the revenue raised hereafter by direct taxation which would fall, in his opinion, more heavily upon the slave than the free States. For the reason that direct taxation must be proportioned to federal representation. South Carolina will not, it is said, suspend the enforcement of the Ordinance, either in deference to this bill or to the mediation of Virginia,—but will, perhaps suffer the matter to be litigated, for a while, in the Courts, before she proceeds to acts."

From the Washington Telegraph of Saturday.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE. General Blair, of South Carolina, entered the theatre in this city; night before last, armed with four pistols and two dirks. During the progress of the play, he deliberately drew one of the pistols and fired it—the ball striking near where Mr. Palmer and Miss Jefferson were standing. The officers of the house threatening to remove him by force, he promised that if they would permit him to remain he would behave like a gentleman; but in a few minutes attempted to draw another pistol: being remonstrated with he left the stage box, and took one of the front seats, where he deliberately drew another pistol, and pointed it at the stage. The actors and the audience demanding it, he was then disarmed, and dragged by force from his seat.

[From the Charleston Patriot, Dec. 27.]

The Replevin Law.—The Replevin Law, as it is called, is published by us this evening, for the information of merchants and others. The precise character of this enactment was not known, and impressions had been produced on the minds of many that a penalty would attach to those importers who should choose to pay the duties. It will be perceived that the act is perfectly innoxious in its provisions. So long as individuals are left free to pay the duties or not, no harm can arise to the revenue from imports, should any number of such measures receive the sanction of the Legislature. As far as the revenue is concerned, the proceedings have commenced and have ended in theoretical Nullification. We found this opinion on the universal impression that no merchant of respectability will, for the sake of his credit and connexions, refuse to pay his bonds given for duties, on their reaching maturity.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates Jan. 2.

Mr. Brewer, presented a memorial of James F. Brice and others, of the city of Annapolis, praying for a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of constructing a Rail-road between the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, which was read and referred to the standing committee on Lotteries.

On motion by Mr. Johnson Ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the present constitution of Maryland, what parts thereof should be abolished, and what improvements and amendments ought to be made therein, and report to this House by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Jenkins obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, A further supplement to An act entitled, An act to provide for the administration of justice in certain cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and precincts of Baltimore, passed at December Session of 1816, chapter 193.

Mr. Johnson obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled An act for the division of Baltimore and Frederick Counties, and for erecting a new one by the name of Westminster.

On motion by Mr. Turner, Ordered, That the Speaker be requested to appoint a Standing Committee, to consist of seven members; on the subject of the colored population of this State. Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled An act to compel the President, Directors, and Managers of the Baltimore and York Turnpike Road Company, to keep said road in repair; agreeably to their original act of incorporation.

January 3. Mr. Teackle presented ten memorials and petitions of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank; which were read, and referred.

On motion by Mr. Johnston, Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore report to this House the aggregate amount of revenue paid into the Treasury by each county, the city of Baltimore, and the city of Annapolis, (as nearly as can be ascertained) and the amount disbursed to each respectively, for the years 1823, 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, ending 30th November, 1832.

## CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

Yesterday (the first day of the new year) neither House of Congress sat. A large concourse of visitors, as usual, thronged the Mansion of the President of the United States, and tendered him the compliments of the season with the respect due to his station, and were, as on similar occasions, courteously received and entertained.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution, offered by Mr. Sprague, instructing the Committee on the Post Office to report a bill reducing the rates of Postage, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Grundy, instructing said Committee to enquire into the expediency of such reduction, was taken up. The original resolution was supported by Messrs. Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Poindexter and Sprague, and opposed by Messrs. Kane, Buckner, Grundy, Bibb and Miller, when the question was taken and the amendment adopted—Yeas 20, Nays 18. Mr. Foot moved a further amendment, directing the committee to enquire into the propriety of equalizing the rates of postage, which was agreed to. Mr. Holmes moved an additional amendment, instructing the Committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the postage on newspapers, which was adopted. The resolution as amended, was then agreed to.—The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the debate upon the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. E. Everett for enquiring into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage, was further continued by Messrs. E. Everett, Hoffman, and Cambreleng, when at the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business, the House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, after the special orders of the day had been postponed till Thursday. Mr. Verplanck had in the first instance moved to postpone the special orders till next week, in order to take up the tariff bill, which was negatived, yeas 73, nays 83. They were then postponed till Thursday, and several appropriation bills were carried through the Committee, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Kane, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom had been referred the bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting lands to certain States, reported the same with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof, a proposition for the reduction of the price of the public lands, &c.

On motion of Mr. Clay the bill and amendment, was made the special order of the day for Monday next, Mr. Silabee introduced a bill to explain and amend the 18th section of the act of July last, "to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," which was read twice and committed.

A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business; after which the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered on the 17th ult. by Mr. Poindexter, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinions, &c. in relation to the reduction of the duties on imports.

The amendment proposed by Mr. King, to strike from the resolution the clause which required the Secretary to append to his Report an enumeration of articles deemed to be "essential to our national independence in time of war," &c. was negatived—yeas 12, nays 24. The amendment proposed by Mr. Brown, to substitute for the original resolution the one reported by the Committee on Finance, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the project of a bill, was then further discussed, but before any question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways & Means reported a resolution ordering that, on and after Monday next, the House will, at one o'clock of each day, go into the consideration of the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports, until the same shall be disposed of. By the rules this resolution should lay one day on the table.

Mr. Verplanck moved to suspend the rules that it might be acted on without delay. Upon this question the yeas and nays stood as follows: Yeas 108—Nays 77.

Two thirds not voting in favour of the motion it was lost, and the resolution lies on the table until to day. The resolution of Mr. Everett, for enquiring into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage then came up. Mr. Cambreleng offered an amendment, when Mr. Polk moved to lay resolution and amendment on the table, which was carried, yeas 90, nays 89.

The bills reported on the preceding day from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, were then ordered to be engrossed, excepting the bill providing for the exemption of merchandise imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the act of May 1828, upon which an animated debate arose in which Messrs. Wickliffe, Dearborn, Hoffman and Ingersol, took part. Before the question was taken upon the engrossment of the bill, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1833.

In the Senate, on yesterday, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Waggaman took their seats.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Poindexter, on the 17th ult. calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a specific plan for the reduction of duties on imports, &c. and the amendment proposed by Mr. Brown, to substitute the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the project of a bill for the same object. Mr. Holmes addressed the Senate near two hours, in the course of which he introduced a variety of topics connected with the politics and present state of the country, and particularly the subject of Nullification, against which he entered into an argument at length. He was followed by Mr. Smith, in a few remarks on the subject before the Senate. The amendment was then rejected, yeas 18; nays 27. A slight amendment to the resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Bibb, when the resolution

was on motion of Mr. Mangum, laid on the table for the present—yeas 27, nays 18. The Chair laid before the Senate, a letter from the Secretary of State, communicating a copy of a letter from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, resigning the office of Vice President of the United States. Numerous bills from the House of Representatives, were read twice and committed to the Standing Committees, when, at a late hour, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives several bills were reported by the Standing Committees. The resolution reported on the previous day from the Committee of Ways and Means, providing that after Monday next, the House will on each day, at 10 o'clock, go into the consideration of the bill to reduce &c otherwise alter the duties on imports, came up. Mr. McKean moved to amend it by substituting the first Monday of February for Monday next. Mr. Polk moved the previous question, which was sustained, yeas 83, nays 79. Mr. Vance called for the yeas and nays upon the previous question; which were ordered. Mr. Crawford moved a call of the House, which was carried. After it had proceeded, Mr. Wild moved to suspend the call, upon which motion Mr. Slade demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion to suspend the call was carried, yeas 106, nays 85. The hour allotted to morning business having then elapsed, various bills heretofore ordered to be engrossed were read a third time and passed. The residue of the day was devoted to private bills.

From the National Intelligencer of Jan. 9.

The House of Representatives, having entered into a bond, secured by sundry sets of Yeas and Nays, duly recorded in the Journals, to employ itself exclusively upon the Tariff until it comes to some determination in relation to it, yesterday set to work upon the bill reported by Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means. What is to be the ultimate fate of this bill, we have already intimated, is a matter of doubt. We should be able perhaps to form something like a conjecture upon it, if we certainly knew what are the views of the Executive on the subject. On this point, however, there are various reports, and of course different opinions. One says, that, if the Message of the President and the Annual Treasury Report be consulted, it is clear that duties are to be taken off to the amount of six millions of dollars. Another says, that the President, in addition to his Proclamation, has orally declared his opinion to be, that the protective system ought not now to be impaired. Thus, we are so confused by contrary reports and opposite opinions or declarations, that no man can certainly say what are the views of the Administration at this moment as to the Tariff. In fact things have taken such a turn, that there is difficulty in determining what are the politics of the government party, not merely as to the Tariff, but as to other questions, of a more general nature, and of wider bearing than the details of the Tariff bill.

So far from assisting others to find the royal road, the organs of "the party" are in the dark—and when they attempt to guide each other, realize to perfection the proverb of the blind leading the blind.

## PASSENGERS LINE.



### SCHOONER SOPHIA.

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

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

W. H. DAWSON.

Jan. 12

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber having declined farming, will offer at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., all his stock, and farming utensils; the stock consists of two pair of fine young mules; two young mares in foal, and some other excellent young horses, two yoke of oxen, thirty nine head of sheep; a parcel of shoats, and milch cows;—two ox carts, one horse cart, ploughs, gear, &c. between two and three hundred barrels of long and short corn, blades, large quantity of top-fodder, corn caps, wheat straw; and a large quantity of clover hay nicely cured; also the crop of Wheat and Rye seeded on the farm.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given; on all sums of and above five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at nine o'clock, and attendance given by

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Jan. 12

P. S. The Subscriber wishes to rent his farm on which he now resides for the present year, the terms will be made easy to a good tenant.

W. H. H.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOSEPH E. POITS, Tailor, are informed that the Books of the said Poits are in the hands of the subscriber as Trustee, and they are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement of their respective accounts, he alone being authorized to receive them.

JOHN A. ROCHE,

S. W. corner of Pratt and Hanover sts. Baltimore, January 5 1833

The Maryland Republican Annapolis, and the Easton Gazette, will insert the above to the amount of one dollar, and send their accounts as above.

## PRINTING

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



### Miss Charlotte Jackson, (FROM BALTIMORE.)

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

### MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY BUSINESS

in all its varieties.

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

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

To which she invites the attention of the Ladies.

N. B. Miss J. has made arrangements and will receive regularly the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c.  
Easton, Dec. 29.

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washington street, now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright, proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its various branches. She expects to obtain the aid of a young lady from Baltimore well skilled in this business. She therefore solicits a share of the public patronage and pledges herself that all orders in her line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashionably executed.

She is also desirous of taking a few boarders by the year.  
MARY STEVENS.  
Dec. 22

### REMOVAL.

### MISS MARY BROWN,

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

### MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

to the place formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. She invites her former customers and friends to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.  
Easton, Oct. 27

### MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Next door to Mr. Jas. Wilson's store, Washington Street, Easton, Md.

### MRS. GUBBS,

HAS just received, in addition to her former stock

### A LARGE SUPPLY OF

BONNETS, RIBBONS AND FANCY ARTICLES;

which she will dispose of on moderate terms. Mrs. G. grateful for past favours, invites her former customers and friends to call and see her

### new assortment of

### FASHIONS & GOODS,

She flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of Mantua-making and Millinery to please the public.

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

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

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

### An extensive assortment of

### SEASONABLE GOODS,

### CONSISTING OF

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

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

### AMONG WHICH ARE

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

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

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 8.

### MARYLAND.

### Caroline County Orphans' Court, DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of Emory Bayly, adm'r. of Henry Bagges 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 Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this eleventh day of December A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test  
WILLIAM A. FORD, Register  
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 in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry Bagges, 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 twenty ninth day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

EMORY BAYLY, Adm'r.  
of Henry Bagges, deceased.

### MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, 21st day of December A. D. 1832.

On application of William Townsend Administrator with the will annexed, of Thomas Hanna, late of Talbot county dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's estate, and that he 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test,  
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hanna, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of July next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r.  
of Thomas Hanna, deceased.

### MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of James Carter administrator of William Jewell 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 the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test  
WM. A. FORD, Register 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 Orphan's Court of Caroline County in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of William Jewell 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 twenty ninth day of June next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December A. D. Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAMES CARTER, Adm'r.  
of William Jewell, deceased.

Dec. 22

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased the farm of Samuel Harrison, Esq. formerly Manadier's farm now occupied by Mr. Samuel Eason, for the purpose of training and breaking horses, and curing such diseases as are incident to that noble animal, as comes within his knowledge—his charges will be moderate, and he will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom—having removed his family and settled at the above farm, he will be prepared in a few days to take in charge and accommodate five or six horses. For his knowledge of horses and general character he refers to Gen. Forman and Mr. Bela Badger in whose employ he has been the last 2 years since he left England.

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

THOMAS WARWICK.

Dec. 1.

### PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

### HARMON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

SITUATED on the public road leading from Chestertown to Millington, about ten miles north of the former place, in one of the healthiest situations on the Eastern Shore.

The branches taught are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Painting and the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Botany.

The terms for Board and Tuition are Twenty one dollars per quarter—the first quarter in advance. No Scholar will be received for a shorter time than six months.

ELIZABETH THOMAS.

Jan. 5 3w  
References—Hon. John B. Eccleston and Dr. P. Wroth, Chestertown.

### PAINTING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of

### House, Sign and Fancy PAINTING,

with neatness and despatch. Shop one door from Hopkins and Edmondson's Store, on Washington Street.

dec. 22 3w E. S. HOPKINS.

### Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart and WAGON WRIGHTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the stand on Washington street, lately occupied by Charles Redman, next door to Mr. Spencer's blacksmith shop, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

He has just returned from Baltimore with a complete stock of seasoned timber, and is prepared to attend to orders immediately. Intending to give personal and constant attention to his business, he can confidently assure his friends and the public that his work will be faithfully and promptly executed.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

Dec. 22 3w

### WILLIAM L. JONES, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

EASTON, MO.

EGGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has still on hand a good supply of MATERIALS, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line in the best manner.

Dec. 1.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is immediately wanted.

W. L. J.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOSEPH E. POITS, Tailor, are informed that the Books of the said Poits are in the hands of the subscriber as Trustee, and they are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement of their respective accounts, he alone being authorized to receive them.

JOHN A. ROCHE,

S. W. corner of Pratt and Hanover sts.

Baltimore, January 5 1833 3t

The Maryland Republican Annapolis, and the Easton Gazette, will insert the above to the amount of one dollar, and send their accounts as above.

### FOR SALE.

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

A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 5 1833

### FOR SALE.

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and West streets, near the new Methodist Meeting House, at present occupied by Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order.

For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will show the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 5 4w

### WANTED

For the next year an active industrious young man who will labor with the Hands on a small farm, at the same time act as a Foreman and Director.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Dec. 22 1832

### TO RENT.

TO Rent for the ensuing year 1833, my Farm recently occupied by Robert Bartlett, in Talbot county on Third-haven Creek between the farms of Henry Holliday and J. Bartlett, one half said farm is enclosed by water, which abounds in fish and Oysters the said farm is in good order.—It is probable the Wheat that is seeded can be purchased. For further information apply to the Editor or to Thomas H. Dawson, Easton.

SUSANNA NEEDLES.

Baltimore, 12th mo. 2d 1832. 3w

### WANTED TO HIRE,

BY the year, ten or twelve good Slaves.—They would be employed at the Furnace at Curry's Creek; for suitable hands, a liberal compensation will be given. Also wanted at the same place fifty or sixty wood cutters.—Inquire of

JOHN BARKER,

at the Furnace, or

JOHN BARKER & SON,

Iron Founders, North Calvert street,

Baltimore, or

Capt. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, of

the Steam Boat Maryland.

Baltimore, Dec. 22 1832.

### WANTED.

A farmer near Easton wishes to purchase for his own use; one or two Negro boys from the age of ten to 15 years, for a term of years or for life, for which a liberal Cash price will be paid, enquire of A. Graham.

Dec. 15

### TRUSTEE'S SALE

### OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 21st day of January, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock; A. M. & 2 o'clock, P. M. that large & valuable tract of Land called ARBY MANOR, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county, about two miles from Denton,—the late residence of Philemon Plummer, deceased; on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out houses, &c. all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are as follows: the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale the whole sum to be secured to the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns the land and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid; free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants or either of them. Further terms made known on the day of sale.

The creditors of the late Philemon Plummer, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee.

dec. 29 4w

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector  
of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 22

### TO RENT

for the ensuing year.

### THE small framed DWELLING HOUSE,

situate near the corner of Port street, in Easton,

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

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE

with about three acres of ground situate on Cabinet street the property of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.

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

ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

or to A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Nov. 10.

### GENERAL

### Agricultural and Horticultural

### Establishment.

COMPRISING,

A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert Street Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (free of expense to them) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper, the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of

### Choice Garden Seeds,

would find a ready and profitable sale, and the Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, papered & labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals Books, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to the cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers, for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. A full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

Baltimore, 1 Dec.

### A New, Cheap and Popular Pe-

### riodical,

### ENTITLED THE SELECT

### Circulating Library,

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes, for \$5

### PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### TERMS.

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

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well preserved, of 892 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is five Dollars for 52 numbers of sixteen pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised.—

### Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4, by uniting in their remittances.

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

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

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

ADAM WALDIE,

Carpenter Street, Near Seventh, under the

Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade,

where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1 1832

Subscriptions received at this office.

### VOL.

PRINTED AND

SATURDAY</



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1833.

NO. 3.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for  
ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for  
every subsequent insertion.

We present to the attention of our readers to-  
day a publication under the signature of T. C.  
extracted from the Maryland Republican, that  
is of sensible import and goes to direct investi-  
gation to the right source—such publications  
are useful.

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.  
Misstatement of the Nullifiers corrected,  
and the inconsistency of their doctrines  
with fundamental axioms on Govern-  
ment briefly exposed.

It has been asserted, in substance, by  
the leading nullifiers of the South, and  
particularly by Mr. Calhoun, in a late ex-  
position, of his views; by the late Con-  
vention of South Carolina, and by Gov.  
Hayne, in his Proclamation, counter to  
that of the President, that the Federal  
Convention which formed the Constitu-  
tion of the United States, refused to con-  
fer upon the National Government au-  
thority to control the Legislation of the  
states, interfering with that of Congress.

Having, a year or two past, for my  
own information and satisfaction, gone  
through the Journal of the Convention,  
and made notes of all the leading ques-  
tions which were taken, in relation to the  
powers, either conferred upon or proposed  
and withheld from, the National Govern-  
ment, with the assistance of those notes  
and the Journal of the Convention before  
me to verify their accuracy, I  
submit the following extracts.

May 31, page 87.  
Resolved, (without a division) "That  
the National Legislature ought to be em-  
powered, to negative all laws passed by  
the several states, contravening in the  
opinion of the National Legislature,  
the articles of the union;" the following  
words were added to this clause, on mo-  
tion of Mr. Franklin, "or any treaties  
subsisting under the authority of the  
union."

June 8th, page 107.  
It was moved by Mr. Pinckney, (of  
South Carolina) seconded by Mr. Mad-  
ison, to strike out the following words  
in the sixth resolution, adopted by the  
committee, namely:—"To negative all  
laws passed by the several states, contra-  
vening in the opinion of the National Leg-  
islature, the articles of union, or any  
treaties subsisting under the authority  
of the union," and insert the following  
words in their place, namely:—"To  
negative all laws which, to them shall  
appear improper." And on the ques-  
tion to strike out, it passed in the nega-  
tive.

Yeas—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania,  
Virginia—3.

Nays—Connecticut, New York, New  
Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, South  
Carolina, Georgia—7.

Divided—Delaware—1.

July 17, page 182—3.  
On the question to agree to the fol-  
lowing clause of the sixth resolution,  
reported from the committee of the whole  
House, namely:—"To negative all laws  
passed by the several states, contravening  
in the opinion of the National Leg-  
islature, the articles of union, or any  
treaties subsisting under the authority  
of the union." It passed in the negative.

Yeas—Massachusetts, Virginia, North  
Carolina—3.

Nays—Connecticut, New Jersey,  
Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,  
South Carolina, Georgia—7.

It was moved and seconded to agree  
to the following resolution, namely:—"Re-  
solved, that the legislative acts made  
by virtue, and in pursuance of the ar-  
ticles of union, and all treaties made  
and ratified under the authority of the United  
States, shall be the supreme law of the  
respective states, as far as those acts  
or treaties shall relate to the said states  
or their citizens and inhabitants:—and  
that the Judiciaries of the several states  
shall be bound thereby; any thing in the  
respective laws of the individual states  
to the contrary, notwithstanding," which  
passed unanimously in the affirmative.

July 18th, pages 188—9.  
It was moved and seconded to alter  
the 13th resolution, so as to read as fol-  
lows, namely:—"That the jurisdiction  
of the National Judiciary shall extend  
to all cases arising under laws passed  
by the General Legislature, and to such  
other questions as involve the national  
peace and harmony," which passed  
unanimously, in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded to alter  
the 10th resolution, so as to read as fol-  
lows, namely:—"That a republican form  
of government shall be guaranteed to  
each state; and that each state shall be  
protected against foreign and domestic  
violence," which passed unanimously, in  
the affirmative.

That any gentleman of character and  
intelligence, having read the journal of  
the Federal Convention, should assert,  
that the Convention, had refused to con-  
fer upon the National Government au-  
thority to control the legislation of the  
states interfering with that of Congress;  
to make the acts of the National Gov-  
ernment, which, in the opinion of its  
functionaries, were adopted, in pursu-  
ance of the Constitution, supreme over the  
constitutions and laws of the states, would  
be a matter of most profound asto-  
nishment, were it not that the doc-  
trines which such assertion is intended  
to sustain, are as monstrous and ab-  
surd, as the assertion is unfounded.

The foregoing extracts shew, that  
when the question was first presented to  
the Convention, it Resolved, (without a  
division,) that Congress ought to have an  
express negative upon all the laws of the  
states, contravening, in its opinion, the ar-  
ticles of union, or the constitution. It  
was afterwards proposed by Mr. Pink-  
ney, of South Carolina, seconded by  
Mr. Madison, to go still further and give  
to Congress a negative upon all the laws  
of the states, which they should deem  
improper."

It was subsequently determined against  
the votes of the states of Massachusetts,  
Virginia and North Carolina, to with-  
draw the negative which it had been a-  
greed (without division) to give to Con-  
gress, upon the laws of the States, and  
to vest the controlling power of the Na-  
tional Government in its Judiciary by  
giving to it jurisdiction of all cases arise-  
ing under the constitution and laws and  
treaties of the U. States; and by declaring  
the said constitution, laws and treaties  
supreme, any thing in the constitution or  
laws of the several states to the contrary  
notwithstanding. But this was merely a  
change of the controlling authority, from  
the legislative to the judiciary depart-  
ment of the government, the controlling  
power is as completely vested, and I  
think much more properly, than if Con-  
gress had been allowed the negative  
which was originally proposed and a-  
greed to, without a division.

It therefore illy becomes South Car-  
olina statesmen, of the present day, to  
denounce, in the unmeasured terms of re-  
proach, in which they have indulged,  
such a control of State Legislation by  
the national functionaries, as her own  
highly distinguished and patriotic rep-  
resentatives, in the Convention, repeatedly  
and deliberately sanctioned. Such de-  
nunciations are little less than sacrilege,  
upon the manes of Rutledge and the  
Pinckneys of their own State, and the  
other distinguished patriots with whom  
they were associated in establishing a  
Government, and "consolidating the U-  
nion" of the States, they respectively  
represented—Statesmen and patriots  
whose names and services will be held  
in grateful remembrance by their coun-  
trymen, until the liberty they aided in a-  
chieving, and the union they assisted  
in cementing, and "consolidating," shall  
cease to be cherished as "primary ob-  
jects of patriotic desire."

Having shewn by the records of the  
proceedings of the framers of the Consti-  
tution, that it was their fixed intention  
to confer upon the National Government  
they were framing, supremacy over the  
State Governments, in all cases in which  
their respective acts should conflict, and  
to invest some department of the Nation-  
al Government, with authority to decide,  
according to its opinion, all questions in  
relation to any such conflict as might  
arise upon the constitutionality of the acts  
of the respective Governments, I will pro-  
ceed to show that such supremacy and  
controlling power over state authority  
was indispensable, upon fundamental  
axioms, to constitute a Government—  
that without such supreme authority,  
what is now a Government, would have  
been a powerless league, or mere Feder-  
al alliance, as inefficient as the old con-  
federation, and subject, as that was, to  
have its most solemn determinations set  
at naught, at the will or mere caprice of  
any of the States.

The minds of men are so differently  
constituted, and we are all under so ma-  
ny, and such various influences, that fre-  
quently measures which appear to some  
plainly and wholly unauthorized & high-  
ly injurious, are considered by others as  
not only clearly warranted, but eminent-  
ly beneficial & expedient. Hence it has  
been found necessary upon a fundamen-

tal axiom in all constitutional or well  
regulated Governments, to confer upon  
their different functionaries, authority to  
decide, and bind by their decisions, the  
whole community for which they act,  
upon every question which may arise in  
the administration of the affairs of the  
country. In ours, the expediency of acts  
of Congress are subject to review only  
by the people, (the source of all powers,  
and ultimate arbiters of all acts of their  
servants); whilst their unconstitutionality  
may be contested before, and determin-  
ed upon by, the Supreme Court of the  
United States. And the Judges of that  
Court being appointed by nomination of  
the President of the United States, with  
the advice and consent of the Represent-  
atives of the States in the Senate, it  
seems to me that no tribunal could be  
constituted in any manner better calcu-  
lated to secure its impartiality in decid-  
ing upon conflicting claims of the general  
and state Governments;—that the con-  
sent of the States, of their representa-  
tives, being indispensable to the appoint-  
ment of each and every member of the  
tribunal, affords, at least, as ample secu-  
rity to the States for respect and pro-  
tection of their rights, by its decisions, as  
is in any otherwise possible, that it will ex-  
ercise the powers to maintain the con-  
stitutional rights and authority of the  
General Government. When that eminent  
tribunal shall have decided an act of  
Congress to be unconstitutional, the de-  
cision is conclusive and final, and thence-  
forward such act is absolute law, from  
the operation of which there is no other  
legal means of escape but by its re-  
peal by the same authority which enact-  
ed it; or by a repeal by the extra, and ul-  
tra constitutional—natural—inherent  
—underived, and unalienable right (which  
no one disputes) to resist arbitrary power  
and intolerable oppression.

I admit, may it be so making it neces-  
sary existed, I would insist, with the peo-  
ple of South Carolina, that no act of any  
Department or officer of the National or  
any other Government, which plainly,  
palpably and deliberately violates the  
Constitution of our Government, is valid  
or entitled to respect. But with what  
propriety can it be said that acts passed by  
a majority of the Representatives of the  
people, under the solemn obligations of their  
oaths to support the Constitution are plain,  
palpable and deliberate violations of that  
instrument?

With what decency can so direct a  
charge of perjury be put forth against a  
body of statesmen selected for their vir-  
tue and intelligence to execute the will of  
their constituents? Every one is undoubt-  
edly entitled to an opinion, and to the ex-  
pression of it, in relation to any & every  
act of the Government. But there is a  
wide difference between declaring an op-  
inion that an act is not warranted by the  
Constitution and asserting such act to be  
plain, palpable and deliberate violation  
of it. The first, as before stated, is a  
privilege which may properly be exer-  
cised by any one. By the Supreme  
Court such opinion may be, judicially,  
and authoritatively pronounced: which  
will have the effect to make void, or in  
the fashionable language of the day, nul-  
lify, any such act. But even that high  
tribunal, which not only has the right, but  
is bound by its duty, and the oaths of its  
members, to declare any act brought un-  
der its judicial cognizance, which it be-  
lieves not warranted by the Constitution,  
to be inoperative and void, would be go-  
ing beyond its duty or privileges, and be-  
guilty of great impropriety and indelic-  
acy, if it should pronounce the unconstitu-  
tionality of an act of Congress to be  
plain, palpable, and deliberate.

The declaration of rights of the State  
of Maryland, asserts the great truth with  
peculiar felicity of expression, "that the  
doctrine of non-resistance against arbi-  
trary power and oppression is absurd,  
slavish and destructive of the good and  
happiness of mankind." And it points  
out the only appropriate and legal rem-  
edy against the exertion of such power, or  
to avoid such oppression, in the declara-  
tion, that, "whenever the ends of govern-  
ment are perverted, and the public lib-  
erty manifestly endangered, and all other  
means of redress are ineffectual, the  
PEOPLE, (viz: a majority of the whole  
people who established the government,) may,  
and of right ought to reform the old or  
establish a new government." No com-  
munity—no State—no individual is,  
or can be, legally, or morally, bound to  
submit to arbitrary power and oppres-  
sion. The right to resist such arbitrary  
power and oppression is admitted, is in-  
disputable; and I have pointed out the  
only means by which that right can be  
enforced.

If it is possible to conceive that in any  
community, the exercise of arbitrary  
power—over, and intolerable oppression  
of any portion of the people, can receive

the sanction of all the constituted author-  
ities & of a majority of them; such a case  
would leave the oppressed citizens no  
remedy—no redress—no means of escape  
from such power and oppression, but ex-  
patriation—withdrawal from the commu-  
nity thus oppressing them. And even  
the exercise of this means of escape  
would depend upon the will of the op-  
pressing community, or upon eluding its  
power and vigilance.

I humbly conceive that I have demon-  
strated that it was the deliberate and fixed  
intention of the framers of the consti-  
tution, to confer upon the National Gov-  
ernment supreme power over the govern-  
ments of the States, in all cases in which  
their respective acts should conflict—that  
they have in fact conferred such supre-  
macy. That a proper, competent and  
safe tribunal for the final determination  
of all questions of conflicting acts of the  
general and state governments, was in-  
dispensably necessary to constitute a  
National Government—that such a tribu-  
nal was provided for, and has been in-  
stituted; and that absolute acquiescence  
in its decisions can be refused upon no  
other ground or hypothesis, than that all  
departments of the government have be-  
come corrupt, and that a majority of the  
people sanction their corrupt acts;—that  
even in such case, although the legal and  
moral right of resistance and redress is a  
fundamental axiom, that it is a naked  
right, without a practical remedy.

In conclusion, whilst I admit in the full-  
lest terms the abstract right to resist ar-  
bitrary power and oppression, and that  
no act of the Government in plain, pal-  
pable and deliberate violation of the Con-  
stitution, is binding, or entitled to respect,  
I greatly deceive myself, if I have not  
clearly shewn that the course pursued by  
South Carolina is wholly unwarranted.  
The imputation cast upon Congress and  
the majority of the people of the United  
States, who approve and sustain the acts  
which South Carolina has pronounced  
gross, palpable and deliberate violations  
of the Constitution—an imputation which  
charges upon the members who voted for  
those acts, the infamous crime of perjury  
—and which can only be met with in-  
dignant scorn—deprives South Carolina  
of all claim to concession.

Our government having been founded  
in concession and compromise, ought to  
be administered in the same liberal spir-  
it, and I doubt not, but that if South Car-  
olina, and those who act with her, had  
conducted their opposition to the acts of  
which they complain, in a spirit and tem-  
per of kindness and conciliation, that  
they would have been met in the same  
friendly and conciliatory spirit, and that  
much would, ere this, have been yielded  
to them and a fair adjustment and com-  
promise effected. But to gross imputa-  
tion, violent menace, and vain and im-  
potent attempts at coercion, no concession  
is due, nor ought, nor can, with either  
propriety, honor, or safety be made. And  
they should be apprised, that the course  
they are pursuing is as injudicious, as  
their imputations are insulting, and as  
ineffectual to intimidate as it is ill calcu-  
lated to convince. That in obedience to  
the admonitory counsel of the father of  
his country, their attempts "to alienate  
one portion of our country from the rest,"  
and to "enfeeble (or cut asunder) the sa-  
cred ties which now link together the  
various parts" are "indignantly frowned  
upon." That "to the efficacy and per-  
manency of our union, a government for  
the whole is indispensable;" and that "re-  
spect for its authority—compliance with  
its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are  
duties enjoined by the fundamental max-  
ims of true liberty;" and, consequently,  
that "all obstructions to the execution of  
the laws, all combinations, and associa-  
tions, under whatever plausible character  
with the real design, to direct, control,  
counteract, or awe, the regular delibera-  
tions and actions of the constituted au-  
thorities, are destructive of this funda-  
mental principle, and of fatal tendency."

That "the value of our Union," is so im-  
mense, and is cherished with such "a cor-  
dial, habitual, and immovable attach-  
ment, as the palladium of our political  
safety and prosperity;" "that it cannot, in  
any event, be abandoned;"—that it "must  
—(shall)—be preserved;" and the supre-  
macy of its laws maintained, and enforced,  
under all circumstances. T. C.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, in a notice  
of a new work entitled "History of  
Vegetable Substances used in the arts, in  
domestic economy, and for the food of  
man"—observes that

One cannot read it, without remarking  
the manner in which the gifts of Provi-  
dence are adapted, with wonderful fitness  
to the situation and circumstances of  
those who are destined to receive them.  
The date tree, for example, spreads its  
broad canopy of leaves, with equal lib-  
erality of sustenance and shade, on the  
yellow border of that illimitable desert,  
which extends like an ocean over so  
large a portion of the continent of Africa;  
and forms those "palm groves" islanded

amid the waste," which gives shelter and  
relief to the exhausted traveller. This is  
the palm tree of the Holy Land, so often  
mentioned in the scriptures as an emblem  
of moral rectitude, and a striking image  
of stateliness and beauty. In other tor-  
rid climates, as if to supply the want, and  
recompense the inability to labor, the  
fruits of the earth are scattered with in-  
exhaustible plenty; a single acre of the  
banana, almost without an attempt at  
culture, furnishes abundant annual susten-  
ance for fifty men; but the virtue of this  
prodigality ceases, when these fruits are  
carried into other countries; the efforts  
of the English government to transplant  
the bread fruit, which were so signalled  
by the well known mutiny on board the  
Bounty, though subsequently renewed  
with more success, were attended with no  
valuable results. Indeed, it seems to be  
a law of nature, that her richest gifts shall  
be wrung from the soil by persevering  
labor; there is little real wealth or civiliza-  
tion in any region, where they are so  
liberally scattered, as neither to ask nor  
reward the care of industry.

It is only the cerealia, or the corn  
plants, which, wherever they are found,  
attest the presence of civilization, in the  
same manner, as the liberal supply of  
butcher's meat was believed by Adam  
Smith to be an evidence of the partial  
want of it. The wheat, found buried in  
Egyptian sepulchres, where it had quiet-  
ly reposed for thousands of years, is com-  
monly regarded as one of the most con-  
vincing proofs of the civilization of that  
remarkable race; and it may be well to  
mention; that as if in mockery of the idle  
process of embalming human bodies, it  
vegetated as well as the seed wheat of  
last year. It seems to be understood,  
that the corn of various countries has  
reached its present dignity and impor-  
tance by means of cultivation merely,  
that it is not indigenous to any country.  
Sir Joseph Banks received some seed  
apparently of grass, which, on exami-  
nation through a microscope, were found  
exactly to resemble those of wheat; on  
sowing them, he was as much struck by  
the result, as he would have been by the  
gradual expansion of a pistol into a field  
piece; he found a harvest of fine spring  
wheat, the grains of which were fully of  
the usual size.

This remark, however, will hardly ap-  
ply to the Indian Corn; though even this  
is susceptible of almost indefinite im-  
provement by cultivation, if we may cred-  
it the accounts of the Virginia papers of  
this year, which assure us, that the lowest  
ears of some of it were eleven feet from  
the ground, a height at which it would be  
hopeless to attempt to pluck them with-  
out a ladder. These facts, however, are  
a striking illustration of the effects of in-  
dustry; and the same subject provides us  
with a curious example of the only bless-  
ing, which the world has ever yet derived  
from conquerors. Grain sprung up in  
the bloody path of the Persians and the  
Romans, and the vine followed the vic-  
torious march of the Greeks. A slave of  
Cortes, who preserved and planted a few  
grains of wheat accidentally mixed with  
a quantity of rice, was the means of giv-  
ing to Mexico her harvests of grain, a  
possession more valuable than all the met-  
als of her richest mines. In other in-  
stances, the introduction of what are now  
the staple products of various countries  
has been almost a thing of chance. The  
memory of a Spanish lady is honored in  
Peru, who carried thither a few grains of  
wheat; and the pot is still preserved, in  
which the same grain was first planted by  
a monk in Quito. Rice was originally  
carried into Carolina, either as a present  
to a friend from a gentleman in China, or  
by a vessel from Madagascar, it is uncer-  
tain which. The wheat of India was sent  
out from England; and it would have  
been well for her eastern dependencies,  
if Great Britain had never made them any  
worse donation than the potato. Strange  
indeed it is, that with examples of wealth  
and prosperity before them hardly to be  
calculated, arising from the transfer of  
various plants from one country to an-  
other, mankind should have taken so little  
interest in the matter, that these results  
have generally been almost wholly acci-  
dental. No man need surely have been  
discouraged by the unproductiveness of  
his harvest, when, as a single example,  
we state the produce of a single grain of  
wheat. A gentleman in England, in two  
months from the time of sowing the seed,  
divided a single plant of wheat into eight-  
teen others, by carrying on the process  
of division till the close of the next year,  
the produce of that grain alone measured  
three pecks and three quarters, and the  
number of the grains was more than half a  
million. Even where nature has been  
least liberal in her gifts, she has still sup-  
plied man's wants. Bread is made in  
Lapland of the root of water-dragon,  
mixed with the meal of fir-bark; it is de-  
scribed as bordering on the toughness,  
though as much superior to that which is  
made of spruce bark alone, as a sassafras  
nutmeg is to one of elm or maple. The  
Icelanders prepare their bread of moss.



MAIL AGAIN.—A  
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in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress. That the right to annul a law of the General Government, assumed by one State, is incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed. That if any State, regardless of the constitutional remedies which are afforded for every grievance and oppression, should attempt to withdraw from the Union, it is the right of the other States to protect themselves from such an injury.

3d. Resolved, That the Ordinance of Nullification of South Carolina, is calculated to mislead her citizens from the true character of the Federal Government and the just allegiance which they owe to that Government.

4th. Resolved, That this State is ardently attached to the Union; that it does not desire any additional powers conferred on the General Government, but wishes every delegated power to be exerted that has a tendency to strengthen the bonds that unite us, and to fortify the hope that the Union will be perpetual.

5th. Resolved, That our mutual interests and general welfare impel us to guard with care the integrity of the Constitution and to appeal in the most solemn and affectionate manner to the other States, and particularly to South Carolina, to reciprocate with this State its well founded attachment to the Union, and to oppose with becoming firmness, every infraction of those great and fundamental principles of the Constitution which form the only basis on which our happy institutions can with safety repose.

6th. Resolved, That we deeply deplore the excitement which has prompted our sister State of South Carolina to the attitude of defiance which she now exhibits. That, however extravagant her irritation may be deemed, or impatient her proceedings we will not renounce the hope that a calm feeling will yet enable her to see the dreadful consequences of repelling the laws of the Union. That conspicuous and persevering, as her valor was in achieving the great results which gave birth to our Union, she will yet remember the glory of her early toils, and will order up, in the sanctuary of the Union her ordinance and her consequent laws, a patriotic sacrifice to the cause of American Liberty and Union.

7th. Resolved, That the following words, from Washington's Farewell Address, should at all times, but particularly at the present alarming crisis be impressed upon the hearts of every American: "The duty of Government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you—it is justly so for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize." "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

From the Baltimore Gazette.  
From our Correspondent.  
WASHINGTON, January 9th, 1833.  
"Mr. Clay made an admirable speech on Monday, upon a subject which I should have thought had been completely exhausted—the Public Lands. In the course of his remarks, he made some pointed allusion to Mr. Calhoun and even waved his hand towards the seat which that gentleman was then occupying. I was apprehensive at first that this would give rise to some angry feeling; but was glad to find from what occurred afterwards, that it was intended and understood as an overture to a friendly discussion. After Mr. Clay had finished his speech Mr. Calhoun went up to him shook him very warmly by the hand, and entered, apparently, into a cordial conversation. "Mr. Calhoun is a good deal altered in his appearance since he was here last. He looks care-worn; and yet his countenance, at times, might remind one of Milton's description of the Arch-Aspirant, who "fell from his high estate," to whom he has been so often compared.

His form had not yet lost  
All its original brightness."  
"Mr. Calhoun declares that his views and doctrines have been distorted, and that he desires nothing more than an opportunity to let the public understand them as they really are. "The Tariff is now fairly before the House again; and new opinions are started every moment as to its probable fate. I observed a singular coincidence in some remarks upon this subject in the Intelligence and Telegraph of this morning: the former observes, 'we should be able, perhaps, to form some conjecture upon it if we certainly knew what are the views of the Executive on this subject'—and the Telegraph says: 'we may now consider the Tariff as dependent upon him,' (the President). These remarks are very complimentary to the Members of the National Legislature generally—or to some particular and well understood portion of them. I have repeatedly heard it said, in private conversation, that the members from New York and Pennsylvania, friendly to the Administration, are willing to vote as they may be instructed by the Executive or his confidential friends. If this be any thing else than calumny, there can be little doubt, I should suppose, as to the result of the debate in the House. It is hardly possible that the President, under existing circumstances, can be opposed to a reduction of the Tariff.

"If an amicable spirit should prevail in the Senate, during this exciting discussion, it is there that the merits of the controversy will probably be more fully and intelligently developed than has ever been the case heretofore, and there, I think, for that reason, the present bill or any similar one would fail. The more the subject is considered, the more evident it must appear that the approaching contest will be decisive of the fate, not merely of this or that Tariff, but of the Protective system: If this system cannot sustain the conflict now it must be abandoned forever; and the latter alternative is not very probable when we consider how long the policy has been in operation, how essential it is to the welfare of the most powerful and wealthy States of the Union, and what a scene of ruin and distress its abandonment would create.

"Yet if the very shrewd and plausible conjecture of the Telegraph be true—that there is a coalition between the President and Mr. Webster, there is no knowing what may take place even in the Senate."

pointed on the colored population of this State, to which was referred the bill, entitled An act to explain and amend an act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 333, entitled An act relating to free negroes and slaves reported the same with amendments.

Which were read.

The house then proceeded to the choice of a council to the Governor, in conformity with arrangement made with the senate for that purpose, and the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, it was sealed up and delivered to the committee appointed on the part of this house, to meet the committee on the part of the senate, to count the joint ballot of both houses; and report the result; who having retired to the conference room, after a short time had elapsed, returned and reported; that on counting the joint ballot of both houses, they had found there were altogether eighty-eight votes taken, and of that number Samuel Turner, had received seventy-nine votes, Thomas C. Worthington, had received sixty-four votes, John S. Martin, had received sixty-two votes, Robert W. Bowie, had received sixty-two votes, and William Potter, had received sixty-two votes; Nicholas Brewer, Senr. received two votes, Littleton D. Teackle, received two votes, and that there were four blank ballots.

Whereupon, Resolved, That Samuel Turner, Thomas C. Worthington, John S. Martin, Robert W. Bowie, and William Potter, Esq., be, and they are hereby declared to be duly elected, the council to the governor, for the ensuing year.

Mr. Milbourne reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, in Worcester county, passed at December session 1830, chapter 102.

And Mr. Cottman reported a bill, entitled, An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to amend the Constitution and form of Government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county, into election districts, passed at December session 1831.

On motion by Mr. Heard, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to repeal an act entitled, An act to prohibit the use of Gill Nets, in the Potomac river, and Patuxent river, during the period therein mentioned, so far as relates to Saint Mary's county.

Mr. Blackstone moved to amend said bill by striking out in the first section, last line, these words:—"so far as relates to Saint Mary's county;"—and insert in lieu thereof the following:—"So far as the same prohibits citizens of the counties bordering on said rivers, from setting Gill Nets during the period therein mentioned."

And, be it enacted, that nothing contained in this act shall authorize any person to set Gill Nets in the Potomac river, above Maryland point.

Which was read.

Mr. Travers moved to lay the bill, with the amendment proposed upon the table.

Resolved in the affirmative.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, presented a petition of Sarah Block, of Dorchester county, praying an act may pass to divorce her, *a mensa et thoro*, from her husband, Arthur M. Block.

Which was read, and referred to the committee on Divorces.

And Mr. Teackle presented a petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the Court House now built on the old lot, where the former one stood.

Which was read, and referred to the select committee on the subject.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, submitted the following preamble and order, which was twice read and adopted.

Whereas, it is manifest to every person who may have given the slightest attention to the subject, that the practical operation of that part of the tenth section of the act, entitled, "An act relating to Free Negroes and Slaves," passed at December session, 1831, chapter 323 which restrains the sale of ardent spirits to free negroes and slaves, has been a complete and entire failure.

Therefore ordered, That the committee on the subject of the colored population, be instructed to enquire into and examine the subject, and report to this house as early as convenient, such measures as they may in their wisdom believe calculated to remedy the evil complained of.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the committee was enlarged, by adding thereto, Messrs. Ely and Heard.

On motion by Mr. Blackstone, the house took up for consideration the bill, reported by Mr. Heard, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to prohibit the use of gill nets in the Potomac river, and Patuxent river, during the period therein mentioned, so far as relates to St. Mary's county—as also the amendment proposed by Mr. Blackstone to said bill.

The said amendment was then read.

Mr. Merriek then offered as a substitute for said amendment the following in these words:—"so far as the same prohibits the use of gill nets in the Patuxent river—below the dividing line between Prince George's and Charles counties—and below the dividing line between Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, and in the Potomac river below Maryland Point."

On the question being put, on the adoption of the substitute. It was resolved in the affirmative.

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

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Teackle, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, An act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate such elections.

Mr. Jenkins moved to amend said bill by striking out in the third section, and fourteenth line, the word "sentiments," and inserting in lieu thereof, the following, in these words, "preferences with regard to the candidates named."

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Pratt moved to recommit the bill with instructions to lay off the state in electoral districts, based upon the federal population of the several counties; and with a provision that a majority of the electors to be elected, shall give the entire vote of the state.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Pratt the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:—Yeas, 32—Nays 43.

Mr. Merriek moved to lay the bill on the table, resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:—Yeas 45—Nays 30.

THURSDAY, January 10th, 1833.

The bill, entitled An act to repeal in part, an act, entitled An act to prohibit the use of Gill Nets, in the Potomac river, and Patuxent river, during the period therein mentioned.

Was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of Joseph K. Travers, and others, of Dorchester county, praying for relief therein mentioned: which was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Travers obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church in Dorchester county; ordered, that Messrs Travers Richardson of Dorchester, and Wright of Dorchester, report the same.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Rogers, chairman of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, made a favorable report upon the petition of Doctor Ennalls Martin, of Talbot County, a surgeon's mate in the revolutionary war; accompanied with the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to Dr. Ennalls Martin, of Talbot county, a surgeon's mate during the revolutionary war, or to his order, in half yearly payments a sum of money, equal to the half pay of a surgeon's mate, in consideration of the services rendered by him during said war.

By order,

Robert Griffith, Clerk.

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

Mr. Carter reported a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of the representatives of William Chilton, late of Caroline county, deceased; which was read a first and second time, by special order, and passed.

Mr. Roberts reported a bill, entitled, An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Queen Anne's county.

The bill reported by Mr. Cottman, entitled, An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government as it relates to the division of Somerset county, into election districts, passed at December session 1831.

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

The resolution in favor of John Hutchinson, of Dorchester county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and assented to.

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

MONDAY, Jan. 14th 1833.

IN SENATE.

A bill entitled, a supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church, in Salisbury, in Worcester county, passed at December session, 1830, chapter 102, which was read a first time, and referred to Messrs. Dennis, Hughtlet and Mayer.

A bill entitled, an act to confirm an act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county, into election districts, passed at December session, 1831, which was read the first time and referred to Messrs. Dennis, Page, and Sappington.

A bill entitled, an act for the benefit of the representatives of William Chilton, late of Caroline county, deceased, which was read the first time, and referred to the committee on judicial proceedings.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Rogers, chairman of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Charles Smith, of Talbot county, praying for a pension.

The petition of Doctor Ennalls Martin, of Talbot county, a surgeon's mate, during the Revolutionary War, were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, the reports concurred in, and resolutions therein contained, severally assented to.

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Dorchester county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis Jan. 11.

The joint committee of the two houses of the Maryland Legislature, to whom were referred all the documents relative to the South Carolina excitement had for several days the subject under consideration without a perfect agreement upon the details of the report, when they agreed to refer all the views submitted to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Chapman and Dennis of the Senate, and Johnson of the House of Delegates. Mr. Mayer (Chairman) took occasion this morning, in submitting the following report to the Senate, to state that it contained not only his unqualified views but also the unanimous approbation of the joint committee.

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the Ordinance and other documents transmitted by the Governor of South Carolina, and that part of our late Governor's Message relating thereto, have given the subject that attention which its serious import demands, and report the following:

1st. Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in expressing our opinion upon the Ordinance of Nullification, and the recent proceedings of South Carolina, it is our duty to declare our opinions firmly on the principles assailed, and to expostulate mildly and affectionately with her.

2d. Resolved, That we hold these principles to be incontrovertible:—That the Government of the United States was adopted by the people for the purpose of uniting the States, and establishing in justice, a more perfect union, establish for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to all the powers necessary for the purposes for which it was instituted; that it is irreconcilable with the objects and purposes for which the Constitution was adopted, to suppose that it contains in itself the principles of its own destruction, or has failed to endure the Government created by it with the essential power of self-preservation. That it is not in the power of any one State to declare an act of the General Government void or unconstitutional.

That the power of deciding questions among the different States, or between the General Government and a State, is reposed in the Federal Judiciary, and that it is an act of usurpation for any State to arrogate to herself jurisdiction in such cases. That the Supreme Court is the only tribunal having jurisdiction in cases involving the constitutionality of the acts of the General Government.

That whenever a State is aggrieved by the constitutional acts of the General Government, the fifth article of the Constitution prescribes the remedy, declaring that "the Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which

price of the public domain. Mr. Bibb concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill, and in favor of the amendment. The further consideration of the subject was postponed to, and made the special order for Friday. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, upon the Tariff bill. Mr. Ingersoll resumed and concluded his speech against the bill after addressing the Committee about two hours. Mr. Crawford then addressed the Committee a little more than an hour in opposition to the general principles of the bill. When he had concluded Mr. Ellsworth moved the Committee rise, which was carried. In the House, Mr. Verplanck moved that a Committee of Enrolled Bills be appointed on the part of the House, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

SENATE.

South Carolina Resolutions.—Mr. Miller, yesterday, presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, in reply to the Proclamation of the President, viz:

Resolved, That the power vested by the Constitution and laws in the President of the United States to issue his proclamation, does not authorize him in that mode to interfere whenever he may think fit in the affairs of the respective States, or that he should use it as a means of promulgating Executive exposition of the Constitution with the sanction of force, thus superseding the action of the other departments of the General Government.

Resolved, That it is not competent to the President of the United States to order by proclamation the constituted authorities of a State to repeal their legislation; and that the late attempt of the President to do so is unconstitutional, and manifests a disposition to arrogate and exercise a power utterly destructive of liberty.

Resolved, That the opinions of the President in regard to the rights of the States are erroneous and dangerous, leading not only to the establishment of a consolidated government in the stead of our free Confederacy, but the concentration of all power in the Chief Executive.

Resolved, That each State of this Union has the right, whenever it may deem such course necessary for the preservation of its liberty, or vital interests, to secede peaceably from the Union. And that there is no constitutional power in the General Government, much less in the Executive Department of that Government, to retain by force such State in the Union.

Resolved, That the primary and paramount allegiance, of the citizens of this State, native or adopted, is of right due to this State.

Resolved, That the declaration of the President of the United States in his said Proclamation of his personal feelings and retaliation toward the State of South Carolina, is rather an appeal to the loyalty of subjects than to the patriotism of citizens; and is a blending of official and individual character heretofore unknown in our state papers, and revolting to our conceptions of political propriety.

Resolved, That the undisguised indulgence of personal hostility to the said Proclamation would be unworthy the animadversions of this Legislature, but for the solemn and official form of the instrument which is made its vehicle.

Resolved, That the principal doctrines and purposes contained in the said Proclamation are inconsistent with any just idea of a limited government, and subversive of the rights of the States and liberties of the People, and if admitted to in silence, would lay a broad foundation for the establishment of monarchy.

Resolved, That while this Legislature has witnessed with sorrow such a relaxation of the spirit of our institutions, that a President of the United States dare venture upon this high-handed measure, it regards with indignation the menaces which are directed against it, and the concentration of a standing army on our borders; that the State will repel force by force, and relying on the blessing of God, will maintain its liberty at all hazards.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to our members of Congress, to be laid before that body.

The resolutions were read and laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The bill appropriating, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the amendment thereto, was taken up—Mr. Buckner expressed a desire to address the Senate on the subject, but in consequence of indisposition, he moved that the bill be postponed and made the special order for Saturday.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Clay and Pointexter, and supported by Messrs. Buckner and Forsyth, when the question was taken and the motion to postpone prevailed—yeas 24, nays 21. After some time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after some private bills were reported by the Standing Committees and resolutions adopted, the House went into Committee of the Whole on various Private bills, Mr. Hoffman in the Chair, in the discussion of which the whole sitting was spent.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying that a law may pass to compel the owners of Mills situate on the public roads in said county, to erect side railings to the bridges which they may place on said roads, and for other purposes; which was read and referred to Messrs. Wright, of Dorchester, Travers, and Richardson of Dorchester.

Mr. Hearn presented a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Worcester county—and Mr. Teackle presented twenty-three memorials and petitions of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank, which were read, and severally referred to the select committee appointed on that subject.

Mr. Powell presented a petition of George Carey, of Worcester county, praying to be divorced from his wife Nancy Carey, which was read, and referred to the standing committee on divorces.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of Daniel Murphy, of Dorchester county, relative to the purchase of Indian lands by James Layton of said county; which was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Cottman obtained leave to bring in a bill, to confirm an act, entitled An act to amend the Constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts; passed at December session 1831; ordered, that Messrs. Cottman, Teackle, and Jones report the same.

Mr. Harper, chairman of the committee ap-

and in some of the Scottish islands, it is made of silver-weed; if Johnson had encountered this, he would have shown more tenderness in defining out meal in his dictionary. These are countries, in which the produce of the soil very ill rewards the laborer; in those more happily circumstanced, nature seems to do but little without the aid of man.

Many of our most valuable plants were originally of a kind, to which Rousseau would hardly have applied his theory of the superiority of the savage state, if he had been compelled to eat them. The common celery, in its wild state, is a peculiarly acrid and disagreeable plant—On the sandy flats of Poland and the South of Russia, the asparagus is so diminutive, that it is eaten like grass by cattle. Beets are found on the shore of Holland, from which no man would have dreamed of extracting sugar; and wild parsnips and carrots seem to laugh to scorn the labors of the gardener. The sea-pea, probably the original of the vegetable which now bears the name, is as hard as the pebbles on the shore; in the absence of better fare it is sometimes eaten; but it is very probably the same with which the Holy Clerk of Copmanhurst proposed to appease the hunger of the Knight in Ivanhoe. We must admit, however, that we never heard that the couch-grass had undergone a similar improvement though it has had a fair trial in the grounds of almost every farmer; its seeds furnish subsistence to the people in certain parts of Africa, but certainly not of a very solid or luxurious description.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Pointexter moved to take up the resolution submitted by him on the 17th ult. calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinion, &c., on the subject of the Tariff and the reduction of the revenue, which was disagreed to, yeas 13, nays 31. The Senate proceeded to take up the bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and granting lands to certain States, and the amendment reported by the Committee on the Public Lands, proposing in lieu of the original bill a provision for the reduction of the price of the public lands, &c. Mr. Kane addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the original bill and in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Clay followed in reply, and spoke an hour and a half in favour of the bill and in opposition to the amendment. When he had concluded his remarks the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives several bills were reported by the Standing Committees. The resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, on Thursday, providing that the Tariff bill should be taken up every day, at 1 o'clock, until it should be disposed of came up—the previous question having been heretofore sustained upon it. Mr. Denny moved to lay the resolution on the table, upon which the Ayes and Nays were ordered. Mr. Stewart moved a call of the House, on which Mr. Taylor demanded the Ayes and Nays, which were ordered. The motion for a call was negative—Ayes 71, Nays 116. The question was then taken upon the motion to lay the resolution on the table, which was also negative—Ayes 74, Nays 112. The question, "Shall the main question be now put?" was carried—Ayes 107, Nays 88. Mr. Denny then moved that the House proceed to the orders of the day. The Speaker decided that the motion was not in order—the House having determined that the main question on the adoption of the resolution be now put. From this decision, Mr. Denny appealed, and the decision was confirmed by the House. Mr. Denny demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution, which were ordered. The resolution was adopted, yeas 118, nays 82. After several bills previously ordered to be engrossed, had been read a third time and passed, the House took up the unfinished business of Thursday. The bill to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the act of 19th May, 1828—upon the question of ordering it to be engrossed, Messrs. Burgess and Dryton advocated the principles of the bill—which were opposed by Messrs. Wickliffe and Williams—before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

In the Senate, yesterday, several appropriation bills, from the House of Representatives, were considered in Committee of the Whole, and subsequently ordered to be read a third time. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the act of 19th May, 1828, which was under discussion on the preceding day, was laid on the table, yeas 98, nays 89. Various bills which had been made special orders were postponed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in which the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports was taken up. Mr. Verplanck explained the principles of the bill at length. After he had concluded the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, several private bills were reported by the standing committees. The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, upon the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports—Mr. Wayne in the chair.—Mr. Huntington addressed the House two hours in opposition to the general principles of the bill and concluded by moving that the 31st and 32d paragraphs, imposing duties on tea and coffee, be stricken out. Mr. Ingersoll followed in opposition to the bill—before he had concluded, the committee rose. After concurring with a formal amendment of the Senate to an appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

The land bill introduced by Mr. Clay, in the Senate, is still under discussion in that body. Mr. Bibb occupied the floor the principal part of yesterday.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

The Senate, yesterday, resumed the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Clay, appropriating, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting lands to certain states, and the amendment reported by the Committee on the Public Lands (in lieu of the original bill) for the reduction of the



# EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Jan. 19.

MAIL AGAIN.—Alas! the poor Contractor Culpit like, when he feels punishment and fears more, he begins to confess. He confesses now "that there have been GREAT and VEXATIOUS irregularities in the arrival of letters and papers during the past year"—what more can we say? Again, let him confess as matter of equal truth (for it is the first truth we have detected from his lip that we know of) that these "great and vexatious irregularities" arose from his interfering to have the mail route changed from Haddaway's Ferry to serve his views—and then let him confess, another truth, that he was a "seamy fellow" for underbidding and undermining Mr. Rhodes and thereby maltreating the public, to put money in his own pocket, after having assured Mr. Rhodes and his friend that he would support and aid his pretensions, and we will pass him by—for according to old sayings, "you ought not to keep a load under a harrow too long."

But our punctual Contractor says, the present route of the mail originated in a petition from Queen Anne's county—and he, the Contractor, recommended it. Certainly the citizens of Q. Anne's have the right to petition as to their own mail as may suit their wishes—but what right had you Mr. Contractor to recommend the change of the mail to Talbot, not only without a petition from Talbot, but contrary to a petition from Talbot, signed by the great body of those who support the mail, that the contract should be continued in Mr. Rhodes by the old route of Haddaway's, on account of his known and admitted punctuality? The petition from Queen Anne's might have been granted without interfering with the Talbot mail by Haddaway's. But you Mr. Contractor saw the chance for a Contract, and the more routes, the more hundreds of dollars. You were a member of Congress and you could take advantage of your situation to oust Mr. Rhodes, although you had pledged yourself, when electing, to support him. So, to the Department you go (a true friend and money) and there, as a partisan and friend of your service, you are permitted to help yourself by routing out Mr. Rhodes and putting in your own and somebody, who was to hold on until the real contractor should see whether he could appear in his true character—such is the whole history of the life and services of a Congressman.

Let us now see some of Mr. Contractor's reasonings—he says his new route is much shorter than that by Haddaway's—but what signifies that if the mail does not come? The public don't care about routes so much as the expedition and punctuality of the mail. You, Mr. Contractor, say, for us, take a congenial lunatic route, if you please, provided the mail arrives here in good time and with certainty. "The mail does not come"—the great and vexatious irregularities of the mail is what we complain of. It was not so before the change from Haddaway's, which change, you Mr. Contractor recommended to the disappointment and vexatious annoyance of the public.

Why Sir, so great is this grievance—so notorious—that it has produced a kind of hysterical effect at last, changing sadness into laughter—your mail, your route, the very Contractor himself are the sport of ridicule, the merest butt against which to break gibes and jeers—not a week past, when a friend came in laughing and told us, that passing near the market, a colored wit upbraided his companion by exclaiming, "Oh please Ned, you more unsavory than the mail"—and the other evening we met a gentleman coming from the post office, (a known friend of the Administration) who remarked to us, with much pleasantness of phrase and manner, "I have just got two papers by mail, you must give credit for them." Do you want more condemning proof of all we say than such an unpremeditated, facetious remark of a gentleman, independently a supporter of the administration and who is not disposed to carp at anything appended to it? Moreover, we are, if not daily, more than weekly applied to by persons from various quarters, who enquire, (sending us letters and packages,) to know when a mail will come? if one will go and when? Passing by Post Office, Post Master, Contractor and all, (thinking, no doubt, that in one you see all) they beg that we will look out for an opportunity and send their letters for them as we can. Where then is the use of Post Offices, Post Masters, Mails and Contractors?

Your flimsy justification, Mr. Contractor, is, that the route from Washington by Baltimore, by Queenstown to Easton is shorter than from Washington, from Baltimore, by Annapolis, by Haddaway's Ferry to Easton—and then with your known amiableness you ask, if there is any man so absurd, wilfully blind, or prejudiced as to prefer the route by Haddaway's, to the present one? We tell you in a whisper for your own ear and for your certain information, *yes* there is—all the community prefer the old route by Haddaway's not because it is longer, but because twenty odd years of experience have proved it to have been not only more certain than your most uncertain route, but because the mail by Haddaway's has for twenty odd years been carried with a punctuality that gratified as well as surprised all who were served by it—and the difference practically between the routes is this, viz. as long as the mail came by Haddaway's it was a rarity for a mail to be out of time—now, ever since it has professed to come by your new route Mr. Contractor, the arrival of a mail is the novelty.

You say too, Mr. Contractor, that by your new route, the mail is to get to Easton from Washington in one day, and this you wish to tack on as another specious scheme to gloss over your contract—now tell us honestly (or once, how long has the mail passed on the present route from Washington by Baltimore by Queenstown to Easton? And then tell us, most amiable, punctual, and accommodating Mr. Contractor, has the mail ever arrived at Easton, more than once the same day it left Washington since it promised to pass that way? We regret, gentle Sir, to apply those rubefacient interrogatories to your shrinking modesty and hope your well known brassy tincture will prevent any disfiguring effects—But answer these plain questions in a plain, unequivocal way, and then we are at the point.

The Contractor says, his present new route serves for ten months in the year when it is practicable—but in winter, the mail is to come as formerly by way of Annapolis. So, so, this is more confession—the new route is to serve when practicable, and at the season when most difficulties are expected, the wonderfully advantageous, shorter, new route is abandoned, and the Contractor tries to get back to the use of Haddaway's Ferry for his own purposes, the

route that it is "farsical to prefer"—the very route he condemns as preferred only by the absurd, wilfully blind, and prejudiced. Finding Mr. Dawson, who now owns Haddaway's ferry after being just a little underbid by Mr. Contractor (and how Mr. Contractor got to know what Mr. Dawson had bid, no body can tell, for Dawson sealed his proposals and put them into Mr. Contractor's Post Office with his own hand finding, we say, that Mr. Dawson would not accept the crumbs, when he had been refused one of the Post Master General's small loaves, (which loaf was also given to Mr. Contractor) why then, Mr. Contractor gets as near to Haddaway's ferry as he can, but still things will not work for him—still the mail has not come.

An appeal is made by Mr. Contractor to Mr. Mullikin, who (good creature) wears the name of P. M. here, if he Mr. Mullikin "did not present to writing the error" (to whom is not stated) which was not corrected, until the great "Contractor by Broad Creek went in person" (O! most august, imposing presence!) and obtained the correction?—and what good have we derived from such "correction" after such a wonderful pilgrimage? We are just as badly off as before—for still the mail does not come—O! hopeless is the case when such means fail!!!

But poor Mr. Contractor, you seem to be haunted with the thought that some other one is pouring out a "phial of wrath" upon your devoted head, your mind is filled with frightful figures of malice, slander, gall, disappointed ambition, scraps of French & Latin that dance in odious confusion around you, the certain evidences of the distempered state of your brain. As for one not being able to see honor, or honesty, or virtue, in such a political opponent—why man

"he must have optics keen to see what is not to be seen."

and as for the "violation of your feelings" Mr. Contractor, rest tranquil for nobody has the temerity to embark in so bootless an enterprise as a law of nature's harmonies that thickest sculls are allied to feelings clad in impervious skins, and when the former are found impervious to even a single ray of sense or reason, nothing but the ox-goad can pierce the latter—your feelings good Sir, are happily in a deep unfathomable—protected by a defence like to the shield of Ajax which classic story tells us was seven folds of Bull's hide thick.

So far from a desire to drop animosity to reach you Mr. Contractor, we will show you the abundance of our kindness by lifting you up to rank and file that shall always stick by you—Come then and in the presence of our noble cousin, your good P. M. and other worthy Peers, come kneel before us and bow the head beneath our uplift foot and we will dub you "Sir Richard—Knight of the Slow and Easy D. P. D. and invest you with a mail bag the emblem of uncertainty—in your right hand you shall bear the staff of tardiness—and in your left shall dwell disappointment—then go forth proud in your honors, and proclaim yourself our favorite.

As a further evidence of kindness we advise you when you write French again, to spell it correctly—this, to be sure, is not of much importance to a Knight or a Contractor for if any body laughs about it, you can only talk about spite and malice, gall and hatred, and throw the blame upon your compositors as you do the failure of all the mails upon poor Griffin & the Washington and Baltimore Post Masters. But you are up to all this "Sir Richard" you need no instruction.

The most mortifying thing is, though, that other people begin to complain and come to the point. You know "Sir Richard" you told us that the Northern and Western mails arrive at Cambridge and Princess Anne about eighteen hours earlier than formerly. Do but read the quotations annexed from a genuine Jackson paper in Princess Anne and see how happily "the lowest bidder who gives bond and security for faithful performance" succeeds in performance. We have nothing as yet from Cambridge or Salisbury; should we get any thing contradictory of your faithful performances or any spite and malice ebullitions that violate the feelings of those who hate we will—take you a confidential communication through the Gazette—we shall know all "Sir Richard"—True friends tell us of our faults and failings—sycophants, flatterers, and hypocrites pamper our vanities.

One more request—"Sir Richard" and we are done—say not a word of having recommended the present Contractor and the other individuals whom it is unnecessary to name—(as we all know pretty well) the world already understood too much about that. Nor say a word more about the time you took part in the contract for the world have rather an ill notion about that—For Heaven's sake say nothing about what you would have done had you got again to Congress—that will never do for you know there is such a thing as a "locum tenens"—you write Latin "Sir Richard" we suppose you also read it—if not, Professor Getty has a little class in "Corderius" that will do all that for you for a few ginger breads and apples. And lastly "Sir Richard" open not your lips about breaking contractors—impairing "Post Master General"—for you know it may be retorted that the P. Office establishment with its Contractors & P. M.'s must always be the corruptest part of a corrupt administration as most of the work of corruption passes through their hands—and as for asking to break agents that are true to their trust and bound in wages, however they may break "bonds for faithful performance" to the public, you know it would be asking in vain.

Upon the whole "Sir Richard" the less said the better—Phaeton, an aspiring dog, asked Apollo to let him drive the chariot of the sun—he attempted it and failed in his contract—and so did you and Perry—what's the odds? We say again if the world will sleep, let them sleep on—Now bind the poppies to your brow, and then—good night.

## From the Village Herald.

The members of the House of Delegates of Maryland from this county, who have kindly addressed to the Village Herald copies of the Journal of Proceedings and the Governor's Message, have our sincere thanks—but, not feeling willing that they should continue an unavailable work, we make known the fact that in consequence of an *exaction* at the post office in this place the copies are permitted to remain.

**Rather Curious.**—Since putting the above in type the mail of Sunday night came in, and upon our usual application at the office for papers, &c. those referred to in the preceding article were again sent us, with others. We then made inquiry, whether we had any other than letter postage to pay for any thing received by this mail—the answer was in the negative. This is a proceeding which we think rather curious!

We see by the proceedings of our State Legislature that a resolution has been passed to forward to the Editors of papers and public journals in the State, printed copies of the daily proceedings of the Senate and House of Delegates. This resolution will be of no benefit to us—first, because by the present irregularity of the mails we should not receive such copies until they have become stale news; and secondly, we cannot reconcile it to our notions

of propriety to yield to an *exaction* on every 2 or 4 pages that might be sent. This latter reason, however, is an objection not likely to fail in the way of many Editors.

Highly as has been extolled the wisdom of the projectors of free exchange of intelligence among Editors for the public good, we think it more than probable the plan would soon be ridiculed as exhibiting a feature of the sheerest absurdity if all postmasters could exact of Editors pamphlet postage on every page of the legislative proceedings of their own State while they are permitted a free exchange from every printer of every State in the Union. Just look at it,—to have the privilege of exchanging freely with the thousand and one printers of the country, but if an editor at the seat of State Government sends a brother a page of Legislative proceedings, *naïl it with pamphlet postage!* what would a reasonable, liberal, intelligent community think of such an egregiously inconsistent absurdity?

## To the Editor of the Village Herald.

MAIL—AHOY!

There is no observation, Mr. Editor, more trite, and no less true than trite, that "what is every body's business is nobody's business."

The Mail—the Mail—the Mail—Sir—is mouthed by almost every person in the County, as it is also in Worcester—and the complaints against the present arrangement are loud and deep—Are these complaints, Mr. Editor, without just grounds—No Sir—and it is impossible to read the late Report of the Post Master General, and see the immense conveniences and advantages which have been dispensed through that department the past year, and believe that we cannot obtain redress for the palpable grievances we labor under—Let us, Mr. Editor, concentrate public opinion by calling a County meeting—let us communicate our grievances and our wishes to the Post Master General—and I feel assured we shall have redress. Let us act—Sir—action, and nothing but action is necessary.

## SYBRANT.

Kingston, Md. Jan. 10.

The complaints spoken of, in the above communication, are not "without just grounds;" and although "almost every person in the county" has something to say about the matter in question, it is probable a few only know the true cause of what they complain of, and many blame those who are neither culpable nor able to remedy the evil. It cannot be remedied on the route through this and the adjoining counties—for here the mail passes as regularly as can be expected; and the Head of the Post-Office Department can do nothing until apprized where the fault lies. As soon as this is satisfactorily ascertained we doubt not a reform will take place, for we know the Post Master General designed an improvement in the speed and regularity of the mails on this Peninsula equal to those he has so successfully effected in other parts of the United States; but unfortunately some of the persons connected with the establishment on this Shore are not exactly "the thing." We saw a communication a few days ago, (dated the 5th inst.) under the signatures of Messrs. P. Robinson and R. Spencer, which charges recent irregularities to the neglect of the contractor from Baltimore to Queenstown, by which route the General Western Mail for the E. Shore now comes and it is stated by them that if this contract were faithfully executed the Washington and Baltimore papers would reach Easton on the same day of their publication, of course they would then be received here in due time. Much of our "grievance" may be attributable to the cause here assigned—but there must be other mismanagement. During the whole of the year 1832, the arrivals of late Baltimore and Washington papers by mail have been as "few and long between as angels' visits." We seldom receive Baltimore papers under 9 or 10 days after their publication. Washington, worse. Some weeks none—then a bundle of them containing news which weeks before appeared in our own hebdomadal, from papers obtained through expedients resorted to, to elude the serious injury which threatened us while trusting to the receipt of papers through ordinary means. We have now before us a letter postmarked "Baltimore Jan. 1" which was 9 days in coming to hand. One from Philadelphia, 8 days on its way:—And papers, it would be as tedious as aggravating to give a statement of their respective ages. In a word, there is no certainty in receiving any thing here in due time by mail. Heretofore nothing has been said by us on the subject because we knew not certainly whose was the fault, and were not of a mind with those who take advantage of every opportunity to rail against the Post Master General. Now, there is good reason to believe the fault lies principally with the contractors and partly at some of the post offices, which shall have our notice as facts are disclosed and opportunity offers. And if there is not shortly a change for the better we shall pray for a revival of the arrangement of 1831.

As respects the holding of a county meeting, we think the recent expressions of public opinion through the press will supersede the necessity of resorting to that expedient. We had intended to add something this week concerning Post Masters, but must defer it till another time.

## From the Baltimore American.

LOOK OUT FOR BAD DOLLARS.—The public are cautioned against Dollars, bearing the stamp of "Republica de Colombia," 1820 and 1821. Indian Head on one side and a fruit on the other. The writer of this weighed several this morning for a friend who has just been paid a bill, they were from 16 to 33 cents lighter than the genuine Spanish Dollar. Doubt exists whether the metal is good. As there are many in circulation all persons should look sharp.

## For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham.—The *incognito* Editor of the Whig, and Mail Contractor of the "Slow and Easy Mail," (who you have lately made udevil himself,) and *quandam* accidental member of Congress, and would be Elector of President and Vice-President "barked up the wrong tree" in his *eloquent* and *sublime* speech, when electioneering in your town, by declaring, "if South Carolina seceded from the Union, he hoped to God the Eastern Shore would do so likewise." It is really amusing to see the somersets which Gen. Jackson's Proclamation has caused—they believed him a *Nullifier*, and they had a right to do so, from his veto messages—he "flew the track" and they were obliged to follow, as they are not allowed to think for themselves—*huzza for old Hickory* "right or wrong." A short time ago, Gen. Hayne was the finest fellow in the country—his speech on nullification was printed on satin, and distributed from Maine to Georgia—Mr. Webster's speech in answer, and containing all the constitutional doctrines, contended for in the Proclamation, was withheld from the public, and immoderately denounced and abused—*sic transit gloria Jacksonism*. The Whig, I perceive, is very cautious lately on nullification, but on the Tariff, is always ready with an answer, "A judicious Tariff"—Gen. Jackson is for a judicious Tariff—but fearful of getting on the wrong trail again takes care not to tell us, what is, "a judicious Tariff"—with them, "a judicious Tariff" is "a judicious Tariff" that is to say, a judicious Tariff—what wise follows these *Cerberus-headed* Editors are the Principal is admitted, by his friends, not to be "mighty-much of a Lawyer," and I think the whole Eastern Shore will admit, he is not "mighty-much" of an Editor or Mail Contractor. My neighbor Spriggins says, "he has trouble enough in all conscience, to manage one scapegoat—but this man manages two," he supposes however, "having his head, fist and knees in Uncle Sam's Corn-crib, keep them quiet." *en passant*, can you, with the aid of your "Philadelphia Lawyer," tell the opinion of General Jackson respecting the Tariff? I think it will puzzle you. OMEGA.

The Slow and Easy Western Mail had not arrived when this paper went to press.

## DIED.

In this county on Sunday morning the 6th inst. after a lingering illness Mr. JACOB FAULKNER. Mr. Faulkner was an affectionate father, a good neighbor, a kind Master and respected by all who knew him.

Departed this life on Sunday night last, 18th inst. at Perry Hall, Dr. JOHN ROGERS, in the 43d year of his age.

Doctor Rogers was an accomplished gentleman, of literary taste, sound in his friendship and above all guile. All who knew him admired him—and by those who knew him best, he was beloved.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on the BLACK AND WHITE SMITH Business in all its various branches, and that he has in his employ Mr. Wm. Thompson, who served his time in the city of Baltimore, & who is a first rate horse shoer. Gentlemen who may favor me with any work in my line, I pledge myself, shall have it done in first rate order, with quick dispatch, on as reasonable terms, as it can be done by any good workman in the county, and will take any kind of trade that will suit me at the market prices. Customers will find my stand on Dover Street near Barton's old stand. The Public's humble and Obedt. Servt.

WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Jan. 19.

## \$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 27th of December, 1832, a negro boy, named ENNALLS,

about eighteen years old, five feet two or three inches high, yellow complexion—he has rather a rolling walk, and I believe holds his head down when spoken to. No other particular marks are recollected. Ennalls went by water out of Choctank this year.—The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro, so that I get him again.

## HENRIETTA RICHARDSON.

Near New Market, Dorchester county, Md. January 19, 1833.

The Editors of the Eastern Gazette, Centreville Times and Delaware Journal, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, each to the amount of \$1, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

## MARYLAND:

### Caroline county Orphans' Court.

15th day of January, A. D. 1833.

On application of James C. Reyner, administrator with the Will annexed of James N. Casson, 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 Easton.

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

Test, W. A. FORD, Register 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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of James N. Casson, 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 twenty fourth day of July next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fifteenth day of January Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAMES C. REYNER, adm'r. with the will annexed of James N. Casson, deceased.

Jan. 19.

## NOTICE.

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

Pursuant to said order, the undersigned will meet on the said premises on Wednesday the 6th day of March next for the purpose of executing said commission.—All persons therefore who may be interested are requested to take notice and attend on said day.

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

## NOTICE.

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



### "MARYLAND ECLIPSE."

will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centreville. Competent Judges have pronounced him, inferior to few, if any horses in this Country. He has fine size and great beauty, particulars however of his stock, size, and performances will be hereafter given at full length.

Jan. 19.

## FAVORITE SCHEME.

100 of a UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Class No. 2, for 1833.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, January 26th, 1833. 66 Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.

## SCHEME.

	is	\$20000
1 of \$20000	10000	10000
1 10000	5000	5000
1 5000	3000	3000
1 3000	1000	1000
100 1000	500	5000
16 500	100	8000
56 100	50	5000
56 50	40	4480
112 50	30	5600
112 40	20	4480
224 30	10	6720
1960 20		\$9200
15400 10		154000

18040 Prizes, amounting to \$66080. Tickets \$10, shares in Proportion. A Package, by Certificate, will cost \$124. Please address

SYLVESTER & CO. BALTIMORE, Md.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, against John Camper, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Edward Jenkins and Austin Jenkins, one at the suit of James Thompson, one at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins & Co., one at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins and Thomas Reese, and one other at the suit of Wm. Turner assigned to John Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling of said Camper, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the fifth day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: 1 negro Girl called Eliza, 1 negro man called Richard, 4 Beds and Furniture, 1 Sideboard, 1 Bureau, 1 dozen Chairs, 2 Tables and all the residue of his Household and Kitchen Furniture, all his stock of Store Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries and Earthen & Crockery wares; also all his right, interest and title to a Lot of ground near Easton, be the quantity of acres what it may. The above property will be sold subject to prior executions, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

January 19 ts

## PASSENGERS LINE.



### SCHOONER SOPHIA.

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

The Public's Obedt. Servt.

W. H. DAWSON.

Jan. 12

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber having declined farming, will offer at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst, all his stock, and farming utensils; the stock consists of two pair of fine young mules; two young mares in foal, and some other excellent young horses, two yoke of oxen, thirty nine head of sheep; a parcel of shoats, and milch cows—two ox carts, one horse cart, ploughs, gear, &c. between two and three hundred barrels of long and short corn, blades, large quantity of top-fodder, corn cays, wheat straw; and a large quantity of clover hay nicely cured, also the crop of Wheat and Rye seeded on the farm.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given; on all sums of and above five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at nine o'clock, and attendance given by

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Jan. 12

P. S. The Subscriber wishes to rent his farm on which he now resides for the present year, the terms will be made easy to a good tenant.

W. H. H.



## POETRY.

The following exquisite lines were composed by St. Leger L. Carter, Esq. formerly of the Senate of Virginia. The subject was suggested to his mind in the streets of Richmond, by the happy and independent bearing of a waggoner from Augusta, who drives a fine team and is moreover an excellent model of health and contentedness.

### THE WAGONER.

I've often thought, if I were asked,  
Whose lot I envied most—  
What one I thought most lightly tasked,  
Of man's unnumbered host,—  
I'd say I'd be a mountain boy;  
And drive a noble team—wo hoy!  
Wo hoy! I'd cry;  
And lightly fly  
Into my saddle seat;  
My rein I'd slack,  
My whip I'd crack—  
What music is so sweet?

Six blacks I'd drive of ample chest,  
All carrying high the head—  
All harness'd tight, and gaily drest,  
In winkers tipped with red,  
Oh yes, I'd be a mountain boy,  
And such a team I'd drive—wo hoy!  
Wo hoy! I'd cry—  
The lint would fly—  
Wo hoy! Dobbin—Ball!  
Their feet should ring—  
And I would sing—  
I'd sing my fal-de-rall!

My bells would tingle, tingle-ling,  
Beneath each bear-skin cap—  
And as I saw them swing and swing,  
I'd be the merriest chap;  
Yes, then I'd be a mountain boy,  
And drive a gingling team—wo hoy!  
Wo hoy, I'd cry—  
My words should fly—  
Each horse should prick his ear!  
With tightened chain,  
My lumbering wain  
Would move in its career.

The golden sparks—you'd see them spring  
Beneath my horses' tread;  
Each tail—I'd braid it up with string  
Of blue or flaunting red;  
So does, you know, the mountain boy,  
Who drives a dashing team—wo hoy!  
Wo hoy! I'd cry—  
Each horse's eye  
With fire would seem to burn,  
With lifted head,  
And nostril spread,  
They'd seem the earth to spurn.

They'd champ the bit and fling the foam,  
As they dragged on my load—  
And I would think of that distant home,  
And whistle on the road,  
Oh, would I were a mountain boy—  
I'd drive a six horse team—wo hoy;  
Wo hoy! I'd cry,  
Now by yon sky,  
I'd sooner drive those steeds,  
Than win renown,  
Or wear a crown  
Won by victorious deeds:  
For crowns off press the languid head;  
And health the wearer shuns—  
And victory trampling on the dead,  
May do for Goths and Huns!  
Seek them who will—they have no joys  
For mountain lads and wagon boys.

**APOLOGUE.**—There is more (says one of our contemporaries) in the annexed apology from the New York American, than meets the eye.

**EINBRIGHT**, a German naturalist, relates some curious stories, and among others a laughable one of an old hen kept for hatching. This was effected by keeping up a supply of eggs, and removing the progeny as fast as they left the shell. The old hen consequently was in a constant state of irritability. With feathers ruffled and clucking on all occasions—but her own astonishment was not greater than that of the whole flock of domestic birds about her at witnessing the variety of production of her nest—Sometimes she would bring forth a duck, then a turkey, then one of her own tribe, next a young eagle, an owl, a booby, or a black hawk—for the eggs of all these were from time to time placed in her nest. No wonder, then, that the old hen was in a state of doubt; no wonder that all the birds of the premises were equally puzzled touching this old hen's identity. At times they would surround her nest and wonder 'what would come next!' If a young duck waddled out, all the flat footed tribe would quack out and rejoice; if one of her own chickens presented itself, old chattering would mount the fence and crow most lustily. The next day, however, an owl or a booby rolled out, and all looked blank! goose, duck, and turkey, and there were contests and jarring among them all. One said the old hen was not a hen, and they had all pretty nearly agreed that it was high time to break up the nest; when, lo, and behold, out sprang from the nest an eagle or a black hawk! Its identity was not clearly understood, but it bore a feather, and flashed an eye that spoke volumes at once: the cry of 'look out!' resounded through the grounds, and caution and anxiety prevailed. The old

hen rose in public estimation, and all agreed that if she did not lay the egg, she deserved great credit for hatching it.

**Harlequin and Punch.**—It is believed of these worthies, both of whom retain the character of jesters, cowards, wags and buffoons proper to the Sannio of the Romans, that they existed before the time of Plutus, and continued to play their frolics during the middle ages, when the legitimate drama was unknown. For the former part, sculpture as well as tradition is appealed to by Italian antiquaries, who have discovered the representation of these grotesque characters upon the Etruscan vases. In support of the latter averment, the grave authority of Saint Thomas Aquinas, is appealed to, who, we rejoice to find, thought Harlequin and Punch no unlawful company in fitting time and place. St. Anthony gave his sanction to Saint Thomas, but adds the reasonable restriction, that no clergyman should play Harlequin, and that Punch should not exhibit in the church.

**A Compliment.**—In "Tom Cringle's Log," an interesting description of scenes in the West Indies, at sea, &c. published in an English periodical, the writer holds the following language:

"In the field, or grappling in mortal combat, on the blood-slippery quarter deck of an enemy's vessel, a British soldier or sailor is the bravest of the brave. No soldier or sailor of any other nation, saving and excepting those DAMNED YANKEES, can stand against him; they would be utterly overpowered, their hearts would fail them, they would either be cut down thrust through, or they would turn and flee."

### Miss Charlotte Jackson, (FROM BALTIMORE.)

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

### MANTUA-MAKING AND

### MILLINERY BUSINESS

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

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

N. B. Miss J. has made arrangements and will receive regularly the latest Fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c. Easton, Dec. 29.

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washington street, now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright, proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its various branches. She expects to obtain the aid of a young lady from Baltimore well skilled in this business. She therefore solicits a share of the public patronage and pledges herself that all orders in her line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashionably executed.

She is also desirous of taking a few boarders by the year. MARY STEVENS. dec. 22

### MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING

Next door to Mr. Jas. Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton; Md.

### MRS. GIBBS,

HAS just received, in addition to her former stock

A LARGE SUPPLY OF BONNETS, RIBBONS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

which she will dispose of on moderate terms. Mrs. G. grateful for past favours, invites her former customers and friends to call and see her

new assortment of FASHIONS & GOODS, She flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of Mantua-making and Millinery to please the public.

Mrs. G. has and expects to keep constant in her employment, two young ladies from Baltimore both experienced in the above branches she also receives the latest fashions. Jan. 5.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOSEPH E. POIT'S Tailor, are informed that the Books of the said Poite are in the hands of the subscriber as Trustees, and they are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement of their respective accounts, he alone being authorized to receive them.

JOHN A. ROCHE, S. W. corner of Pratt and Hanover sts. Baltimore, January 5 1833 St. The Maryland Republican Annapolis, and the Eastern Gazette, will insert the above to the amount of one dollar, and send their accounts as above.

## REMOVAL.

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

### MILLINERY

### AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. she invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 27

### HARMON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

**SITUATED** on the public road leading from Chestertown to Millington, about ten miles north of the former place, in one of the healthiest situations on the Eastern Shore. The branches taught are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Painting and the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Botany.

The terms for Board and Tuition are Twenty one dollars per quarter—the first quarter in advance. No Scholar will be received for a shorter time than six months.

### ELIZABETH THOMAS.

Jan. 5 3w References.—Hon. John B. Eccleston and Dr. P. Wroth, Chestertown.

### PAINTING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of

### HOUSE SIGN AND FANCY

### PAINTING,

with neatness and despatch, Shop one door from Hopkins and Edmondson's Store, on Washington Street. dec. 22 3w E. S. HOPKINS.

### WILLIAM L. JONES, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

### EASTON, MD.

**BEGS** leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has still on hand a good supply of MATERIALS, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line in the best manner.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is immediately wanted. W. L. J. Dec. 1.

### FOR SALE.

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

### A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 5 1833

### FOR SALE.

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and West streets, near the new Methodist Meeting House, at present occupied by Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order.

For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired.

### THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 5 4w

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased the farm of Samuel Harrison, Esq. formerly Manadier's farm now occupied by Mr. Samuel Eason, for the purpose of training and breaking horses, and curing such diseases as are incident to that noble animal, as comes within his knowledge—his charges will be moderate, and he will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom—having removed his family and settled at the above farm, he will be prepared in a few days to take in charge and accommodate five or six horses. For his knowledge of horses and general character he refers to Gen. Forman and Mr. Bela Badger in whose employ he has been the last 2 years since he left England.

The public's obdt servt, THOMAS WARWICK. Dec. 1.

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

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

An extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEEN'S-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. which added to his form or stock makes his assortment very complete.

### AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, } Wines, Brown Sugar, Lisbon, } White & green Coffee, Sherry & } First and second quality Chocolate, Malaga, } 1st pr. Cognac Brandy New England Cheese, Holland Gin, } Mould & dipt Candles, Jamaica and Antigua Tobacco, Spirits, } Spanish and American N. England Rum, } Segars, Apple & Peach Brandy English and American Old Rye, (very superior), } Shot, and common Battie's Powder, Whiskey, } Buckwheat & common Imperial, Hyson, } Flour, Young Hyson & } Rope & Leading Lines, Hyson Skin } Coarse & fine Salt, 1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthenware, &c. &c. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.

### SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 8.

### PRINTING

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

## TRUSTEE'S SALE

### OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 21st day of January, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock; A. M. & 2 o'clock, P. M. that large & valuable tract of Land called ARBY MANOR, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county, about two miles from Denton,—the late residence of Philemon Plummer, deceased; on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out houses, &c. all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are as follows: the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale the whole sum to be secured to the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid; free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants or either of them. Further terms made known on the day of sale.

The creditors of the late Philemon Plummer, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased.

### GILES HICKS, Trustee.

dec. 29 4w

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

### PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 22

### TO RENT

### for the ensuing year.

THE small framed DWELLING HOUSE, situate near the corner of Port street, in Easton,

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

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

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

### ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

### or to A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Nov. 10.

### GENERAL

### Agricultural and Horticultural Establishment.

### COMPRISING,

A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert Street Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (free of expense to him,) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper, the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of

### Choice Garden Seeds,

would find a ready and profitable sale, and the Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, papered & labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, many of Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Books, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers, for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address

### I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

Baltimore, Md

Baltimore, Dec. 1

## A New, Cheap and Popular Periodical,

### ENTITLED THE SELECT

### Circulating Library,

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes, for \$6

### PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### TERMS.

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

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

The price is five Dollars for 52 numbers of sixteen pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised.—

### Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4, by waiting in their remittances.

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

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

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

### ADAM WALDIE,

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

Philadelphia, Dec. 11 1832

Subscriptions received at this office.

## VOL. X

### PRINTED AND

### SATURDAY

### BY ALEXANDER

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# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1833.

NO. 4.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

## CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented the petition of certain persons, calling themselves subjects of endless life, residing in the west, praying for a donation of land. They professed to have made new discoveries in religion, and were desirous of proving them by way of experiment. He had some doubt with regard to the propriety of presenting the petition, but he had finally preferred to do so, rather than incur their endless enmity. He moved that, without reading, it be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, which was done accordingly.

**French Spoiliations.**—Mr. Webster, in pursuance of notice given on Friday last, moved the consideration of the bill for indemnifying the losses of American citizens by French spoiliations prior to 1800.

Mr. Clay said, he was sorry to object to the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts; but the Senate were already occupied with the subject of the land bill, which would take several days; and it was questionable whether the Senate ought to abandon this for one of the character of that of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Buckner said, that it was not owing to any want of urgency in the Senator from Kentucky, that the land bill had not made more rapid progress. He had manifested much zeal in advancing its progress. If the Senate would now take up the bill on French Spoiliations, he (Mr. B.) would be ready to to-morrow go further into his argument on the subject of the land bill. He pleaded indisposition, as one reason for delay; but he was, besides, not in such a hurry to dispose of the public lands, as not to take ample time to consider the subject maturely. He wished to be able to perform his duty to his constituents in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Chambers said, he hoped, after what had been said, that the Senator (Mr. Clay) would consent to the delay of one day; and that he rose chiefly for the purpose of urging him to do so.

Mr. Clay could not consent to the delay, though he would bow to the decision of the Senate. He thought the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Buckner) looked well—he never saw him look better, nor heard him speak better than now; and when he gets up, he will forget himself in his zeal for his constituents. He regretted that he could not waive the consideration of the land bill, and called for the yeas and nays on the question of its consideration.

The question on considering Mr. Webster's bill was decided in the affirmative, yeas 24, nays 15.

Mr. Webster proceeded to discuss the merits of the bill, in a speech of considerable length, with many references to documents. The great principle upon which he rested his argument, was, that this private claim of American citizens against the French Government, had been expressly used by the United States, for the purpose of cancelling a supposed claim of the French Government against the American.

Mr. Tyler assented to the facts stated by Mr. Webster, but objected to the principle of the bill, which he supposed differed from that maintained by Mr. Webster. For the purpose of looking further into the subject, he moved that for the present the bill lie on the table; which motion prevailed, with Mr. W's assent.

Mr. Calhoun laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the Senate a copy of his Proclamation of the 19th of December last; and also the authenticated copies of the Ordinance of the People of the State of South Carolina, with the documents accompanying the same; and of the Proclamation of the Governor of the State of South Carolina, of the 20th of December last, which was transmitted to him by the Executive of that State, with the request that he should lay them before Congress.

The Senate went into Executive business, and then adjourned.

## House of Representatives.

**THE TARIFF.**—On the motion of Mr. Yerplanck, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the chair, and took up the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports.

Mr. Ellsworth, who had possession of the floor, addressed the committee on the character, principles, (and in the event of its adoption,) of the probable results of the bill. Mr. Briggs followed on the same side.

Mr. Dearborn next obtained possession of the floor, and moved that the committee rise, but the motion was negatived. Mr. Dearborn then commenced an argument against the policy and the equity of the bill. He had proceeded in it for some time, when Mr. Ingersoll moved that the committee rise. Mr. Clay and Mr. Ingersoll were appointed tellers; and upon a division, the vote was yeas 65, nays 69. So the motion was negatived.

Mr. Dearborn resumed, and continued his argument, until Mr. Arnold, at 20 minutes past four o'clock, renewed the motion that the committee rise. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Howard were appointed tellers, and upon another division, the motion was lost, yeas 59, nays 62.

Mr. Milligan here renewed the motion for the committee to rise. Mr. Dearborn expressed his wish to conclude the remarks which he had to make. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Russell were appointed tellers. The motion was negatived, yeas 59, nays 61.

Mr. Dearborn concluded at 5 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Kennon, the committee rose and reported; and, on the motion of Mr. Wayne, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY JAN. 15.

In the Senate, Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill remitting the duties on certain sculptured marble, imported by the Philadelphia Exchange Company.

**PROCLAMATION.**—The following resolution, offered the day before by Mr. Calhoun, was then taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the Senate a copy of his Proclamation of the 10th of December last; and also the authenticated copies of the Ordinance of the People of the State of South Carolina, with the documents accompanying the same; and of the Proclamation of the Governor of the State of South Carolina, of the 20th of December last, which was transmitted to him by the Executive of that State, with the request that he should lay them before Congress.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. King rose, not, as he said, for the purpose of entering into a discussion of the resolution. But his object in rising was merely to state, for the information of the Senator from South Carolina, the reason why he might perhaps think it not expedient to press the consideration of his resolution at this time. It might lead to a discussion which would be found not to be necessary. A message from the President would be received perhaps to-day or to-morrow, which would communicate the documents called for by this resolution. They would have been communicated to the Senate before this time, but that a delay had taken place in endeavoring to obtain an authenticated copy of some of the documents from South Carolina. He thought therefore, that the proper course would be to lay the resolution for the present on the table.

Mr. Grundy then rose, and stated that he was authorized to say, that the Senator from South Carolina would on Thursday next, or perhaps earlier, receive all the documents called for by this resolution, and much more, in a communication from the President. And the reason why those papers had not been communicated at an earlier period, was, that a copy of the Act of Assembly could not be procured in an authentic form; but the documents would be communicated, whether such copy should be obtained or not. He hoped the Senator would not under this assurance, insist on the present action of the Senate upon his resolution but would suffer it to lie on the table.

Mr. Calhoun said he certainly should not object, under the circumstances, to the laying of his resolution for the present, on the table. His object had been merely to obtain these documents, to be laid before the Senate. And he thought it proper to say that he did not expect any such discussion on the subject as gentlemen seemed to have anticipated. It had not been his object to cast censure anywhere, but only to bring the documents into the possession of the Senate. They were, in his opinion, connected with a most important issue—an issue which in importance had never been surpassed in the history of this country, not even at the time when the Declaration of Independence was published. Under this impression he had brought forward his resolution, to bring the papers before the Senate. If any Senator thought proper to move to lay the resolution on the table, he should make no objection to the course.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the resolution was then laid on the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, appropriating for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the amendment which proposed in lieu thereof, a reduction of the price of the public lands. Mr. Buckner concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill and in favor of the amendment, in a speech near two hours in length. Before any question was taken, on motion of Mr. Black, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Yerplanck from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1833, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Stewart submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Roads and Canals to report a bill, in accordance with the recommendations of the President of the United States in his first message to Congress, for the distribution of the surplus revenue, after the payment of the public debt, among the several States, according to their representation, to be applied in aid of Internal Improvements and Education. Mr. S. moved that the resolution be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Wilde moved the question if consideration, and the House refused to consider the resolution—yeas 48, nays 111. A discussion arose upon the third reading of the bill authorizing the President to change the location of the land offices, which was arrested by the arrival of the hour of one, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the Tariff bill—Mr. Wayne in the Chair. Mr. Kennon who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Committee near an hour in opposition to the bill. Mr. Choate then spoke about an hour and a half against the general principles of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Gilmore in support of its provisions, who addressed the Committee almost an hour. Mr. McKennan then moved the rise, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 16.

## IN SENATE.

**South Carolina.**—A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanying the Proclamation and other documents relating to South Carolina, her Ordinance, &c. &c.

The reading of the Message occupied an hour and a quarter. As soon as it was finished—

Mr. GRUNDY moved to refer the Message and Documents to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that they be printed.

Mr. CALHOUN then rose and said, that his object in taking the floor was not to make any remark on the motion which was immediately before the Senate. What he was about to say, therefore, would, under parliamentary rule, be entirely out of order. But he would, in the peculiar circumstances of his situation, throw himself on the indulgence of the Senate, for his pardon for the entire irrelevance of the remarks which he should feel himself bound to make.

He felt no disposition to notice many of the errors which the Message contained in reference to the documents by which it was accompanied, but there was one which he should deem himself a recreant to his State if he did not rise emphatically and promptly to notice. It was stated by the Chief Magistrate, in substance, that the movements made by the State of South Carolina were of a character hostile to the Union. Was he right in this impression? If so, he would say that there was not a shadow of foundation for such a statement. There was not a State in the Union less disposed than S. Carolina to put herself in such attitude of hostility. But the grounds on which the President founds this inference were not less extraordinary than the inference itself. When he stated that hostile movements had been made, it was to be regretted that the President did not state the whole of the movements of this character which had taken place. Before South Carolina had taken any position of a conflicting character, there had been a concentration of United States troops on two points, obviously for the purpose of controlling the movements of the State. One of these concentrations was at Augusta, and the other at Charleston. Previous to this circumstance, the State of South Carolina had looked to nothing beyond a civil process, and had intended merely to give effect to her opposition in the form of a suit at law. It was only when a military force was displayed on her borders, and in her limits, and when the menace was thrown out against the lives of her citizens, and of their wives and children, that they found themselves driven to an attitude of resistance. Then it was that they all prepared to resist any aggression.

But the President had also rested his inference on another ground. He had laid it down that the tribunal of the Supreme Court of the United States was, in the last resort, the only arbiter of the difference in the construction of the constitutionality of the laws. On this point there seems to have been a great change in the opinion of the Executive within the last twelve months. The President had not held this opinion in reference to the resistance of the State of Georgia. A narrow river only divides the territory of Georgia from that of South Carolina, yet on the one side, the power of the Supreme Court, as the arbiter in the last resort, is to be sustained; while, on the other side the will of the Executive is to be supreme.

But, if the Supreme Court was to be the arbiter, he wished to know in what manner the decision of that tribunal as to the constitutionality of the Tariff law, as a measure of protection, was to be obtained? How was an issue to be made up? This mode had already been tried in the case of Holmes, a citizen of Charleston, and the Court had declared its incapacity to act for want of jurisdiction, and refused to take cognizance of the subject. He wished to know why this circumstance had been suppressed—no, suppressed was too strong a term—forgotten in the message of the Executive. It will be remembered that when the bill of 1828 was introduced, which had been justly called by the Senator from Massachusetts, a bill of abominations, a Representative from South Carolina had ineffectually endeavored to obtain an amendment of the title of it, so that it might bear on its face the character of protection, which belonged to it. But it was sent abroad under a delusive and deceptive name. How then, was South Carolina to try the question? Even if she had every reliance on the authority of the Supreme Court, she could not obtain the judgment of that Court. What course then was left for South Carolina, but that which she had pursued.

It was also suggested in the Message of the Executive, that the State ought to have resorted to the other remedy which was pointed out, and asked at an earlier period for a Convention of the States, in order to amend the Constitution. South Carolina had been prevented from many applications on this subject. She had wished over and over again to obtain a Convention, but she had uniformly found a fixed majority in both Houses against her. How, then, was she to obtain the acquiescence of the constitutional majority of two thirds of the two Houses? Under these circumstances, she made no application until the State itself had declared it unconstitutional, and the emergency arose which called for it.

These were all the remarks which he considered himself called on to make at this moment in reference to the errors of the Message of the Executive.

It was obvious that the country had now reached a crisis. It had been often said that every thing which lives carries in itself the elements of its own destruction. This principle was no less applicable to political, than to physical constructions. The principle of decay is to be found in our institutions; and unless it can be checked and corrected in its course, by the wisdom of the Federal Government, its operation will form no exception to the general course of events. The only cause of wonder in his opinion was, that our Union had continued so long; that, at the end of forty-four years, our Government should still retain its original form. He considered that to the great event of 1801, the success of the party which had elevated Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, was mainly to be attributed this duration. Nothing but the elevation of that individual had prevented the earlier termination of an experiment. But the time had at length come when we are required to decide whether this shall be a Confederacy any longer, or whether it shall give way to a consolidated Government. He called on Senators solemnly to pause and deliberate on this important question. As he lived, he believed that the continuance of any consolidated government was impossible. It must inevitably lead to a military despotism. At this moment, without having been brought into contact with any adverse circumstances, without any conflicting causes, in a time of peace, and under the influence of an unexampled prosperity, our Union stands on the eve of dissolution, or the verge of civil war. How was this? Was it not attributable to the powerful workings of the consolidating principle?

In this widely extended republic, there has been of necessity an active conflict of interests. In one portion a system works beneficially, which is found to be oppressive in another portion. The system of protection is said to operate to the advantage of those parts of the country which are the strongest. Every one said so, and therefore he was bound to believe so. But in the weakest portions of the country, there was scarcely to be found one who would not, if he had the power, put down the system of protection. There were thus different views on both sides. How was this to operate? He intended in nothing which he should say

to make any personal references. It was his wish to argue the subject solely on philosophical grounds. A President is elected, and comes into power; his policy necessarily conforms to that of the party by which he is chosen. It cannot be otherwise. The Tariff party, for example, support as their candidate a gentleman who is known to be in favor of their views. He did not condemn this. It was the natural and unavoidable course of things. The opposite side must then take up one as their candidate whose opinions on the subject of protection are less marked, but who may be sustained by a portion of the Tariff party, because he is for that system to a certain extent, and by a portion of the Anti-Tariff States, because he is less hostile to their interests, than his competitor. By this combination, a triumph is obtained. He who comes into power, in this manner, if he is possessed of any intelligence, can never be dislodged. How can he?

He takes a middle ground between the North and South. If one interest attempts to make a forward movement the other side has occupied the ground. And by this means burdens to the amount of thirty millions, without the Post Office Department, and including that department, thirty two millions, are imposed on the country, under the pretence of revenue—an amount considerably greater than the value of any single one of the great interests of the country, exceeding the whole amount of the cotton crop, or the entire value of the shipping interest. Thus identifying himself neither with Tariff nor anti-Tariff, Bank nor anti-Bank, Internal Improvement, nor anti-Internal Improvement, he cannot be dislodged. What is the result? The system of oppression goes on. The weaker side sees in it a hopeless case, and makes resistance. The stronger still adheres to the system. The middle power is then thrown to the stronger side, and the stronger calls in force, which puts down reason. This was the process of consolidation. Gentlemen might contend that this was not a question of consolidation. And he could see no distinction between a consolidated government and one which assumed the right of judging of the propriety of interposing military power to coerce a state.

We (said Mr. C.) made no such government. South Carolina sanctioned no such government. She entered the confederacy with the understanding that a State, in the last resort, has a right to judge of the expediency of resistance to oppression, or secession from the Union. And for so doing, it is that we are threatened to have our throats cut, and those of our wives and children; No. I go too far. I did not intend to use language so strong. The Chief Magistrate had not yet recommended so desperate a remedy. The present is a great question, and the liberties of the American people depend upon the decision of it. It was impossible that a consolidated government could exist in this country. It never can. Did I say, in this country? It never can exist in any country. If any man would look into the history of the world, and find any single case in which the government of absolute majority, unchecked by any constitutional restraints, has lasted one century, he would yield the question. For himself he had been from his earliest life, deeply attached to the Union; and he felt, with a proportionate intensity, the importance of this question. In his early youth, he had cherished a deep and enthusiastic admiration of the Union. He had looked on its progress with rapture, and encouraged the most sanguine expectations of its endurance. He still believed that if it could be conformed to the principles of 1793, as they were then construed, it might endure forever. Bring back the government to those principles, and he would be the last to abandon it, and South Carolina would be amongst its warmest advocates. But depart from these principles, and, in the course of ten years, we shall degenerate into a military despotism. The cry had been raised—"the Union is in danger." He knew of no other danger but that of military despotism. He would proclaim it on this floor that this was the greatest danger with which it was menaced, a danger the greatest which any country had to apprehend.

He begged pardon for the warmth with which he had expressed himself. Unbecoming as he knew that warmth to be, he must throw himself on his country and his countrymen for indulgence. Situated as he was, and feeling as he did, he could not have spoken otherwise.

Mr. Forsyth said, on the motion to refer, all observations on the merits of the President's Message were irrelevant and irregular. [Mr. C. said he had so stated in the outset of his remarks, and apologized for it.]

Mr. F. True, the Senator from South Carolina had admitted the existence of the rule, and had given the best possible excuse for the violation of it. Mr. F.







# EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Jan. 26.

The late Message of the President to Congress accompanying the South Carolina papers is another matter of great interest, and is a strong, able paper, shewing the true state of things as produced by the course pursued by the Nullifiers of that State.

However we lament the present state of things in our country, there is much difference in the feelings of an intelligent American upon reading such a paper as this message filled with sound, orthodox, unexceptionable matter, and reading such stuff as *Peto* messages are made of.

In giving to Congress in this message "information of the state of the Union" we remark this significant passage, which, being entirely indisposed to criticize, we shall abstain wholly from remarking on, as its import is single and clear, leading to strong and efficient results—the message says—"In the present instance, aggression may be regarded as committed where it is officially authorized, and the means of enforcing it fully provided."

"In recommending to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient" the message suggests and proposes a change of the custom House to some secure place, within the same port or harbor—so far, there is no doubt—but it goes on to propose that the Collector reside at such place, and detain all vessels and cargoes until the duties imposed by Law be properly secured or paid in cash deducting interest." How far it would be admissible to exact cash payments in one port for duties that are bonded for in other ports,—or how far it would be constitutionally allowable to cause duties in one port to "be properly secured" by any provisions that do not obtain in all other ports, is a matter that we do not undertake positively to assert as being either within or without that clause in the 1st paragraph of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, which enjoins "that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States"—nor whether it is within or without the clause in the 5th paragraph of the 9th section of the 1st article, which declares that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." But we leave this matter to be cautiously scrutinized by those whose official province it is to act in this eminently delicate and interesting juncture in our affairs.

Such a paper as this Message, at such a time relating to such a subject, must be read by all with anxious interest. Every Voter in this Country ought to make himself acquainted with this whole affair, truly, not colored by pensioners who are paid to distort or exaggerate things—but he should know the true origin and progress of this South Carolina business, and the awful condition to which all are now reduced—the question for each man to decide for himself is, WILL YOU PRESERVE THE UNION OF THESE STATES AND PERPETUATE YOUR CONSTITUTION & FORM OF GOVERNMENT—OR WILL YOU PERMIT BOTH TO BE DESTROYED BY THE CAPRICIOUS MISDOINGS OF A SMALL MAJORITY IN ONE SINGLE STATE?

Governor Thomas arrived in Annapolis on Tuesday last, and on Thursday proceeded to qualify according to the constitution and form of government.

The case of the Georgia Missionaries is at an end. Gov. Lumpkin has released them from confinement and they have notified their counsel to discontinue the suit.

The Intelligencer of the 21st inst. says—It is rumored, and we believe it, that another Government Express left this city, some time on Friday last, for Charleston, S. Carolina. Of its object we are of course ignorant.

From the Balt. Gazette, of Jan. 18. The report published in several papers that a large amount of Notes was lost by the Bank of the United States at the fire which occurred on the Rail Road, between this and Philadelphia, is entirely incorrect. The clerk who had charge of the package returned to Philadelphia with them, and the packages destined for the Baltimore Office was safely delivered yesterday.

From our Correspondent. "ANNAPOIS, Jan. 15, 1833. "The bill to repeal the 'thirty dollar' law, passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 62 to 8, and the prevailing opinion is that the Senate will concur. Judging from the temper of the members generally, the act to be repealed seems to have utterly disappointed the benevolent expectations of those by whom it was passed, and to be, in fact, extremely obnoxious to the body of the people. The poor, for whose benefit it was specially intended, appear to be the principal sufferers by its operation."

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Finding the message of the President rather too long for insertion in the Gazette of to day (occupying nine columns of the Washington Telegraph) without excluding other interesting matter, we have copied from the National Intelligencer the following excellent summary of its contents. After the Message was read in the Senate, Mr. Calhoun, apparently under considerable excitement, delivered a short speech, which will be found under the Congressional head of that day's proceedings, in which he contested some of the statements and views of the Message, after which the whole subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

From the National Intelligencer of the 17th. A message of much importance was transmitted by the President of the United to both Houses yesterday. The subject of it is the existing difficulty between the General Government and the State of South Carolina; and the message was accompanied by copies of the several acts, proclamations, &c. which have emanated from both governments.

The Message opens by a reference to the last annual message of the Executive to Congress, and to the intimation therein contained, that should any emergency arise, rendering the execution of the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue impracticable in any quarter of the Union, application should be made to Congress for such aid as they might appear to require. The message then goes on to say that events which have occurred in the quarter then alluded to, or which have come to the knowledge of the President subsequently to the date of his Annual Message, do present this emergency, as made known to him by the official transmission to him of certain acts of the State of S. Carolina. The President then adverts to his Proclamation of the 10th of December explaining his views, &c.; to his expectation that that Proclamation would not have been without effect, which reasonable expectation has not been realized, as appears by the several acts of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, which, he says, are calculated, both in their positive enactments, and in the spirit of opposition which they obviously encourage, wholly to obstruct the collection of the revenue within the limits of that State.

Referring to the Ordinance of the Convention, &c. the President says that no intimation has been received of the re-assemblage of that body and the interval between now and the 1st of February, the day when the Ordinance is to take effect, is too short to allow of the preliminary steps being taken for that purpose. The President adds, that in the mean time the State Authorities are actively engaged in organizing their military resources, and providing means for supporting them, &c. and giving the most solemn assurances of protection and support to all who shall enlist in opposition to the revenue laws of the United States, and the Governor of the State has, in a recent proclamation openly defied the authority of the Executive of the Union, and invited volunteers to sustain the defiance. Thus, says the Message, South Carolina presents herself in the attitude of hostile preparation, and ready even for military violence, if need be, to enforce her laws for preventing the collection of the duties upon imports within her limits.

The President then proceeds at large to lay before Congress not only the acts and proceedings of South Carolina, but also freely to acquaint them with those steps which he has already caused to be taken for the due collection of the revenue, and with his views of the subject generally, that the suggestions which the Constitution in his opinion requires him to make in regard to future legislation thereupon may be the better understood.

The Message goes on to state that instructions have been some time ago issued from the Treasury to the Revenue Officers, pointing out their respective duties under the existing laws, &c. taking nullification on the ground professed by its advocates, that it was pacific in its nature. Since which time, circumstances had changed, and, reviewing the history of the proceedings in South Carolina, &c., the President invites the attention of Congress to certain acts of the State, as published in the newspapers of the State, of which, although requested the Executive had not succeeded in obtaining official copies from the proper authority of the State. If these acts, says the President, cannot be defeated and overcome by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Federal Government, the Constitution must be considered as incompetent to its own defence, the supremacy of the laws is at an end, and the rights and liberties of the people can no longer receive protection from the Government of the Union.

These aggressions on the authority of Congress, the Message adds, are moreover, absolute, indefinite, and without limitation; they offer to the United States no alternative but unconditional submission. It is true, that in their address to other States, the South Carolina Convention profess to submit a plan of taxation which they would agree to it is true also that the Governor of the State, in his Message, suggests the call of a Convention of the States as an alternative; but it is also true that the conditions on which they "would be willing to acquiesce" form no part of the Ordinance; and, even if these terms were offered in the same binding form as the Ordinance, they are so undefined, and depend upon so many contingencies, and are so opposed to the known opinions and interest of the great body of the American People, as to be almost hopeless of attainment—and the shortness of the time would make them impossible, if they were not otherwise impracticable.

By these various proceedings, the Message says the State of South Carolina has forced upon the General Government the unavoidable duty of deciding on the new and dangerous alternative of permitting the State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute the threat of withdrawing from the Union. Both these purposes, says the message, are revolutionary in their character and tendency, and subversive of the laws and of the integrity of the Union.

The message then enters at length into a discussion of the rights of the Government and of the States, &c. and adds that, in deciding upon the course imposed upon the authorities of the Union, in the present crisis, it must not be overlooked, that there is no sufficient cause for the acts of South Carolina, or for her placing in jeopardy the happiness of so many millions of people. To establish which, the message enters into a recital of the alleged grievances, with some examination of their reality, &c.

The President then adverts to the solemn duty imposed by the oath of the Executive, to take care that the laws be executed, and examines the extent of the powers already conferred on him for that purpose. Subsequently to the

date of the instructions to Collectors, already referred to, and to the passage of the ordinance, information is said to have reached the Executive that it would be impracticable for the Collector of Charleston to preserve the custody of vessels detained by him, against any attempt to remove vessels and cargoes from his custody. The removal of the custom house, therefore, from Charleston to Castle Pinckney, was deemed a measure of necessary precaution. From the nature of things, however, a similar precaution cannot be observed with respect to the ports of Georgetown and Beaufort, in Carolina.

After recurring to the various penal and other provisions of the late State acts, the message suggests the protection of the collection of the revenue, by placing the Custom house beyond the immediate power of the Courts. The message also suggests the expediency of providing by law that the President of the United States may be authorized to alter & abolish such of the districts and ports of entry, in any State as shall be necessary, and to establish the custom house of any port so abolished, in some secure port or harbor of the same State, &c.

As even these provisions cannot always protect the officers of the customs in the discharge of their duty, the Message further recommends the revival, with some modifications better adapted to the occasion of the 6th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, authorizing the removal of causes against officers of the Government, in certain cases, from the State Courts to the Courts of the United States. It is also suggested as expedient, by modifying the existing legal provision on the subject, to authorize the Marshal to make the necessary provision for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

The Message closes with some remarks, in which the President expresses his reliance on the disposition of each department of the government to perform its duty. Whilst a bearing spirit may, and he trusts will, be exercised towards the errors of our brethren in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union (says the President) demands that open and organized resistance to the law shall not be executed with impunity. He trusts that the present difficulties may result in proving that the Constitution and the Laws are supreme, and the Union indissoluble.

The whole Message, of which this is but a brief and meagre outline, is written with much ability, and the whole contents of it; when published at large, will command universal attention. The reading of it produced, in both Houses a very considerable sensation, but not greater than was natural on such an occasion.

We desire that the great principles of the Proclamation be applied to the following case of the Cherokees—then see how matters of consistency would stand.

## FROM THE CHEROKEES.

New Echota, Nov. 24.

Governor Lumpkin continues to distribute to the citizens of Georgia, by the lottery wheels, the lands and gold mines of the Cherokee nation. For two or three weeks we have been the spectators of proceedings by the citizens of Georgia, having no parallel in the history of mankind, and to our feelings of the most unnatural kind. It is such a case as was progressing in any other civilized country, than the North American Republic; however repulsive it might be to its honor, for the sake of simple justice and respect for the feelings of mankind, we believe such proceedings as we have been compelled to witness, would be promptly prohibited. The fortunate drawers (so called) of our lands have been passing and repassing single and in companies, not unlike that of John Giblin's race to the country seat, in search of the splendid lots which the rolling wheel had pointed to their imaginations. How art where is the nearest line to this place, what district, number, corner, lot, station, &c. are the important questions forced upon us. When we see the pale faces again they are closely viewing the marked trees and the carved posts. The gold drawers have been arriving at the gold mines, and they are compared to the great flocks of pigeons that hasten to the ground in search of food. Every lot has been viewed, and as many paths beaten, by the passing and cross passing hunters. The rich man in Georgia is now richer—the poor Georgia orphan has drawn good lots belonging to the oppressed Cherokees—Esqr. —has been lucky, he has drawn a rich lot in the bottoms of the Etowah and Chattahoochee rivers—Mr. — will be relieved from his embarrassments; he has drawn a first rate lot, and is worth hundreds of dollars. These are a few of the deeply absorbing subjects which engross the conversation of the Georgia circles, and it would seem, as thoughtlessly of the Cherokee claim to the property, as if they never existed. Such is the progress of the Georgia measures, that the drawers of our lands are now entering the nation to settle on them, at a time when they are in the possession of the aboriginal proprietors, and their right to them unqualified. To this invasion of our property, we protest, and we state to our readers, our right to the lands, money has never bought. We hold the bond and seal of the Republic to protect this property. We have stricken off from our nation, province after province in consideration of this promised protection.

The Indian bill of 1830, sanctioned by President Jackson himself, "provides that the existing treaties with the Indian tribes shall not be violated." The Supreme Court have decided that our treaties are binding on the Government, and the laws of Georgia are a nullity. The Superior and inferior Courts of Georgia have decided that the right of soil belongs to the Cherokees, the laws of Georgia to the contrary notwithstanding. Let us, therefore, calmly wait and see if the Government will not yet acquiesce in the numerous authorities we have cited, from which we claim our relief or whether the Government will choose to have their laws nullified by a State as the easiest mode of releasing itself from enforcing them.—Cherokee Phoenix.

WASHINGTON, 11th Jan.

GENERAL BLAIR.—This personage of painful notoriety has been relieved from his difficulties growing out of the pranks he played off at the Theatre. Dr. Sewall, his attending physician, gave evidence before the Court this morning, that General Blair was subject to a chronic rheumatism in his head, for which he occasionally had recourse to brandy and opium, whereby he sometimes became partially deranged. The Court dismissed the case with a fine of five dollars. The action against him for the assault on Duff Green, will not be tried for some time.

## CONGRESS.

The National Intelligencer of the 21st inst. says—The most interesting incident of Monday's proceedings in either House of Congress will be found noted in those of the Senate; being the report of a bill, by the Standing Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the late message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress. It has not been in our power to procure a copy of the bill, owing to the difficulty (which must be known by experience or be understood) of obtaining copies of such papers before they are printed; but having heard it read, the following is offered as a faithful portrait of its features, reflected from memory. In shadowing it out, substantial and not literal accuracy is of course aimed at.

The first section of the bill provides that whenever, by any combinations or obstructions to the due execution of the laws of the United States, it may be impracticable for the proper officers to collect the Revenue from import duties at any particular port, the President of the U. States may direct the Custom House to be kept at some secure place within the State and the duties accruing thereto be paid in cash, deducting interest, &c. The goods which may be in custody of such Collector shall not be removed by any authority but that of the Courts of the United States; and if any attempt be made to seize or obtain possession of said goods under color of any other authority, the President of the United States may direct the employment of the land and naval forces of the U. States to resist and repel it.

Section second provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the U. States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the laws of the United States; and any person suffering injury in his person or his property for an act done under the laws of the United States, may institute and prosecute a suit in the Circuit Court, and be entitled to damages proportioned to said injury. Property seized by any officer of the Government, under the authority of the laws of the United States, is to be releasable only by process of the Courts of the U. States, and any person who shall dispossess or rescue any property in custody of an officer, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, liable to fine and imprisonment according to the act of 30th April 1790.

The third section provides that in any suit or prosecution in any Court of any State against any officer for any act done under the authority of the laws of the United States, it shall be lawful, at any time before the trial thereof, to remove the case on petition and affidavit, to the Circuit Court of the United States, and any further proceeding thereon in the State Courts shall thereafter be null and void, &c. This section further provides for continuation of all process and attachments, &c., as if the suit had been originally commenced in the Circuit Court. This section also contains other provisions against evasion of its regulations.

The fourth section provides that where any copies of papers or records of any State Court, necessary to be used in any suit in a court of the United States, are refused, the United States Court may direct and allow the record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may allow; and proceed without it, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings were regularly had been before said Court.

The fifth section provides that whenever the President of the United States is officially informed that the execution of the laws of the United States or the decrees of the Courts of the U. States will be obstructed by military force, he may proclaim and order the dispersion of such force; and if it be not thereupon dispersed, he may employ the land and naval forces of the United States to disperse the same, in conformity to the provisions of the acts of the 28th of February, 1793, and 3d March, 1807.

The sixth section provides that the Marshal of the United States for any district, in case of the use of the jails of any State being refused for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the laws of the United States, shall, under the direction of the District Judge of said district, use such other places, and adopt such other measures, as may be necessary and expedient in such cases.

The seventh and last section provides that any Judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States may issue a writ of habeas corpus, to bring before him any individual confined in prison under any law of any State, for the execution of any law of the United States, or of any decree of any Court of the United States, &c.

(The bill was unaccompanied by any report, received its first reading of course, and will have the second reading, of course to-day.)

January.—This is the most bilious month in the year; it is the season of duns and tipstaffs; and we can only compare our citizens in these hard times to a row of brickbats which boys place erect along the pavement, push number one, and away go all the rest. The rich landlord begins the cry, and his clerk duns the merchant for rent; the merchant then pops a long bill into the face of the retailer—the retailer, as in duty bound, comes down upon the mechanic—the mechanic duns his customers—the customers dun their patrons, and thus the torrent swells from the nobility down to the bootblack. Tailors, hatters, and shoe-makers are all agog—"pony up" is the cry—bills are due and the ready must follow. Alas! when an unpropitious salutation is "a happy new year to you," a new year is but the beginning of new troubles which are always coming and never ending. Printers are no better off than other folks, and as we cannot be out of fashion, we must echo the call—"thank you for that small trifle, sir"—Baltimore Saturday Visitor.

## BOARDING.

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

CALEB BROWN. N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort. Jan. 26

The Crisis.—We have a rumour says the U. S. Telegraph, and it is of so much importance that we do not feel at liberty to withhold it from our readers: it is, that the committee of the Senate have agreed to report a bill, placing the whole military and naval powers of the United States at the disposal of the President, for the purpose of enabling him to coerce South Carolina into obedience.

RICHMOND, (Va.) Jan. 12

We have never known of Negroes selling or hiring at such high prices as they do at present. We have heard of a carpenter selling at \$1200—of boys of 14 selling at more than \$400, &c. Negroes hire also at very high rates. Is it because produce is selling so high—that offers are made for corn at \$3 25, &c.—or that hands are also wanting for tobacco factories—for internal improvement—for the settlement of new farms—for slaves to supply the want of those who have died with the cholera, &c.—Compiler.

[We suspect the Compiler has missed it altogether. Might it not find the true cause of these distressing 'high prices,' in that root of all evil to the South—the accursed tariff? The cholera has carried off perhaps one slave in ten thousand; yet the Compiler looks to that diminution as an adequate cause for an increase in the price of one hundred per cent.]-Natl. Int.

A young lady of respectability, residing in Race Street, above Eighth, being obliged to leave home on Saturday evening last, on an errand in Fourth Street, with no other protection than that offered by a favorite house dog of the largest size, that, in frolicking at a short distance from her, while passing Franklin Square was met by a strange young fellow, who insultingly addressed her, and "not knowing there was another puppy so near at hand" proceeded to put his arm round her neck and kiss her.—The faithful animal, seeing his young mistress so rudely assailed, leapt from the gutter upon the back of the fellow and fastened upon his coat. When the lady succeeded in suppressing laughter at the poor fellow's astonishment and ludicrous appearance, from his earnest supplication she called her guard to her; and the chap took to his heels with the loss of one skirt.—Phil. Chron.

## MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Levi Storke, Capt. Spedden Seymour to Miss Leah Norris, all of this county.

On the 21st inst. by the same, Mr. Francis Jump, of Caroline county, to Miss Emeline Ridgway, of this county.

On the 24th inst. by the same, Mr. Thomas Covey to Miss Sarah Scott, all of this county.

On Thursday the 17th inst. by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. James Mortgage to Mrs. Martha Vanderford, both of Queen Anne's county, Md.

## LOST! LOST!!

\$5 REWARD:

ON Saturday morning 19th inst. between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Store of Mr. James Willson, a Ladies small Gold Watch, any person finding the above watch, shall have a reward of \$5 by leaving it at the Store of Mr. James Willson.

ROBERT T. G. THOMAS, near Easton.

Jan. 26

## A CARD.

A Lady residing in Baltimore, is desirous to form a select Private Class, for instruction in the different branches of an English education, and also in French, Italian and Music. The best teachers of each will be provided, the object in forming the Class is chiefly to enable students to their own daughters the benefit of a liberal but domestic education. Four young ladies from ten to fifteen years of age will be received as Boarders on moderate terms and may be assured of every maternal care. Further information may be obtained by application to this office. January 26 4w

## A YOUNG MAN

WELL acquainted with Book-Keeping, who can write a good hand may hear of employment by applying at this office. Easton, January 26 1833.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

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

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

T. W. HOPPER, Trustee.

Centreville, Jan. 26 1833 1a

## \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber living in Oxford neck, in Talbot county, on the 23d inst. a Negro man called

## CATO,

26 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches in height, of dark complexion, large mouth and thick lips, he has a scar upon the back of his neck and turns his feet very much out in walking. Had on when he ran off a suit of Kersey of a dull purple colour, and a bear-skin cap much worn. I offer a reward of 100 dollars for the delivery of him to the Jailor in Easton, if taken out of the State; 50 dollars if taken within the State, but out of the county, and 20 dollars if taken in this county and lodged in Easton Jail. J. LI. CHAMBERLAINE, Talbot county, Md. January 26 (W)



## POETRY.

### COURTSHIP.

These verses are from Friendship's Offering. As to the sentiment, we do not pledge ourselves, but merely say in the words of another—Behold the picture.—Is it like?"

"Oh Laura! will nothing I bring thee  
E'er soften those looks of disdain?  
Are the songs of affection I sing thee  
All doomed to be sung thee in vain?  
I offer thee love the sincerest,  
The warmest e'er glowed upon earth!"

But the maiden a haughty look flinging,  
Said, "Cease my compassion to move;  
For I'm not very partial to singing;  
And they're poor whose sole treasure is love!"

"My name will be sounded in story:  
I offer thee, dearest, my name:  
I have fought in the proud field of glory!  
Oh Laura come share in my fame!  
I bring thee a soul that adores thee,  
And loves thee wherever thou art,  
Which thrills as its tribute it pours thee  
Of tenderness fresh from the heart."

But the maiden said, Cease to importune;  
Give Cupid the use of his wings;  
Ah, Fame's but a pitiful fortune—  
And hearts are such valueless things!"

"Oh Laura, forgive, if I've spoken  
Too boldly!—may turn not away—  
For my heart with affliction is broken—  
My uncle died only to day!  
My uncle the nabob—who tended  
My youth with affectionate care,  
My manhood who kindly befriended—  
Has died—and—has left me—his heir!"

And the maiden said, "Weep not, sincerest!  
My heart has been yours all along:  
Oh hearts are of treasures the dearest—  
Do, Edward, go on with your song."

## Miss Charlotte Jackson,

(FROM BALTIMORE.)

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

### MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY BUSINESS

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

Fancy Gauze & Cape Handkerchiefs, Gauze Thibet shawls, Handsome assortment of Belts; Gloves and Mitts, Bobbinets, Lace edgings and insertings, Grecian net and blond edging, French Flowers and Bonnet ribbons, Fancy Cravats and French Quillings for the neck, Sewing silk, Cord, Needles, Pins Tapes and Bobbins, &c. &c. To which she invites the attention of the Ladies.

N. B. Miss J. has made arrangements and will receive regularly the latest Fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c. Easton, Dec. 29.

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washington street, now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright, proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its various branches. She expects to obtain the aid of a young lady from Baltimore well skilled in this business. She therefore solicits a share of the public patronage and pledges herself that all orders in her line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashionably executed.

She is also desirous of taking a few boarders by the year. MARY STEVENS. Dec. 22

### MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING

Next door to Mr. Jas. Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, Md.

### MRS. GIBBS,

HAS just received, in addition to her former stock

A LARGE SUPPLY OF BONNETS, RIBBONS AND FANCY ARTICLES;

which she will dispose of on moderate terms. Mrs. G. grateful for past favors, invites her former customers and friends to call and see her

new assortment of FASHIONS & GOODS,

She flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of Mantua-making and Millinery to please the public. Mrs. G. has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young ladies from Baltimore both experienced in the above branches she also receives the latest fashions. Jan. 5.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on the BLACK AND WHITE SMITH Business in all its various branches, and that he has in his employ Mr. Wm. Thompson, who served his time in the city of Baltimore, & who is a first rate horse shoer. Gentlemen who may favor me with any work in my line, I pledge myself, shall have it done in first rate order, with quick dispatch, on as reasonable terms as it can be done by any good workman in the country, and will take any kind of trade that will suit me at the market prices. Customers will find my stand on Dover Street near Barton's old stand. The Public's humble and Obedt. Servt.

WM. VANDERFORD. Easton, Jan. 19

## NOTICE.

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

Pursuant to said order, the undersigned will meet on the said premises on Wednesday the 6th day of March next for the purpose of executing said commission.—All persons therefore who may be interested are requested to take notice and attend on said day.

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

## NOTICE.

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

"MARYLAND ECLIPSE," will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centreville. Competent Judges have pronounced him, inferior to few, if any horses in this Country. He has fine size and great beauty, particulars however of his stock, size, and performances will be hereafter given at full length.

Jan. 19

### FAVORITE SCHEME.

100 of a \$1000. UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Class No. 2, for 1833.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, January 26th, 1833.

66 Number Lottery.—10 Drawn Ballots.

### SCHEME.

1 of \$20000	is	\$20000
1	10000	10000
1	5000	5000
1	3000	3000
100	1000	100000
16	500	8000
56	100	5600
56	80	4480
112	50	5600
112	40	4480
324	30	6720
1960	20	39200
15400	10	154000

18040 Prizes, amounting to \$66080

Tickets \$10, shares in Proportion.

A Package, by Certificate, will cost \$124.

Please address

SYLVESTER & CO.

BALTIMORE, Md.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, against John Camper, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Edward Jenkins and Austin Jenkins, one at the suit of James Thompson, one at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins & Co., one at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins and Thomas Reese, and one other at the suit of Wm. Turner assignee of John Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling of said Camper, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the fifth day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: 1 negro Girl called Eliza, 1 negro man called Richard, 4 Beds and Furniture, 1 Sideboard, 1 Bureau, 1 dozen Chairs, 2 Tables and all the residue of his Household and Kitchen Furniture, all his stock of Store Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries and Earthen & Crockery wares; also all his right, interest and title to a Lot of ground near Easton, be the quantity of acres what it may. The above property will be sold subject to prior executions, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

January 19

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector

of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 23

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOSEPH E. POITS, Tailor, are informed that the Books of the said Poits are in the hands of the subscriber as Trustee, and they are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement of their respective accounts, he alone being authorized to receive them.

JOHN A. ROCHE,

S. W. corner of Pratt and Hanover streets.

Baltimore, January 5 1833

The Maryland Republican Annapolis, and the Easton Gazette, will insert the above to the amount of one dollar, and send their accounts as above.

## REMOVAL.

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

### MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

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

Easton, Oct. 27

### HARMON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

SITUATED on the public road leading from Chestertown to Millington, about ten miles north of the former place, in one of the healthiest situations on the Eastern Shore. The branches taught are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Painting and the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Botany.

The terms for Board and Tuition are Twenty one dollars per quarter—the first quarter in advance. No Scholar will be received for a shorter time than six months.

ELIZABETH THOMAS.

Jan. 5 3w

References.—Hon. John B. Eccleston and Dr. P. Wroth, Chestertown.

### FOR SALE.

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

A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 5 1833

### FOR SALE.

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and West streets, near the new Methodist Meeting House, at present occupied by Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order.

For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will show the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 5 4w

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased the farm of Samuel Harrison, Esq. formerly Manadier's farm now occupied by Mr. Samuel Eason, for the purpose of training and breaking horses, and curing such diseases as are incident to that noble animal, as comes within his knowledge—his charges will be moderate, and he will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom—having removed his family and settled at the above farm, he will be prepared in a few days to take in charge and accommodate five or six horses. For his knowledge of horses and general character he refers to Gen. Forman and Mr. Bela Badger in whose employ he has been the last 2 years since he left England.

The public's obdt. servt.

THOMAS WARWICK.

Dec. 1.

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

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

An extensive assortment of

### SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY,

QUEEN'S-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

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

### AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Brown Sugar, White & green Coffee, First and second quality Chocolate, Malaga, New England Cheese, Mould & dipt Candles, Jamaica and Antigua Tobacco, Spirits, Spanish and American Segars, Apple & Peach Brandy, English and American Old Rye, (very superior,) Shot, Whiskey, Buckwheat & common Flour, Imperial, Hyson, & Coarse & fine Salt, Young Hyson & Coarse & fine Salt, 1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthenware, &c. &c. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 8.

### \$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 27th of December, 1832, a negro boy, named

ENNALLS,

about eighteen years old, five feet two or three inches high, yellow complexion—he has rather a rolling walk, and I believe holds his head down when spoken to. No other particular marks are recollected. Ennalls went by water out of Choptank this year.—The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro, so that I get him again.

HENRIETTA RICHARDSON.

Near New Market, Dorchester county, Md.

January 19, 1833.

The editors of the Easton Gazette, Centreville Times and Delaware Journal, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, each to the amount of \$1, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

### PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Jan. 19.

## PASSENGERS LINE.



### SCHOONER SOPHIA.

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

The Public's Obdt. Servt.

W. H. DAWSON.

Jan. 12

### TO RENT

for the ensuing year.

THE small framed

DWELLING HOUSE,

situate near the corner of Port street, in Easton,

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

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

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

ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

or to A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Nov. 10.

## GENERAL

### Agricultural and Horticultural

### Establishment.

COMPRISING,

A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert Street Baltimore in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (free of expense to him), on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper, the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of

### Choice Garden Seeds,

would find a ready and profitable sale, and the Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, papered & labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Books, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers, for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

Baltimore, Md

Baltimore, Dec. 1

## MARYLAND:

### Caroline county Orphans' Court,

15th day of January, A. D. 1833.

On application of James C. Reyner, administrator with the Will annexed of James N. Casson, 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 Easton.

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

Test,

W. A. FORD, Register

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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of James N. Casson, 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 twenty fourth day of July next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fifteenth day of January Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAMES C. REYNER, adm'r.

with the will annexed

of James N. Casson, deceased.

Jan. 19.

## A New, Cheap and Popular Periodical,

### ENTITLED THE SELECT

### Circulating Library,

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes, for \$5.

### PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### TERMS.

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

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 332 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is five Dollars for 52 numbers of sixteen pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised.—