

John Catron Jr.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 230.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

(during the Session of Congress)

and every TUESDAY MORNING, at the
office of the year—BY

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

payable half yearly in advance.

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

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit 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. and 2 o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called *Anty 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 frame 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 or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants on 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 the Circuit 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 25 4w (G)

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received

an additional supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours.

CASSIMERS, of various colours and

qualities.

CASSIMETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBASINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome

Flaid and Striped Domestic; Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.

All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Linseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

dec 8 11

JUST received and for sale at the Drug

Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye

Water,

Morphine, Emetine,

Starchine, Cornine,

Flupierine, Oil Cubebs

Solidified Copiva,

Oil of Ganthradin,

Chloride Tooth Wash,

Extract of Bark,

Do. Jalapp,

Do. Colicynth Comp.

Cienta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum and all

modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,

12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN

SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be

disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, dec 18

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all

kinds of

House, Sign, & Fancy Painting,

with neatness and dispatch. Shop one door

from Hopkins & Edmondson's Store, on

Washington Street. E. S. HOPKINS.

dec 18

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, intending in a week or

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOV.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, the President of the United

States has issued his proclamation con-

cerning an "Ordinance of the people of

South Carolina, to nullify certain acts of

the Congress of the United States," lay-

ing "duties and imposts for the protection

of domestic manufactures."

And whereas, the legislature of South

Carolina, now in session, taking into con-

sideration 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 de-

nouncing the proceedings of this State,

calling upon the citizens thereof to re-

nounce 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 Gov-

ernor be requested, forthwith, to issue

his proclamation, warning the good peo-

ple of this State against the attempt of

the President of the United States to se-

duce them from their allegiance, exhor-

ting 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, Govern-

or of South Carolina, in obedience to the

said resolution, do hereby issue this my

proclamation, solemnly warning the good

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

a REBELLION. I would earnestly admon-

ish them to beware of the specious but

false doctrines by which it is now attempt-

ed 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 obedi-

ence to laws not made by it," that

"even under the royal government we

had a separate character," and that the

stitution has created "a national govern-

ment," which is not "a compact between

sovereign States," that "a State has no

right to secede"—in a word, that ours is

tion and right of the States, or not, are

the supreme law of the land." Hence

it is that the President obviously con-

demns the words, "made in pursuance of

the Constitution," as mere surplusage,

and therefore, when he professes to rectify

the provision of the Constitution on this

subject, he states that our "social com-

pact in express terms declares that the

laws of the United States, its Constitu-

tion, and the Treaties made under, 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 neces-

sary to the validity of a treaty that it

should be made in pursuance of the Con-

stitution. Such, however, is not the pro-

vision of the Constitution. That instru-

ment expressly provides that "the Consti-

tution, and laws of the United States

which shall be made in pursuance there-

of, shall be the supreme law of the land,

any thing in the Constitution or laws of

any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

If it will be seen that a law of Con-

gress as such, can have no validity un-

less made "in pursuance of the Consti-

tution." An unconstitutional act is there-

fore 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 the 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 Go-

vernment, but it is put above the Consti-

tution itself. This, however, the Presi-

dent himself has publicly and solemnly

denied, claiming and exercising, as is

known to all the world the right to re-

fuse to execute acts of Congress and so-

lemnly treating even after they had re-

ceived 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 hard-

ly 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 his execu-

tive the right of deciding the law of the

land in their judgment, but "his own un-

derstanding of them." And yet, when

it serves the purpose of bringing odium

upon South Carolina, "his native State,"

tem, unconstitutional in its character, and

to leave it to those who have "woven the

thread to unravel the thread."

South Carolina insists, and she appeals

to the whole political history of our coun-

try, in support of her position "that the

Constitution of the United States is a

compact between sovereign States—that

it creates a confederated republic, not

having a single feature of nationality in

its foundation—that the people of the se-

veral States as distinct political commu-

nities ratified the Constitution, each State

acting for itself, and binding its own citi-

zens and not those of any other State, the

act of ratification declaring it to be bind-

ing 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; it is compos-

ed 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 foun-

dation and extent of its power, the gov-

ernment of the United States is strictly

what its name implies, a Federal Gov-

ernment—that the States are as sov-

ereign now as they were prior to the en-

tering into the compact—that the Federal

Government is a confederation in the na-

ture of a treaty—or an alliance by which

so many sovereign States agreed to ex-

ercise their sovereign powers conjointly

upon certain objects of external concern

in which they are equally interested,

such as WAR, PEACE, COMMERCE, for-

eign negotiation, and Indian trade; and

upon all other subjects of civil govern-

ment, they were to exercise their sov-

ereignty separately.

For the convenient conjoint exercise

of the Sovereignty of the States, there

must, necessarily be some common ag-

ency 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 whol-

ly derivative. It possesses no inhere-

rent sovereignty, thin an incorporated

town, or any other great corporate body

—it is a political corporation, and like all

corporations, it looks for its powers to an

exterior source. That source is the

States.

South Carolina claims that, by the De-

claration 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 Po-

temate may of right do. That like in-

dependent States, she neither has, nor

can she surrender her sovereignty, or

upon her sovereign will and pleasure,

than those high moral obligations, under

which all Princes and States are bound

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 be-

comes a sovereign State to submit to un-

delegated, and consequently unlimited

The power of the President, so far as the subject is embraced, in relation to the arms and amunition, is exactly so extensive which covers the militia. By the 1st section of the act of 2d March 1907, 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 law 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 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 for the laws, to hesitate one moment in a repelling invasion, come from what quarter may. Could they be deterred by the threat 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 "Pinckney, Sumter, and Rutledges, and a thousand other names which adorn the pages of our revolutionary history," some of whom have just gone from among us, and been gathered to the fathers, leaving as a legacy, their solemn injunction that we should never abandon the

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."—What do they consist? And by what tenure are they held? The uncontrolled will of the federal government. Like any other pet corporation, the States may exert such powers and such only as may be permitted to their superiors. When they step beyond their limits, even a federal officer will set at naught their decrees, reveal their solemn ordination—reclaim their citizens to be TRAITORS, and reduce them to subjection by military force.

STILL LATER AND IMPORTANT.
Embargo on the Dutch Shipping.
At a late hour last night our news brought H. Smith, came up from the British brig Danpar, Capt. Dickinson, from Hull, on the 15th ult. having been politely furnished by Capt. H. Smith with a Hull paper of the 15th and a London

Upon which the editor observes, "This paragraph furnishes a key to the arrangement made on those points of our frontier adjoining Russia and to the

Mr. Baron Bolland and Mr. Justice Park received the dagger money and the gloves.

tainly injurious in its effects and probably equal, enriching the Treasury only to distract our public councils by temptin

[illegible]

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber, having taken the stand formerly occupied by John Crow, and furnished himself with a good stock of iron and coal, is prepared to receive orders for work in his line—particularly horse shoeing, cart work, ploughs and edge tools. Having, as he believes, a thorough knowledge of his business, and being determined to exert himself to please, he hopes he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

EPHRAIM McQUAY,
Hooktown, Philadelphia road, three miles from Easton
dec 25

Dr. SCUDDER'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.

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

Prepared by
Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,
Oculist and Inserter of Artificial Human Eyes, City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.
dec 23

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received in the above line of business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his well known Stand, opposite the Court House.

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS.

all of which has been selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, and which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He has also on hand some excellent

- | | |
|--|---|
| Razors, Penknives, Silver Thimbles, Razor Straps, Plain Gold Finger Rings, Shirt Studs, Gill Snaps, Watch Keys, Horn & Wood Combs, Pocket Books, Swiss Whips, Shell Side Combs, Horns and Eyes, Perfume Caps, Shaving Brushes, Watch Ribbons, Lead & Slate Pencils, | Fine-tooth Combs, Automatons, Ladies Work Boxes & Bucks, Sewing and Knitting Needles, Pocket Inkstands, Watch Sock Boxes, Flint Braspins & Finger Rings, Razor Cases, keyrings Buckskin Purse, Gun Screws, Small Looking Glasses Beads. |
|--|---|

and a variety of other FANCY ARTICLES, all of which he invites the public to call and examine, as they will be sold at a small advance. The subscriber hopes from his experience and personal attention in the above line of business, that he will still continue to receive a share of the public patronage.

The subscriber's humble and obedient servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Dec. 18.
N. B. The highest cash price paid for old Silver, or will be taken in exchange for work.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has taken the large and convenient House situated in Charles st. fourth door from the corner of Pratt, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES LECOMPTÉ.
Baltimore, dec 11

THE Eastern Shore Whig will publish the above to the amount of \$1.

NOTICE.

\$20 REWARD.

HAVING recently suffered much from trespasses and depredations, I am compelled to warn all coloured people, and those whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson or myself, against passing my enclosures in future. Not only such steps as the law holds out, but such others as a rigid determination may suggest, to prevent these trespasses, will be taken by the public's obedient servant,
ALEX. C. BULLITT.

Who will give the above reward for the apprehension of the person, who broke down and stole a pannel of his post and plank fence last night.
dec 8-11

INFORMATION WANTED.

I AM very desirous of knowing if my brother-in-law, Abel N. Jump, carriage maker, is living or dead. Any information respecting him left at this office, or directed to the subscriber near Milford, Kent County, Del. will be very thankfully received.
JAMES C. HUTCHINSON.
dec 4

The Editors of the different papers through out the U. States will confer a great favour by giving the above a few insertions.

WM. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
A SELECTION OF
SADDLERY.
Easton Oct. 16

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street,
Between Charles and Hancock Streets,
BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,

all descriptions of

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS.

of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

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

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms.
aug 23 1year

CAUTION.

ALL persons are warned not to hunt on my farm with dog or gun, or haul Seine on my shore. Having sustained considerable injury from such trespasses, I am determined to enforce the law against all found offending after this date.

JAS. A. RIDGAWAY.
Benony's Point.
dec 15 3t

WINTER SUPPLY.



NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening at his stand, adjoining the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson and Son, a handsome supply of the various articles connected with his business.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gentlemen's fine & coarse Water Proof Boots,

do and boy's coarse and fine Monroes

do do do Shoes,

do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elastic

Over shoes,

Ladies calf skin boots & shoes,

do Lasting slippers,

do French Morocco & seal skin do,

Children's Boots & Shoes of all descriptions

A large supply of Boots and shoes for

Seivants.

He invites the Ladies particularly to call and examine a lot of very superior Lasting,

French, Morocco, and Seal skin Slippers,

from the Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson of

Baltimore. Also a splendid stock of Calf,

Horse, Seal, Kid and French skin and water-

proof upper, and a good supply of Spanish sole

leather, which will be made up with neatness

and despatch.

Also Seal skin Caps, Socks, Blacking, &c.

all of which he is warranted in saying are as

good, and many of them better than ever heretofore

offered in this market, all of which will

be sold low for cash.

The public's ob't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
dec 4

PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKER.

Denton, Maryland.

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

"CHAINS, KEYS AND SEALS."

N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.

February 21, 1832.

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the

owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia,

and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as

has been artfully represented by his opponents,

but that he still lives, to give them CASH and

the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons

having Negroes to dispose of, will please give

him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore,

and where immediate attention will be paid to

their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former

Advertisement, will copy the above, as

discontinue the others.
oct 9

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore

county, on the 30th day of November,

1832, by Henry W. Gray, Esq. Justice of the

Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a

runaway, a colored woman, who calls herself

LEADY ELIZABETH, says she belongs to

Williamson B. Tomlin of Virginia. Said

colored woman is about 30 years of age, five

feet high. Had on when committed, a red

calico frock, and brown handkerchief on her

neck, white cotton stockings, and coarse

shoes.

The owner of the above described colored

woman is requested to come forward, prove

property, pay charges, and take her way, or

otherwise she will be discharged according to

law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
dec 11-18 3w

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

I DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon

the borders of Choptank river, nearly op-

posite Cambridge. The land is of good qual-

ity, with an abundance of timber; the

dwelling and out Houses in tolerable

repair.—Fish and Fowl in their seasons.—

A further description is deemed unnecessary.—

Persons disposed to purchase will call upon

Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the

subscriber.

PETER WEBB.
oct. 4 1f

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 repair. For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in any 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. 1 G4t

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

Cambridge and Easton.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning.

Passage to Annapolis \$1.50; to Cambridge or Easton, \$2.50; children under 12 years of age half price.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.
Captain.

Oct. 8-23

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county for the present year in the course of his duty, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

PHILIP MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

oct 16

BOOK AND STATIONERY

STORE.

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING

MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,

Blair's Antient History Riddiman's Latin

Tyler's History Euclid's Elements

Goldsmith's Homer Keith on the Globes

Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes

Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost

Bonny's Algebra Blair's Lectures

Grinshaw's Greek Worcester's Geography

Testament Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do.

Greek Exercises Academi's Reader

Hutchinson's Xenophon Introduction to do.

Horace Delphini English Reader

Vilgil Introduction to do.

Sullust Sequel to do.

Cesar English Grammars

Græca Minora Spelling Books

Græca Majora Gough, Pike, Jess and

Smart's Cicero Bennett's Arith-

Viri Romæ metic, &c. &c.

Historia Syæ Also, Slates, Pencils,

Black's Syntax Paper, Blank Books,

and Pencils, &c.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.
July 10

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO GOOD JOURNEMEN TAIL-

ORS, to whom constant employment and

good wages will be given. Apply to

JAMES L. SMITH.
Easton, Md. Oct. 23d, 1832. (G)

N. B. A little CASH from persons in-

debted to me, would be thankfully received.

J. L. S.

A BOY WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to engage in their

Store a smart active boy of good moral habits,

about 14 or 15 years of age, that can write a

good hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic

and who can come well recommended for in-

dustry and an amiable disposition.

Applications will be received until the first

of January next, but to save trouble none need

apply but such as have the above qualifications.

WM. H. & P. GROOMÉ.
Easton, Dec. 4.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends

and the public generally that she has re-

moved her

MILLINERY

AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith,

Esq. She invites her former customers and

friends, to call and view her new assortment

of fashions and goods, and flatters herself

that her attention to her business in all its

varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will

be pleasing to the public.

Easton, Oct. 30

Revision of the laws of Maryland.

PERSONS wishing to be supplied with

copies of the report made by the gentlemen

appointed to Revise the Laws of this State,

preparatory to the legislative action thereon,

please forward their orders, (post paid,) at

that by the last Monday in this month, to the

Editor of the Maryland Republican—at which

office the work is now at press.

The price per copy will be \$1 for every 300

pages it may contain. The Legislature hav-

ing ordered only 111 copies, none else will be

printed but what are subscribed for by the a-

bove period.

Editors throughout the State will please

give the above one insertion.
dec 11

Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart & Wag-

gon Wrighting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the

public that he has taken the stand at

Washington street, lately occupied by Charles

Redman, next door to Mr. Spencer's black-

smith 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 pre-

pared to attend to orders immediately.

Intending to give personal and constant at-

tention 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 18 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet



THE SCHOONER EDGAR.

A new and commodious vessel having re-

cently been built of the very best materials,

Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine

Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and

Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupa-

tion of the Schooner Leonard.

The EDGAR will commence her regular

routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore, on

every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Balti-

more, returning at the same hour. Pas-

sengers will be accommodated in the best man-

ner that advantages will afford; at one dollar

and fifty cents and found, to or from Balti-

more. Freight of all kinds will be thank-

fully received and punctually executed.

ROBINSON LEONARD.

The Subscriber, grateful for the past

favours of his friends and customers, respect-

fully solicits a continuance of their patronage,

and assures them that nothing shall be want-

ing on his part, to afford a general satisfac-

tion, in executing any business in his line,

which they may choose to entrust him with.

N. B. All orders left at the

John Catron

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. V. NO. 24.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 12, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 232

TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING

Published by J. Catron, at the Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate, No. 24, N. E. corner of the Market and Second streets, Easton, Md.

Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

THE TERMS

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

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

THE GOOSE.

OR NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

For Frier Philip lost his wife,
The charm and comfort of his life,
He mourned her not like modern men,
For ladies were worth having then.
The world was altered in his view,
All things put on a yellow hue;
Even ladies once his chief delight,
Were now offensive to his sight;
In short he pined and looked so ill,
The doctor hoped to get a bill.
At last he made a vow to fly,
And hide himself from every eye.
Take up his lodging in a wood,
To turn a hermit and grow good.
He had a child now, you must know,
About a twelve month old or so;
Him Philip took up in his arms,
To snatch him from all female charms,
Intending he should never know,
There were such things as girls below;
But lead an honest hermit's life,
"For," said he, "he might lose his wife."

The place he chose for his retreat,
Was once a lion's country seat,
Far in a wild romantic wood,
The hermit's little cottage stood,
Hid by the trees from human view,
The sun himself could scarce get through.
A little garden filled with care,
Supplied them with their daily fare;
Fresh water-cresses from the springs,
Turnips and greens, or some such things,
Hermits don't care much what they eat,
An appetite can make it sweet.
"I was here our little hermit grew;
His father taught him all he knew,
Adapting, like a cheerful sage,
His lessons to the pupil's age.
At five years old he showed him flowers,
Taught him their various names and powers;
Then talked of lions, wolves and bears,
Things children hear with all their ears;
Taught him to blow upon a reed,
To say his prayers and get the creed.
At ten he lectured him on herbs,
(Better than learning nouns and verbs)
The names and qualities of trees,
Manners and customs of the bees,
Then talked of oysters full of pearls;
But not a word about the girls.
At fifteen years he turned his eyes
To view the wonders of the skies,
Called all the stars by names,
As you would call on John or James;
And showed him all the things above,
But not a whisper about love.
And now, this nineteenth year was night,
And yet he had not learned to write;
He could not tell the name of care;
All because he did not read;
There were such things as girls below,
But now a tempest raged around,
The hermit's little nest was drowned;
Good-bye, then, to poor Philip's crop,
It did not leave a turnip top.
Poor Philip grieved, and his son too,
They prayed, they knew not what to do;
If they were hermits they must live,
And wolves have not much alive to give.
Now in his native town he knew
He had disciples, rich ones too,
Who would not let him beg in vain,
But set the hermit up again.
But what to do with his young son,
Pray tell me what would you have done?
Take him to town he was afraid;
For what if he should see a maid;
In love, as sure as he had eyes,
Then any quantity of sighs.
Leave him at home, the wolves! he heard!
Poor Philip had a father's fears.
In short he knew not what to do,
But thought at last to take him too.
And so with truly pious care,
He makes a good long winded prayer,
Intended as a sort of charm,
To keep his darling lad from harm,
That is, from pretty ladies' wiles,
Especially their eyes and smiles.
Then brushed his coat of silver gray,
And then you see them on their way.
It was a town they all agreed;
Where there was every thing to see;
As paintings, statues, and so on,
All that men loved to look upon.
Our little lad, you may suppose,
Had never seen so many shows,
He stands with open mouth and eyes,
Like one just fallen from the skies.
Pointing at every thing he sees:
"What's this? what's that?"
Oh here what's charming things,
At last he sees a charming thing,
That men call angel when they sing,
Young ladies, when they speak in prose,
Sweet things as every body knows.
Transported, ravished at the sight,
He feels a strange but sweet delight.
"What's this? what's this? O heavens!" he cries,
"That looks so sweetly with its eyes!"
O what I catch it! it is tame!
What is it, father? what's its name?"
Poor Philip new not what to say,
But tried to turn his eyes away.
He crossed himself and made a vow,
"Tis as I feared, all's over now!"
Then "Prithce, have thy wits let loose,
It is a bird men call a goose!"
"A goose! O pretty, pretty thing!
And will it sing too will it sing?"
O come, come quickly let us run,
That's a good father, catch me one!
We'll take it with us to our cell,
Indeed! indeed! I'll treat it well!"

From the Kentucky Intelligencer.

THE BATTLE GROUND OF TIPPECANOE.

There are few scenes in the Western country so full of interest to the stranger

as the Battle Ground of Tippecanoe. He who looks upon the page of his country's history as the bright herald of a young and vigorous republic, and whose bosom swells at the recital of those glorious deeds of daring and bravery which distinguished our frontier wars, cannot look unfeelingly on this interesting spot. His mind wanders to those days of privation and hardship, which were endured by the western rangers in their attempts to quell the haughty souls of our savage borderers; and efforts of memory and feeling are touched, to which language is incapable of giving expression.

An hour and a half's pleasant ride from the agreeable little village of Lafayette, (Indiana), on the Wabash, will place you on the spot—and you will generally find some one in the neighborhood who will accompany you over the ground, and point out to you the position of the troops during the battle; the point of first attack by the enemy; the rock upon which Daviess fell and expired; and the grave of the fallen warriors.

On the 20th May, I visited the battle ground in company with an elderly gentleman and his son from Louisville, Ky. It was a clear calm day and after a pleasant ride from Lafayette, we halted upon the memorable spot. Many of those who fell beneath the rifle fire of the dark-eyed Potawatomi, and the blood-thirsty Shawnee, had been intimate friends of Mr. H. my companion. He spoke of their many virtues with warmth and energy; and a tear furrowed the old gentleman's cheek, as he gazed upon the rude grave that contained their remains.

The incidents of the battle are pretty generally known to backwoodsmen, but if a sketch, gathered from one of the actors in the scene, can give any interest to this paper, there can be no impropriety in adding it here. Gen. Harrison, with his forces, consisting of a few hundred mounted Kentucky rangers, and a large number of foot soldiers, arrived on the evening previous to the engagement, at the prophet's town, one mile from the battle ground. The few Indians that the troops found here, manifested a disposition to treat with General Harrison, and pointed out to him the spot on which the battle was subsequently fought, as a proper place for his encampment, where they promised the chiefs of their band should wait upon him on the following morning. Many of the officers doubted the faith of the Indians, and were inclined to camp at some other place. However, the site was a favorable one; our troops were much fatigued from a continued forced march for several days; and

any arrangements, the tents were struck and the camp-fires kindled. On either side of the encampment was a slight declivity, at the base of which a fork of the Tippecanoe creek meandered slowly through the prairie, and united a hundred yards or so below the encampment. The soldiers slept with their rifles in their arms prepared to fight at the word, should the Indians prove treacherous, and attempt an attack. Before day-light the Indians advanced in a large body, and arranged themselves unperceived beneath the brow of the encampment on both sides. A sentinel at the extreme rear of the tents was fired upon, tomahawked, and scalped, before the "alarm" had aroused the camp. Harrison shouted his men to arms, but the favorable situation of the enemy prevented the fire of the whites from being at all destructive; while on every side were falling the brave men of our men. Defeat stared the white men in the face, and the chill look of death was settling in every countenance. The bravest quailed and tottered beneath the thunders of the savage's fire; and the war-whoop rang upon the still morning as the knell of bright anticipation and glorious hopes. The chances of victory were against the white men, and the darkness of the morning, preserved the enemy from the consequences of the firing of the whites. Memory wandered back to the fireside of the soldier, and imagination pictured the widow and the orphan resting upon the cold charity of the world. At this critical juncture, Daviess, the intrepid Daviess, showed to his Kentucky rangers, to follow him to the charge as the only measure of success. His command was obeyed instantly; they rushed down the declivity upon the foe on the left of the encampment, and received manfully yet with his last breath he cheered his men to victory. One impulse and the conquest was ours. The determined spirit of the rangers struck terror to the savages; the prediction of their error was proved false—and their line gave way. Numbers of the red men lay dead upon the spot. The retreating whoop of the fugitives started the remaining wing, and in a few minutes the field was in the quiet possession of the white men.

What a scene did the ground exhibit upon the return of the light of day! Forty of the bravest and stoutest of that camp lay weltering in their gore, and the groans of the wounded sounded awfully in the ears of the survivors. A deep grave was dug between two or three large oaks, and the fallen soldiers slept together. No long funeral train accompanied them.

The Prophet, (a brother of the celebrated Tecumseh) who exercised a great influence among the various tribes of the North West, persuaded the Indians that the bullets of the white soldiers could not harm them.

brave the worthy dead to their last dwelling place on earth. No affection, dual, upon their first coming into the world, was not altogether so well qualified to charge the Indians as those who have been members for some time. To this cause may be attributed in some degree the low state of our Treasury. Another reason is to be found in the fact that many have withdrawn from our society, the cause of which we leave to themselves. We also feel bound to acknowledge, that we have not been so diligent and zealous as the nature of our institution deserves, and requires—also, you our Treasury have been more simple, not withstanding better circumstances have been unfavorable. The present state of our Treasury, we sincerely lament and humbly trust, that the expiration of another year, will find it in a more prosperous condition. In order to insure this result, we would say to those who shall compose the next Board, act with zeal and energy, and be warned by our suppliant—that there is an increased demand for means to push forward the victories of the Cross. We know that the great "A.M." can work with, or without means; but we believe he chooses to work with means, in the enlightening of the world by the spreading of the Gospel—and that we who have received the light are bound to use our efforts to send it to those who are still destitute of it. The demand, we have hinted at arises from the fact that the scope for missionary pursuit is much more extensive than formerly—Henceforth the attention of our missionary enterprises have been mostly confined to our own country. The increase of our population has been so great as to occupy the most of our missionary resources in attending to domestic wants—and to the enlightening of the Savage Tribes, within our Union. Much good has been done, and much is now doing among the latter people—many of these have been made experimentally acquainted with the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and are now proclaiming a free salvation to their brethren who are in heathen darkness. Those, aided by a few self-denying Heralds of the Cross, are carrying the tidings of salvation to the Pagan Tribes, who inhabit west of the Mississippi, and thus is the kingdom of Christ, and the consequent blessings of civilization extending, through the instrumentality of our missionaries, even to the Savages of our western wilds.

But the time has now arrived when it becomes necessary to turn our attention to other parts of the Globe. South America needs the light of the Gospel, and presents a large and extensive field for missionary labor—some plans are already in contemplation to send the good news of redemption to this benighted people. Africa, too, is calling to us in the Macedonian cry of "come over and help us." A call which all are bound upon the principles of justice, humanity, and religion, to regard and that without delay. This country presents a most interesting scene of the zealous & enterprising missionary; one has already gone to the Colony of Liberia, who has directions from our superintendents to obtain as much information of the interior of the country as practicable. As it is desirable to enlighten the whole country by Gospel light and influence, to carry into execution the designs glanced at above, means are wanting—where are they to be had? to whom should we go to solicit the necessary funds, but to those who are living in the enjoyment of the blessings resulting from Gospel light and liberty?—To the members of this society then do we appeal, and through you to every lover of Jesus Christ, to every friend of christianity, and to every individual who desires the progress of civilization. Our appeal is made in behalf of human beings, who possess immortal souls, who are now bowing down to stocks and stones, and imitating themselves upon the shrines of ignorance and superstition. And shall it be made in vain? we trust not. For surely you who are the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ—"when remembering that his command is 'love thy neighbor as thyself'" cannot withhold a small pitance from the fund which is raising to carry the tidings of salvation to those who are destitute and you who are enjoying the blessings imparted by this Gospel and civilization, will not turn away empty! Will you not give liberally to promote this important cause, and thus help forward the march of that which will guarantee to others those blessings and privileges we are now in possession of? By giving us your money, you will aid in enlightening the world by Gospel light, and soon then shall the kingdom of Christ extend from the rivers to the ends of the earth, and all nations be given to the son of God for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary pro tem.

Your Treasurer begs leave to congratulate the society, on the present favorable aspect of its finances, especially when viewed in connexion with the various disadvantages under which it has labored. The frequent removals of its members render the collections very difficult, and cases have often occurred where nearly whole families after having subscribed their mites towards spreading the Redeemer's cause among the heathen, have changed their residence before payment was solicited; but under all these discouraging circumstances, and others which might be enumerated, we are pleased

to be able to present you with an aggregate of \$800. May the Almighty God prosper all things, sanction our feeble efforts, and consecrate this voluntary assistance to the accomplishment of that which unto it is sent.

James H. McNeal, in account with the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Inc.

To amount of fund remaining in the hands of former Treasurer, \$35 34 1/2
Robt. Skone, Donation from Mr. Skone, 50
Donation from Mr. Chas. H. Rigby, 50
Sept. 26, Cash from Miss E. Jenkins, 1 00
Dec. 29, Cash from Miss E. Chamberlain, 2 25
Cash from Miss Marion Ann Chamberlain, 3 00
Dec. 24, Cash from Miss Mary Nicholson, 3 50
Cash from Miss H. M. G. Willson, 4 12 1/2
Cash from Mr. J. W. Bell, 2 37 1/2
Cash from Mr. Perry W. Stewart, 1 50
Cash from Mr. William L. Jones, 25
Cash from Mr. N. G. Singleton, 25
Cash from Mr. Alexander Dodd, 25
Cash from sundry persons, 2 42 1/2

Making a total of 50 00 in the hands of the Treasurer on the 25th day of Dec. 1832.

A NARRATIVE

Of Four Voyages to the South Sea, North and South Pacific Ocean, Chinese Sea, Ethiopic and Southern Atlantic Ocean, Indian and Antarctic Ocean. From the year 1825, to 1831. By Captain Benjamin Morrell, Junr. Published by Messrs. J. & J. Harper, New York.

We some days ago took occasion to notice merely the publication of this work, but having since read it with attention, we feel it a duty to the public, as well as an act of justice to Capt. Morrell, to recommend it more particularly to the attention of our countrymen. Some idea of the extent of these voyages may be formed by a perusal of Capt. Morrell's memorial, which we perceive with great pleasure is now before Congress.

"Your memorial," he says, "believes himself to be the first American who has ever visited the Antarctic Circle, and that he has sailed further East and West above the 60th degree of south latitude than any other; he is also the only one that has examined the islands of Sandwich Land, the western coast of South America thoroughly, from Terra del Fuego to Valdivia, and the eastern coast of New Zealand. He is the first American who has ever carried an American ship through the straits of Magellan, or the Gulf of Guayaquil, that ever landed on Circumcision or Bouvet's Island, or that has had a thorough knowledge of the western Coast of Africa, from Benguela to the Cape of Good Hope. He has visited nearly all the islands in the North Pacific; he has examined the west coast of America, from Cape Horn to the coast of New Albion, and the East coast of Patagonia; has visited besides many islands in the China Seas and East Indies, Bougainville, New Ireland, New Britain, New Guinea; many of the Philippine Islands, and numerous others in the vicinity. He was also the first man that landed on New South Greenland, discovered in 1828, by Capt. Johnson, of New London; and in 1828 followed the coast far south of 67 degrees." &c. &c.

It will thus be seen that Captain Morrell visited a very considerable portion of the globe, which is least familiar to navigators and to the world. When it is known that his objects were those of trade; that his search for seal, sandal wood, pearls, tortoise shell, and birds is mar, necessarily led him to a close and critical examination of the islands, bays, rivers, shoals, &c. and that he appears to have omitted no opportunity of acquiring information which might be useful to merchants and navigators, it may readily be supposed that his work abounds in important facts and observations. Captain Morrell sufficiently appears, through the whole course of his narrative, to be a skillful, enterprising, yet cautious navigator, seldom if ever off his guard, and affording on all occasions a useful example to his profession. Besides this, the work abounds with directions for navigating all the seas he explored in the course of his four voyages, and for entering and anchoring in bays, harbors, &c. so little visited heretofore, as to render such directions invaluable to those who may resort to them in future. No ship master should attempt the same route hereafter, without a copy of these voyages.

Various and valuable hints and information abound in the work, highly interesting to commerce; and special notices are given of those productions which open to the adventurous merchants prospects of favorable adventure. Capt. Morrell seems to omit no opportunity of communicating useful information, and the only secret he appears to have reserved to himself, is the position of a new discovery, from which he naturally wishes to derive the first advantages. He has established beyond a doubt the existence of a race of cannibals at Mangere Islands, where thirteen of his crew were cut off and devoured by the natives. He has proved that more than one island, and group of islands supposed to have been seen by various navigators, have no existence, and established various points, hitherto considered doubtful, if not visionary. Above all he has proved most of the dangers of which preceding navigators in these unexplored seas have made so much, to be merely imaginary, or at least easily obviated by skill and prudence. In the whole course of the narrative, we perceive nothing of that disposition to exaggerate which is generally supposed to characterize our countrymen, and especially of the rash, unphilosophical, and excessive use of the words, simple, style, and the descriptions are remarkable for the accuracy with which they convey in the reader an idea of the objects.

When we contrast the simple manner with which Captain Morrell achieved these results, with the pompous and extravagant style of some of our countrymen, we are struck with the contrast.

in being able to present you with an aggregate of \$800. May the Almighty God prosper all things, sanction our feeble efforts, and consecrate this voluntary assistance to the accomplishment of that which unto it is sent.

James H. McNeal, in account with the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Inc.

To amount of fund remaining in the hands of former Treasurer, \$35 34 1/2
Robt. Skone, Donation from Mr. Skone, 50
Donation from Mr. Chas. H. Rigby, 50
Sept. 26, Cash from Miss E. Jenkins, 1 00
Dec. 29, Cash from Miss E. Chamberlain, 2 25
Cash from Miss Marion Ann Chamberlain, 3 00
Dec. 24, Cash from Miss Mary Nicholson, 3 50
Cash from Miss H. M. G. Willson, 4 12 1/2
Cash from Mr. J. W. Bell, 2 37 1/2
Cash from Mr. Perry W. Stewart, 1 50
Cash from Mr. William L. Jones, 25
Cash from Mr. N. G. Singleton, 25
Cash from Mr. Alexander Dodd, 25
Cash from sundry persons, 2 42 1/2

Making a total of 50 00 in the hands of the Treasurer on the 25th day of Dec. 1832.

A NARRATIVE

Of Four Voyages to the South Sea, North and South Pacific Ocean, Chinese Sea, Ethiopic and Southern Atlantic Ocean, Indian and Antarctic Ocean. From the year 1825, to 1831. By Captain Benjamin Morrell, Junr. Published by Messrs. J. & J. Harper, New York.

We some days ago took occasion to notice merely the publication of this work, but having since read it with attention, we feel it a duty to the public, as well as an act of justice to Capt. Morrell, to recommend it more particularly to the attention of our countrymen. Some idea of the extent of these voyages may be formed by a perusal of Capt. Morrell's memorial, which we perceive with great pleasure is now before Congress.

"Your memorial," he says, "believes himself to be the first American who has ever visited the Antarctic Circle, and that he has sailed further East and West above the 60th degree of south latitude than any other; he is also the only one that has examined the islands of Sandwich Land, the western coast of South America thoroughly, from Terra del Fuego to Valdivia, and the eastern coast of New Zealand. He is the first American who has ever carried an American ship through the straits of Magellan, or the Gulf of Guayaquil, that ever landed on Circumcision or Bouvet's Island, or that has had a thorough knowledge of the western Coast of Africa, from Benguela to the Cape of Good Hope. He has visited nearly all the islands in the North Pacific; he has examined the west coast of America, from Cape Horn to the coast of New Albion, and the East coast of Patagonia; has visited besides many islands in the China Seas and East Indies, Bougainville, New Ireland, New Britain, New Guinea; many of the Philippine Islands, and numerous others in the vicinity. He was also the first man that landed on New South Greenland, discovered in 1828, by Capt. Johnson, of New London; and in 182

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.--No. 25.

EASTON, MD.--TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1833.

WHOLE No. 233.

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

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rises are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

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

"IMPORTANT VICTORY."
SYLVESTER against the World!!! The
ever fortunate Sylvester has again cause to an-
nounce to his Patrons the preminent success
which has attended the efforts of one of his
distant correspondents.

Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery,
Class No. 7, drawn at Richmond, Dec. 21st,
1832.

40 45 65 34 58 7 46 48 61 44
Combination 7 34 58 the grand prize of 10,
000 dollars was sent by Sylvester in a letter to
a gentleman at Nashville, Tenn.

Adventurers look to the above, and if you
value wealth send your orders to the prize
selling Sylvester.

AGAIN. In the New York Lottery, drawn
Dec. 26th, 1832. Sylvester sold the second
Capital Prize of \$4,000. It was owned, by an
Adventurer, who for a long time had been
wooing the Fickle Goddess.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3,
for 1833--to be drawn on Monday Jan. 21st,
Highest prizes.

1 20,000 | 1 5,000
1 4,000 | 1 1,435
Tickets \$5.

New York Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1833
To be drawn on Wednesday, January 15th,
1833. 66 No. Lottery--10 drawn ballots--
\$20,000.

CAPITALS
1 Prize of 20,000
2 of 5,000
3 of 1,600
4 of 1,500
5 of 1,270
Tickets Five Dollars.

Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 1, for
1833. To be drawn on Friday January 18th,
1833. 66 Number Lottery--10 drawn bal-
lots. \$25,000!!

CAPITALS.
1 prize of 25,000 | 1 of 3,000
1 of 6,000 | 1 of 2,000
2 of 2,222,000.
Tickets \$6. Halves \$3. Quarters \$1 50.
For prizes direct your orders to
S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md.,
on the 1st day of January, 1833.

John Bartlett
Rev. Thos. Bayne, 2
Jas. Baley
Peter Barton, 2
Solomon Barrott
Catherine Banning
Rachel Bruff
Samuel Barrott
Joseph T. Berry
Joseph Bruff
Samuel T. Banning
Wm Berry
Richard H. Bowdler, 2

Wm. Jones
K
M. L. Knapp, 2
Ann Kirby
L
Mr. Leonard
M
James Merridy
Marian Miller
N
John Nicols
O
Jonathan Ozmont
Henry A. Ogden

Ann Maria Plummer
Robert Powers
R
Elizabeth G. Richard-
son
Mary Righton
Robert R. Ross
Wm. Richardson
James Redman
Ennalls Roszell
S
Richard Sherwood
T
Edmond-Edward Tarr
Dr. Jas. Tilton
Wm. H. Tilghman
U
William Urie, 2
John Vinson
George Van Osler
W
Short A. Willis
Thomas Warwick
Henry Williams
Margaret Ann Harris Maria Wright
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

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

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapo-
lis four dollars, from Easton three dollars.

A CARD.
THE Subscriber intending in a week or
two to remove to the House on Washing-
ton street, now occupied by Mr. John D.
Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr.
John Wright, proposes to engage in Manu-
facturing in all its various branches. She ex-
pects to obtain the aid of a young lady from
Baltimore well skilled in this business. She
therefore solicits a share of the public patron-
age, and pledges herself that all orders in her
line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashion-
ably executed.

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

From the Norfolk Herald.
THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMA-
TION.
No. 1.

The recent proclamation of the Presi-
dent of the United States, in denying
the correctness of certain propositions
that have ever been held (in Virginia at
least) as fundamental truths of constitu-
tional law; and by affirming, in the con-
fident language of authority, the prop-
riety and justice of other propositions, which
we of Virginia have ever regarded as po-
litical heresies, seems to demand of some
Virginian, to review these his various as-
sertions. I have waited ever since this
proclamation first appeared, in the hope
that some one more disposed and better
qualified to perform such a task, would
undertake it; but as none such has yet
done so, even I will essay its perform-
ance. In doing so, my sole object is
truth; the sole means I shall employ for
its attainment, will be reason and fair
argument; the sole authorities upon which
I shall rely, will be the history of our
country for my facts, and its Constitution
for my principles.

When the occasion that has induced
this proclamation shall have passed a-
way, (as pass away it must,) the ques-
tions raised by the President will still re-
main. They have become the property
of history. No matter how these ques-
tions may be now settled or disposed of,
they will still arise hereafter as problems
of deep interest in political philosophy,
to occupy the anxious reflections of
statesmen yet unborn, as they have em-
ployed heretofore the solemn meditations
of the wisest and best amongst us who
are now no more. Seen through the
long vista of time, the meanings of the
several personal allusions which darken
the surface of this State paper, will not
then be understood; the faults of its style,
will be then concealed by rust, or ascrib-
ed to the prevailing taste of other days;
even the spirit in which it is conceived
will not be discerned, nor its immediate
objects regarded. "Under such a light
do I now wish to examine it, and disre-
garding every thing but its doctrines, I
propose calmly to inquire, are these true?

I may hereafter, perhaps, institute a-
nother inquiry, as to the authority of the
Chief Magistrate of such a Government
as that of the U. States, to utter, *ex ca-
thedra*, any dogmas whatever, and as to
the probable effects of such a novel prac-
tice in this country, even if it is con-
ceded that the dogmas so proclaimed may
be true. But as this is a matter of im-
portance, and in its nature, is properly
consecutive of the first inquiry, I
merely announce it now, to show that I
have not overlooked a great question,
which, under a different view of this sub-
ject than that which I propose to take,
would present itself naturally at the very
threshold.

As preliminary to the examination of
the questions I have stated, (which ex-
amination may very possibly be drawn
out through several numbers,) it will be
necessary to offer a few brief and very
general remarks upon the nature and
objects of all Governments, and upon
some of the peculiar characters of our
own. These will constitute the matter
of this number, which is designed as
merely introductory of my intended in-
vestigation.

No history records, nor any tradition
faintly preserves the memory of the com-
mencement of that struggle between
power and right, which has continued un-
ceasing to this day, and must still go on
while man is but man. Founded upon
this long experience is the general truth
which so many particular examples illus-
trate, that, whoever is possessed of au-
thority will probably abuse it. But as in
a world compounded of good and evil,
right can never be long preserved except
by power, the securities of right must
necessarily be confided to the custody of
power, although man is certain that this
will be perverted and often misemployed.
It is better to trust the flock to the dog,
although we know that he will and does
worry it, than to leave it defenceless a-
gainst the insatiable voracity of the de-
vouring wolf.

In yielding to the necessity of commit-
ting the preservation of right to the care
of power, man has always endeavored so
to muzzle and shackle power, as that
while its strength might remain unim-
paired for the attainment of good, it
should be impotent to accomplish any
evil. Free Government is the device to
attain this desirable end; and the various
forms under which such governments
have existed throughout all time, are but
different inventions to accomplish the
same purpose. Parental affection, the
obligations of religion, the precepts of
education, and the division of authorities,
all have been tried in past time, singly,
and in every sort of combination which
ingenuity could suggest, as checks and
limitations of power; but they were all
tried in vain. Power granted to protect
right has always proved unkind of its
charge. Sooner or later it has contrived
to rid itself of the shackles imposed upon
it, and governors, even when but the
creatures and agents of society, have be-
lieved themselves born to command it,
and have somehow or other become its
lords and its masters.

Although always disappointed and de-
feated, yet patriotism has never relin-
quished her hope of ultimate success--
In every new state of things, she has pre-
sented some new scheme, to remedy the
known defects of her former plan, and to
prevent their recurrence. For a long

time, nature herself seemed to oppose
these devices, and to present immutable
laws, as obstacles not to be overcome by
the wisdom of the most enlightened sages.
That the people should govern them-
selves, directly and immediately, was one
of the experiments of antiquity, which
experience soon proved to them, could
never be applied with any hope of suc-
cess to any territory of wide extent, be-
cause it was impossible to gather together
the people of such a territory, either
as often, or as promptly, as their neces-
sities required; and even if this was pos-
sible, their number would be too great for
useful deliberation. Hence it was a
maxim of one of the wisest of the Greek
philosophers, that extent of territory was
incompatible with the existence of a Re-
publican Government. The same philo-
sopher lived to see a small territory fall
an easy prey to the ambition of a more
powerful neighbor. Free Government,
therefore, seemed to be prohibited to
mankind.

Centuries rolled by after the annuncia-
tion of this supposed political maxim, and
it still continued undented and undoubt-
ed by the unlearned. At length barbarism
enveloped the better part of the civil-
ized world, and the torch of science had
ceased to shine upon a benighted world,
that the historian first sees a new star ap-
pear, to shed its lustre on humanity--
Feeble were its rays at first, but they
were soon collected by the watchful in-
dustry of patriotism, and their heat then
sufficed to rekindle the expired vestal
flame of liberty and right, which has never
since ceased to burn bright and clear.
Learning may continue to deplore her
losses by the ravages of the Gothic con-
querors of the western empire; but free-
dom finds ample compensation for that
loss, in their great invention of represen-
tative government, and its necessary
companion, trial by jury.

The present generation is not indebted
to their barbarian progenitors for the
inestimable blessing of representative
Government only. To our Anglo-Saxon
ancestors we also owe the invention of
written charters, the best guarantees of
liberty, while those who freely give, or
those who bravely exact them, have the
wisdom to understand the nature of the
grants, and the firmness to preserve their
provision inviolate. Under such char-
ters, extorted from their kings by the
clear heads and stout hearts of their En-
glish ancestors, do their posterity enjoy
all of liberty now felt in Great Britain.

To the sensitive jealousy always mani-
fested by that people, at any attempt to
violate the conditions of these grants, is
the world indebted for its first idea of
constitutional law and legal liberty. The
violation of this liberty brought one King
of Great Britain to the block, to atone
with his blood for the crimes he had com-
mitted against its sacred guarantees. The
attempted violation of this law, hurled
another from his throne, to expiate in
exile his intended sins against the char-
ters. Such is the foundation of British
liberty, and such the means by which it
was and is still secured.

When North America was colonized
by Great Britain, our forefathers settled
here under the protection of written char-
ters, in each of which were they assured
the full enjoyment of all the rights of free
born British subjects. These rights were
trampled upon by the power of the
mother country, and we were then too
weak to protect them. But time rolled
on, and we became stronger. Former
submission provoked, as it always does,
new aggressions. We first petitioned
our sovereign for relief, but he was deaf
to our prayers. We then called upon
our fellow-subjects, to assist us in obtain-
ing redress and security, but they too
were heedless of our applications. They
so forced us to appeal to the God of bat-
tles, and in independence we wrung from
our oppressors that which had they have
granted at first to our just applications,
might possibly have preserved much
longer its richest jewel in the British
crown.

The chartered rights of British sub-
jects were ours. Of these rights we had
been unjustly deprived. Like our com-
mon ancestors we demanded them in
battle, and like them by battle we obtain-
ed them. Although the acquisition was
sealed with some of our best blood, yet
all knew it would be of little avail if not
secured by as much of wisdom and of
valor as had been evinced in the purchase.
Therefore, to preserve and perpetuate
that liberty which had so been earned,
our wisest citizens were assembled to de-
vise a form of Government. To these
assemblages we are indebted for all our
original constitutions, the peculiar char-
acters of some of which charters it shall
be the purpose of my future numbers to
display. At present I will merely say,
that they were all the new inventions of
most profound wisdom, designed to em-
body all that experience had shown to be
useful in any of the institutions of oth-
er times, and to apply it to the particu-
lar condition of this country then.

The democratic form had presented the
beau ideal of the Government to many of
the wisest of the ancient political philo-
sophers, because, under this form of Gov-
ernment, the rights of the people were
guaranteed by the power of the people, and
it was not to be believed that such a trust
could ever prove false to such a trust.

But experience had taught even the phi-
losophers, that under such a Government,
a small State could not defend itself with
sufficient vigor, against the sudden as-
sault of a more powerful neighbor; and
their own a priori reasoning had convic-

ed them that the principle of democracy
could not be usefully applied to a wide
extended empire. Gothic knowledge,
however, had achieved what Grecian and
Roman learning had in vain attempted.
In devising representative Government,
it had obviated all the objections to a
democracy which antiquity had felt or
seen. Hence, a representative democra-
cy was every where adopted by the sa-
gacity of the American statesmen, as that
form of Government most approved by
the wisdom of the past, and best suited
to the particular condition of our country
at that time.

The origin, of all former governments
of this kind (if indeed any such had ever
been) was hidden by the ignorance of the
barbarian people with whom they had
existed, or so imperfectly exhibited to
modern view, as to enable us only to in-
fer that origin from the subsequent refer-
ences to its supposed ancient features.--
Most conspicuous amongst these refer-
ences was that to the ancient positive
compact between the governors and gov-
erned, whereby the rights of all were
supposed to be expressly declared and
consecrated. Whether such compact
had at first any other than a presumed
existence, was a matter which, however
interesting to the antiquarian, was of lit-
tle concern to the patriot. Time had
stamped the presumption [if it was such]
with the authenticity of truth; and in all
his references to them, the sagacious
statesmen of ancient days, regarded them
as the solemn expressed assurances of
the rights of the governed, to be guarded
by them with all vigilance, and sealed a-
new, if necessary, with their best blood.
"Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari quæ huc
cunctis utilitatem sunt et approbata," was
the language of British freemen, who,
trusting to their own vigor to maintain
them, preferred to hold their rights under
the customs of a time beyond which the
memory of man runneth not, rather than
to expose them to the cavil and artifice
of malicious construction. Hence all
the instruments of British legislation de-
signed to secure rights to the people,
from the great charter of Runnymede, to
the latest act of Parliament which estab-
lished the House of Brunswick on the
throne by the free voice of the people of
Great Britain, all are but declaratory
laws, not professing to give what the peo-
ple had not before, but merely to insure
rights which had been theirs in all time
past.

The wisdom of this example, although
duly appreciated here, could not be imi-
tated exactly in our country, but it taught
us that the principle of democracy, as
an origin so ancient as to defy any search
for its primitive foundations. The pre-
rogatives of the Crown and the privileges
of the people, both rested upon the same
basis, immemorial usage. All the de-
clarations of what these were and ever
had been, [no matter how such declara-
tions were obtained,] proceeded from an
existing and acknowledged sovereign,
seeming at least to limit its own power by
declaring it. But the American assertion
of Independence, in dissolving our con-
nection with the government of the mo-
ther country, left us no substitute for that,
and so imposed upon us the necessity of
establishing a new government for our-
selves. A new government so created,
could have no powers derivable from cus-
tom, could have no authorities but such
as should be bestowed upon it, in terms,
by its creators. While these creators, in
the very act of establishing a new gov-
ernment themselves, thereby asserted and
manifested their pre-existing right to do
so. Hence, it resulted, and from neces-
sity too, that while all the powers of all
our governments are derivative and tem-
porary, the rights of those who created
these governments are self-existent and
eternal. Therefore, in each of these U-
nited States, the people, by whom all our
governments were created and establish-
ed, are the only legitimate sovereigns.
Governors and magistrates of all sorts,
are but the agents and servants of their
creators, appointed to attain the
good of the people, by the exercise of
the powers and authorities granted to
them for that purpose by the people, and
responsible to the people for the manner
in which all these duties have been per-
formed or neglected.

In the relations between such a sov-
ereign and such its agents, the idea of a
compact of any kind, can find no place.
In governments whose powers rest upon
force, the victor sovereign may grant to
his vanquished subjects rights and immu-
nities which being designed for the ben-
efit of the grantees, constitute a limit
upon the authority of the grantor, in be-
ing irrevocable. Such grants may well
be termed compacts between the grant-
ing Sovereign and his accepting subjects,
solemn agreements which neither party
may of right alter, without the consent of
the other. So, too, in governments of
unknown antiquity, according to the the-
ory of those unwritten law. The Govern-
ors are omnipotent; even if this vast power
is derived not from force but from con-
sent, this very consent constitutes a so-
lemn compact sanctioned by the moral ob-
ligation which binds either party to keep
its pledged faith. In this country, how-
ever, none of whose governments have
been established by force, where the ori-
gin of all is the creation of but yesterday,
governors can claim no power, or the gov-
ernment lose any right in the gloomy ob-
scurity and uncertainty of antiquity--
Here every thing is clear as was the light
of that blessed day on which was pro-
claimed the sacred truths, that here the

people are the only sovereign of the peo-
ple; that here magistrates of all sorts are
but the agents and servants of this sov-
ereign, called into being by its fiat solely
for its own benefit, deriving all their au-
thority from its grants, which grants are
revocable at the pleasure of the grantors,
because intended solely for their own
good. But the idea of a compact, law-
fully revocable at the will of one of the
parties, would be a legal paradox, not less
absurd, than the moral absurdity of a com-
pact between a creator and his mere crea-
ture, who was formed for the creator's
own use.

It results from all this, that whatever
of truth there may be in the theory of the
political philosophers of the old world,
which considers government there as a
compact between the governors and gov-
erned, no such theory can be true here.
None of our governments can ever be
considered as such compacts. They are
more revocable procurations, simple dele-
gations of limited and temporary author-
ity, executed by the sovereign people to
their different agents as their attorneys,
which agents are thereby authorized and
required by their constituents to accom-
plish certain purposes, by certain defined
means, the constituents thereby allowing
and confirming whatsoever shall be done
by their attorneys, under this power and
in pursuance of its authorities, but no-
thing else.--Here governors can derive
no power more divine, for they are known
to be the mere creatures of Man's will,
and designed for his use. Here they can
claim no omnipotent authority, for the
people created them, and the creator must
be superior to his creature! Here every
legitimate power exercised by governors
must be derived from grant, and when
so derived it is of course defined and lim-
ited. Here the people gave all that is
given, may take away at their pleasure
all that they have given, and we all unite
in calling down blessings upon the sov-
ereign people.

But who is this mighty, blessed and
sovereign people, the authors and pre-
servers of the most stupendous work of
human invention or the security and per-
petuation of the liberty of man? The an-
swer to this inquiry shall constitute the
subject of my next number.

A VIRGINIAN.

From the New York Enquirer, Dec. 4.

Considerable excitement prevailed yester-
day in the lower part of the city, in
consequence of its becoming known that
a man had been found murdered on board
the schooner Andrew Jackson, command-
ed by Captain Avery, lying at the pier
No. 13, in the East River.

Between nine and ten o'clock in the
morning, an individual having occasion to
go on board the above vessel, perceived
lying at the foot of the Cabin stairs the
body of a man dead, bearing the marks of
having been inhumanly murdered. It ap-
peared that it was the corpse of the chief
mate, Arthur Miller, a young man a na-
tive of London, of the age of about 22
years, and of extremely steady and tem-
perate habits. He was in the habit of
sleeping on board the vessel for the pur-
pose of preventing depredations being
committed on it, and had been seen about
nine o'clock the preceding evening in
Water street, when it is supposed he was
going to the vessel.

His body presented a most horrid spec-
tacle. He had been stabbed in the ear
with a dirk or knife; the lower jaw was
severed from the face with an axe, deep
gashes covered the face and head, in
short, the whole presented a scene of
blood almost indescribable.

A chest in the cabin had been bro-
ken open and a new blue cloth coat and
pantaloons taken out.--The axe with
which some of the blows, no doubt had
been inflicted, was placed standing up
in one of the corners.

A coroner's jury sat on the body dur-
ing the day, and the police were actively
engaged in endeavoring to discover the
perpetrators of this barbarous murder,
but at a late hour last night, no clue had
been found by which the assassin could be
traced.

It is supposed that the unfortunate man,
on going on board the vessel, found some
one in the cabin robbing it, as he was not
undressed, and had but one sleeve of his
jacket off; that he grappled with him, and
that he was a powerful man, a desperate
struggle ensued in which his pantaloons,
vest and shirt were torn in tatters.

The body was removed last evening,
after dark, to the old Alma House, in the
rear of the City Hall, where it will be
kept as long as possible, in the hope that
the murderer will be shortly discovered.

The Mayor has just issued his Procla-
mation, offering \$250 reward for the ap-
prehension of the murderer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.--We have
long and interesting letters of a very late
date from Washington. We have no
room for extracts--except the following,
under date of the 28th, from a citizen of
Virginia, who holds no office under the
General Government.

"Efforts are making to rally a sufficient
force to reduce the Tariff by passing the
bill reported; and the President is unceas-
ing in his efforts to adjust this question
satisfactorily--in order that the nullifiers
may be deprived of every pretext for
their violent proceedings.

"As to the Proclamation, the truth is
that the President, having great and
praise-worthy objects in view, did not
attend sufficiently to the details of the
measure. There is no man, I sincerely

believe, who would more strongly de-
precate the inferences which may be
drawn from it, than he would; and in his
practical administration of the govern-
ment, it will never have the slightest ef-
fect. I should judge so from his mes-
sage to Congress, and his present declar-
ations. He deprecates the use of any
other weapons against South Carolina,
but those of the law administered through
the Courts. He says these are not only
the most proper, but the most energetic
measures; and it is only in the event of
the free action of the Courts being ob-
structed by force, that he would resort to
other means. He will repel, but not
commence aggression. This being the
case, as I know it is, all his acts hereto-
fore tending to uphold Virginia doctrines
and measures, and having in fact done
more for them than any other man in
America would have done, or would have
dared to do--and there being the strong-
est reasons to believe that his adminis-
tration will still be conducted upon the same
principles, is it right for Virginia to quar-
rel with him about two doctrinal points,
or rather an argument, which I might
perhaps say, is that of his Secretary?--
Shall we attach more importance to these,
at this moment, than to a political heres-
y, now in fearful operation, which is ab-
solutely holding the torch to the temple
of Union and Liberty? The great object
Virginia ought to have in view at the pre-
sent time is to mediate between the par-
ties. In that character she is called on
to express her continued opposition to the
Tariff, her pledge to redouble her efforts
to reduce it, her horror of the resort to
force on either side, her unqualified dis-
sent from the adoption of Nullification as
a remedy; her earnest hope that South
Carolina will consent to try other less
dangerous ones, or at least to postpone
the operation of her Ordinance--and her
general adherence to her great principles
of '93."--Richmond Enquirer.

From the Providence Journal of Tuesday.

Outrage and Murder.--We learn, very di-
rect, that a murder, attended by the most ag-
gravated circumstances, has been recently
committed, in the edge of the town of Tiver-
ton, near Fall River. A young woman, resid-
ing in Bristol, was some time since seduced
by a minister of the Methodist denomination,
stationed at Bristol, named Averill, whose
ministrations she attended. We learn, that
he first fabricated irreligious charges against
her, and effected his wicked purpose, by de-
fending her, and helping her out of the diffi-
culties which he induced her to believe ex-
isted. She became enfeebled, and went to Fall
River to reside. Here she wrote to her
trayor, who returned her answer, advising
her to go to an apothecary, and enquire for
a drug--the oil of turpentine--and to take it--
being careful not to consult a doctor.--She
however proceeded to a physician--and then in-
formed him of her situation, and of the advice
which she had received. He told her, that
the drug would cause her instant death. She
then addressed Averill a letter, saying that
she could not follow his direction. He return-
ed an answer requesting her to meet him at
nightfall near Bristol. She showed the letter to
the physician, who advised her not to grant
the interview. She therefore did not. She
soon, however, received another letter stating
his intention to convey her out of town, where
she could enjoy a privacy in confinement, ne-
cessary to preserve her reputation--and ur-
ging her to meet him in the edge of Tiverton,
with a cloak and calash that she might not be
recognized.--She went as requested. The
next morning her lifeless body--bearing marks
of violence, and resisted force--was found sus-
pended by a rope, thrown over the top of the
pole of a haystack. Her comb, and locks of
her hair were found at considerable distance
from the stack,--and her situation was such,
that no doubt could exist, but that she had
been wilfully murdered. The minister, it is
said, crossed Bristol ferry, late in the evening,
and then returned back early on the next
morning--Saturday--on which forenoon the
body was discovered.--Averill has been com-
mitted to jail. We may hope, that the report
is somewhat exaggerated--although it reach-
es us in no "questionable shape."

Mediation.--All our correspondence in this
State, and out of it prays for the mediation
of Virginia--prompt, liberal, and active.--The
danger in South Carolina is two-fold--of col-
lision between the two parties--and between
the authorities of the State and the troops of
the United States.--The last are not likely to
come to issue before the first of February, and
a short time afterwards--but there is no know-
ing how soon the two parties may come to
blows. They are more infuriated against each
other than the Nullifiers are with the General
Government. In truth, the prescriptive ordi-
nance is more oppressive, and more strongly
calculated to irritate the Union party, than
the abominable Tariff itself. A sudden fra-
cas, an accidental rencontre, may take place
--A spark may be applied to the train--
Blood may begin to flow--and who can tell
when it is to cease? A mob in Charleston
may scatter civil war throughout S. Carolina,
and perhaps the whole South.--A letter from
an intelligent Citizen from S. C. informs us,
that they appear to be on eve of a Civil War.
--Does it not then become Virginia to inter-
pose, and as soon as possible? Let us gain
time for the passage of the new revenue bill--
and all will be saved.--Virginia will deserve
the thanks of all her sisters.--Richmond Eng.

En Governor McArthur's contested election
decided against him.--The canvass of the votes
given in Ohio, for members of Congress, took
place in the Senate chamber agreeably to law,
on Tuesday, the 11th inst. The vote in the
6th District, between Duncan McArthur, Esq.,
Governor, and Major William Allen, stood for
Allen, 3,738--for McArthur, 3,737. The sub-
majority of one vote for the former. The sub-
ject of this election has been the fruitful theme
of remarks in the newspapers ever since that
period. In some of the Eastern Journals, it
was confidently proclaimed that McArthur was
defeated in consequence some error which hap-
pened at one of the polls in the District.

the appointment of a joint committee on the library was read the second time, and the blank filled up with the names of Messrs. Claude, Chapman, and Mayer. It was then adopted and sent to the House of Delegates. The Senate adjourned until tomorrow morning, 10 o'clock.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1833.

REFORM IN MARYLAND.—By the proceedings of the recent Convention in Baltimore it will be seen that this subject is now assuming a grave and commanding form. That portion of the State represented in the late Convention comprises more than one half our population; the memorial, therefore, cannot be passed over lightly, without exhibiting a want of respect for the will of the people. For ourselves, although in the outset we hold up our hands against the adoption of the principle of population as the only basis of representation, we cannot, and will not deny, that our State Constitution needs reform, to adapt it to the present condition, the wealth, population, and wants of the community. Many of the features of the present Constitution, are anti-Republican. At the time of its adoption, our institutions were in their infancy. Time has wrought great changes in the political experience and knowledge of our Statesmen, as well as in the territorial condition of our State. We must adapt ourselves to the age.

In a convention, to be composed, as is proposed, of an equal representation from each of the counties, and of one-half that number from each of the cities now represented in the House of Delegates, we see nothing to alarm us, and in the spirit of amity we are willing to meet them. As we shall probably very soon be called on, to act on this subject, it becomes every man to reflect on it; with this view, we lay the proceedings before our readers.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—We have the journal of the Senate, to Friday the 11th, and of the House to the 10th, which afford little of interest, save the report of Mr. Mayer, in the Senate, on Friday, upon so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Ordinance of Nullification of South Carolina. The report looks upon nullification as unconstitutional—denies entirely the right contended for by South Carolina, that a state is the ultimate judge of violations of the constitutional compact—and asserts that the supreme court is the only tribunal having jurisdiction in cases involving the constitutionality of acts of the general government, &c. We shall give the report, together with such of the proceedings as are interesting to our readers, in our next.

We have before taken occasion to return our thanks for the polite and kind attention of our State Senator, Col. Huggett, who has at each session of the Legislature, since we have been engaged in the publication of the Whig, supplied us with the journal of proceedings of both Houses, and other important and interesting documents. The fact that the proceedings are now furnished us (together with all other publishers in the State) in accordance with a vote of the legislature, does not lessen our obligation to Col. H., who had already recommended his office previous to the passage of the resolution alluded to.

We have often pitied the hard case of printers who have to be continually boring their subscribers with editorial dross. For our part we have but little to complain of, in this way—our subscribers are like John Randolph's constituents—a body of men of whom we have just cause to be proud. True, some few, not finding a conveyance that they were disposed to confide in, have delayed sending in their subscription money—and this is probably more our fault than theirs—for we do not recollect that we have ever yet said, what we now intend to say, and that, that we will take the responsibility of all remittances of money to us, by mail. So now, being relieved of all apprehensions of loss in this way, we expect those few who are yet in arrears, will contribute to keep up the reputation of our list for punctuality, by availing themselves of the first mail. It is not necessary to be very particular about old change—send us a \$5 bill, and if it is too much, the surplus will be applied to your future credit, and if it is too little, we shall cheerfully wait for the balance till another time.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Saul Alley, of New York, Hartman Kuhn, Henry D. Gilpin, and John T. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, and Hugh McKelvey, of Baltimore, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States for the year 1833.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 20th Oct. contains the following firm, published by Ibrahim Pacha on taking possession of Jerusalem: "Jerusalem possesses ancient monuments which are visited by Christians and Jews from all countries. But these pilgrims have cause to complain of the heavy impositions laid upon them on the road. As I am desirous of putting an end to this abuse, I command all Mussulmans of the pachalics of Sidra as well as of the districts of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and all the provinces bordering on the Mediterranean to suppress all impositions on every road, and every place, without exception. I also command that the Christian Priests, attached to the churches in Jerusalem, Tripoli, and elsewhere, shall in future be exempt from the arbitrary charges to which they have been subject."

Mr. Senator Bell.—The House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 118 to 59 passed a resolution calling on the Hon. Samuel Bell to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, agreeably to his pledge.—N. H. Patriot.

To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig.

Mr. MULLIKIN,

A proper respect for my own character, no less than a becoming respect for public opinion, seems to call for some notice of the article under the editorial head in the last Eastern Gazette.

It is a well known fact, almost universally admitted, that many of the articles under the editorial head of that paper, are from the pen of a man having some standing in society, and not from its nominal Editor. That such is the fact in the present instance, is more manifest, as the paper contains two distinct articles, each directed to the same point, the difference in the style and pattern of which is so palpable, that the veriest novice cannot but see it.

I shall first endeavour to place both the former and the present routes of the Western Mail, with all their advantages and disadvantages, fairly before the public, and will invite exposure from you, and from every other man, if facts are not candidly set forth; and when I shall have drawn the comparison, I will leave the subject with the public, regardless of the private malice, or personal slander of the man, who can see no honor, honesty or virtue, in a political opponent; who, in the gall and bitterness of disappointed ambition, seeks opportunity to revel in the wanton violation of the feelings of those he hates.

The present route of the Western Mail, as recommended by me, and adopted by the Post Office Department, originated in a petition presented to the Department from certain citizens of Queen Anne's county, requesting the Western Mail from Annapolis, to be sent twice a week to that county, and is as follows, viz: The Mail for Q. Ann's and the lower counties of the Eastern Shore, to be sent from Washington to Annapolis, on Mondays, and immediately on its arrival at Baltimore, (which is before 7 o'clock in the morning) on Mondays and Fridays, to leave for Queenstown, on Mondays and Fridays, in time to meet the Mail from Annapolis by way of Broad Creek, thence to Easton same day. The Mail from Annapolis, and the lower counties of the Western Shore, to come by way of Broad Creek to Easton.

Distances; from Baltimore to Queenstown, is estimated at 35 miles; from Queenstown to Easton, at 18 miles; making a total of 53 miles from Baltimore to Easton.—From Annapolis to Broad Creek, 11 miles; to Queenstown 14; to Easton 18; making a total of 43 miles from Annapolis by way of Broad Creek, to Easton, only 11 of which, at the farthest, are over water. The advantage of receiving the Washington Mail by way of Baltimore, is in the rapid travelling of the general Northern Mail, which arrives in Baltimore before 7 o'clock in the morning, and in time to reach Easton same day by the Queenstown route.

The former route was as follows. To leave both Washington and Baltimore on Mondays and Fridays for Annapolis, arrive at Annapolis some days, leave Annapolis on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at Easton same day. Distances; from Baltimore to Annapolis, 30 miles; from Annapolis to Haddaway's ferry, 22 miles; from Haddaway's ferry to Easton, 22 miles—total from Baltimore to Easton, by way of Haddaway's ferry, 74 miles, 24 more than by way of Queenstown, and requiring one day more in passage. It will therefore be seen, that in due course of the mail from Washington and Baltimore to Easton, the mail leaves each of these cities on the same day as formerly, and arrives one day sooner in Easton; no inconvenience can therefore arise from the time of starting, either to the Editors of papers or others, which did not exist formerly. The Annapolis mail arrives in the same time as formerly, but on different days. The Northern and Western Mail forming a junction, leave Easton immediately on the arrival of the Northern mail, and arrive in Cambridge 15 to 18 hours earlier than formerly, and at Princess Anne about as much. To Salisbury the advantages are much greater.

Returning, the mail now leaves Easton at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arrives in Baltimore same nights. Formerly it left Easton at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, went to Haddaway's same nights, to Annapolis next days, and to Washington and Baltimore on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Thus, returning now in the same day to Baltimore, and in 13 days to Washington, whereas it formerly required two days in the one case and three in the other, to reach these cities.

The above remarks are intended to apply to that portion of the year (say 10 months) when the Queenstown route is practicable, in the winter season, or during the suspension of the Queenstown route, when the mail passes daily both from Washington and Baltimore to Annapolis, the mail comes as formerly by way of Annapolis.

It has been said that the route by Broad Creek was impracticable; that the harbor would not admit of a safe and commodious boat. The error of these representations has been proved in the experience of the last year, and need no other refutation. At Queenstown too, the difficulties of landing have been represented as insurmountable. Suffice it to say they have been overcome in the past year, and should difficulties occur hereafter, it is to be presumed the Contractor will find means of obviating them, as it is well known to those acquainted with Chester river, that a safe landing can at all times be effected, near Queenstown, and near the mail road, when it is practicable to cross the bay.

The distance from Baltimore to Queenstown is set down by the Post Office Department on the Proposals for transporting the mail, at 30 miles, I have put it at 35; from Annapolis to Easton at 29, I have put it at 43.—If therefore, the distances given, be not precisely correct, they have been given according to the convictions of my own judgment, and cannot vary far from the truth. I will ask then, if there is any man in the community so absurd, so willfully blind, or prejudiced, as to doubt the route by Haddaway's 77 miles in distance, (25 of which are over water) and requiring two days in its passage, to the present, 53 miles, at farthest in distance, (30 or 35 only of which are over water) and requiring but one day in its passage. In proof that the distance from Baltimore by way of Haddaway's is not magnified, the postage on letters from that city, was always rated as over 80 miles.

That there have been great and vexatious irregularities in the arrival of letters and papers during the past year, I will not attempt to controvert, but that they have proceeded in many cases from other causes than the neglect of contractors, you yourself will bear testimony; and especially as it regards the contractor from Annapolis by Broad Creek. You well know that in the spring the detention of the mails arose from the circumstance of the Postmasters at Washington and Baltimore continuing to send the packages for the Eastern shore by way of Annapolis, and on the same days as formerly, viz: on Mondays and Fridays, the days on which the mail for the E. Shore left that place, and that the error, as thought represented by you in writing, was not corrected until the contractor by Broad Creek went in person and obtained the correction—

after this the Editors of newspapers, sent them sometimes by Steam Boat, sometimes by Northern mail, by way of Wilmington, instead of the regular route. The recent irregularities, as you know, proceeded chiefly from two causes; in Editors persisting in sending their packages by the northern mail, or by Steam Boat; and in the failures of the Queenstown route.

You are aware of the fact, and it cannot be denied, that the Broad Creek mail waited in Queenstown invariably until night or nearly so, and frequently until nearly day next morning, for the mail from Baltimore, and this too, sometimes, when the wind was fair and strong, and would have brought the mail from Baltimore in 4 or 5 hours. This abuse, and heavy additional expense, the contractor from Broad Creek, after repeated entreaties and admonitions to Capt. Griffin, refused to submit to, and wrote to the Post Master at Queenstown, not to detain his driver beyond 7 o'clock, P. M. (1 o'clock P. M. being the hour under his contract for leaving there), and, if the mail from Baltimore did not arrive by that hour, to send the mail out to Wye Mill in time to meet the northern mail; if Captain Griffin would not pay the expense, that he would. This latter request was not attended to, except in three instances. In confirmation of the above—on the 7th inst. the mail from Broad Creek waited at Queenstown until 5 o'clock P. M. before the Baltimore mail arrived, the wind fair, but light. When the mail was landed, a passenger on board was asked at what hour the mail boat left Baltimore, he replied about 11 o'clock; Capt. Griffin's son, who brought the mail ashore, being appealed to, replied, that he supposed it was between 10 and 11. Had the mail left Baltimore at 7 o'clock, it would at the same rate of sailing, have reached Queenstown at 1 o'clock P. M. No excuse was offered in extenuation.

The Contractor for Broad Creek has done every thing in his power to promote the public convenience. To pay the expense of sending the Mail to Wye Mill when Captain Griffin failed to arrive in time, was no part of his duty. He had not failed in the performance of his contract, nor could this service be required of him, yet the expense was cheerfully incurred. Again, the contract which went into operation on the first of January inst., by way of Haddaway's Ferry, was offered during the winter, (the most profitable portion of the year) to Mr. Wm. H. Dawson, successor of Mr. Rhodes, at a fair average compensation, and he invited to put the two routes to the test, for the satisfaction of the public; but the offer was declined. Mr. Dawson subsequently agreed to take it at a small additional compensation, but engagements having been partially made with another, the Contractor could not violate them.

On word in regard to the contract. When the proposals for transporting the Mail were published, the present Contractor, in conjunction with another individual, whom it is unnecessary to name, was recommended by me (then a candidate for Congress) as a man in whom the Department might confide for the performance of the contract, and being the lowest bidder by several hundred dollars, obtained the contract. In the latter part of November or first of December, and not before, I was applied to, to take part in the contract, the other individual having expressed a wish to decline it. Had I declined in my election, it is well known to every man conversant with these matters, that I could in no way have participated. In the Spring, after the route had been got into operation, I more than once expressed my wish to Mr. Robinson, that he would procure some other individual to take my place, and that I would relinquish all further connection with the business.

This much I have said to the public in self justification; let me now briefly reiterate the remarks of the writer for the Gazette. The fondness exhibited for the old route by Haddaway's, is not a little farcical. The longest way round with him, is the shortest way home; and the route that requires two days to bring us Mail from Washington and Baltimore, is much more desirable than that which requires but one. In this way I suppose he means that the contract by Haddaway's was untendered. "Now we are coming to the point, and we will come to the point as open as day." What a *russe guerre*, here is. A representative in Congress has recommended a change of the mail route, when he saw that it could be performed in one half the time that it had previously been performed in, and that too, at less expense. But Capt. Taylor has driven the "Contractor" to the adoption of the Queenstown route. Really this is coming to the point like a wise man. "The punctual Contractor" can change the routes of the Mail at libitum, we suppose. "If the public will sleep on" and let the Mail take these short cuts to get to us, and come as far in one day as it ought to come in two, why let them sleep on, and let them suffer." But this "taking short cuts," this giving them the lowest bidder, who gives bond and security for faithful performance, is too intolerable to be borne. Well, Mr. Robinson, I would not bear all "these absurd impositions." Appeal to the People—break the Contractor—impeach the Post Master General—come to the point, in open day. But if you intend to be personal, put your name to it.

RICHARD SPENCER.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

In the Senate on Monday 7th, Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported the several appropriation bills from the House of Representatives, which he gave notice he should call up to day.

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, and was adopted by ayes 118 and 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, 1825 was taken up, but before the question of engrossment was taken, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. King introduced a bill for the establishment of the town of St. Marks, in Florida, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Robinson laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of Illinois, recommending an increase of the United States corps of Mounted Rangers. Several appropriation bills, from the House of Representatives, were 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, 1825, which was under discussion on the preceding day was laid on the ta-

ble ayes 98, and 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.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Forsyth presented a preamble and resolutions adopted by the legislature of Georgia, recommending the United States, not to the constitution of Congress for the call of a convention, with a view to such amendments. Mr. Forsyth also laid before the senate a report and resolution of the legislature of Georgia in relation to the appropriation of the public money by Congress, to objects of internal improvement. The bills from the House of Representatives appropriating money for carrying on fortifications for the year 1833—for revolutionary pensions—and for the support of government (in part) for the year 1833, &c. were passed. Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill making an appropriation of money to enable the citizens of Georgetown to deepen and widen their harbor and erect a bridge across the Potomac at the Little Falls, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Various bills from the House of Representatives were read the first time, and ordered to a second reading. Several bills from the House were read and committed. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bills 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 public lands, (in lieu of the original bill) to reduce the price of the public domain, &c. Mr. Bibb addressed the senate upwards of an hour and a half, in favor of the amendment and in opposition to the original bill—before he had concluded, he gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, 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. The following are the remarks of Mr. Verplanck, in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, when it was determined to take up the new Tariff Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. VERPLANCK said, that he rose to invite the attention of the Committee to the examination of the details of the bill now before them, and for that purpose only. It was true, that this was a bill which might serve as an occasion for expatiating upon topics that always awakened much interest. The great question of constitutional right might be argued, the question of the incidents or bearing of taxation, together with other not less important theories of political economy, might be now discussed. But, for myself, I feel that after the years during which Congress, and public men, elsewhere, as well as the press, have discussed these points, and especially after the ample discussion which has taken place during the present Congress, it would be presumption for me, to think that I could now contribute any new general views, that would enlighten the House or the Nation. In making these remarks, I speak not only of my own assigned opinion, but, as I am fully authorized, those of my colleagues on the Committee of Ways and Means, who have joined with me in reporting this bill.

As members of this House, we have some of us, on this floor, and all of us in some way or other, made known our views to our constituents. The people have the whole of the general argument before them. It is now to a more practical and urgent duty that I would invite the attention of this body. It is one growing out of the financial state of our government, and its legislation.

The last war left the nation laboring under a weight of public debt. The payment of that war debt was one of the great objects of the arrangement of our revenue system at the peace, and it was never lost sight of in any subsequent arrangement of our tariff system. Since 1815 we have annually derived a revenue from several sources, but by far the largest part from duties on imports, of some \$20,000,000. The revenue, however, has not been sufficient to pay the interest on the debt, and the balance has been expended. This amount of 13,000,000 would seem, even now sufficient to cover the standing necessary expenses of government. A long delayed debt of public justice, for he would not call it bounty to the soldiers of the revolution, had added to the present, since it could be but for a few years only, additional million. Fourteen millions of dollars then, covered the necessary expenditures of our government. But, however rigid and economical we ought to be in actual expenditures, in providing the sources of the revenue, which might be called upon for unforeseen contingencies, it was wise to arrange it on a liberal scale. This would be done by allowing an additional million, which would cover, not only extra expense in time of peace, but meet those of Indian warfare, if such should arise, as well as those of increased naval expenditure, from temporary collisions with foreign powers, short of permanent warfare. We are not, therefore, justifiable in paying more than 15,000,000 of dollars as a permanent revenue. In other words, at least 13,000,000 dollars of the revenue that would have been collected under the tariff system of 1825, may now be dispensed with; and in years of great importation, a much larger sum.

The act of last session removed a large portion of this excess; yet, taking the importation of last year as a standard, the revenues derived from that source, if calculated according to the act of 1825, would produce 19,600,000, and with the other sources of revenue, an income of 32,000,000 dollars. This is at least seven millions above the wants of the Treasury. It was this excess of public burdens which the Committee of Ways and Means have felt it to be their duty now to call upon Congress to reduce. The task of regulating the rate and manner of that reduction was neither easy nor enviable. We all must know that large sections of the country, throughout, as well as various classes of the community in every section of the country, have complained, or remonstrated against the unequal operation of the public burthens. It is certain, too, that under any plan of finance whatsoever, of long duration, various interests must grow up, which cannot but be subject to great injury, from a change even for a better and less onerous system.

The committee have felt all these difficulties. They have approached the subject, not with rashness or presumption, but with humility. They have endeavored to profit by the lights of long experience, and of former legislation. Whatever may be the defects of their bill, they confidently claim for themselves the merit of honest and sincere intention. They trust that no local or personal interest, and certainly no views or feelings of party politics have been suffered to influence them. They have desired and endeavored to conduct the deliberations of their committee in the spirit of justice, conciliation, and of peace; and it is in this spirit that they now invite this body to the examination of the bill before them.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Preaching may be expected on Thursday next, at 7 o'clock, at the Methodist Protestant Church.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in this county, on Sunday evening, the 13th inst. after an illness of about two weeks, Doctor JOHN ROGERS. It has rarely happened to us to be compelled to place on record an event which has given us more deep felt sorrow, than the death of this highly esteemed citizen. In the polite circles of society few men possessed greater attractions; in the more intimate relations of private and social life, however, his true worth was best known. He has left no enemy behind; all who knew him well, were his friends. Died, in this county on Saturday last, Mrs. Jones, consort of Mr. Robert Jones.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber having declined farming, DAY, 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, thirteen head of sheep; a parcel of shoats, and milch cows;—two or 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 cobs, wheat straw; and a large quantity of clover hay, nicely stored, also the crop of wheat and rye sowed 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, at a sum under five dollars the cash will be required.

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

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Jan 15 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.

THE MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FOR the improvement and encouragement of Gardening and the promotion of Horticultural Science in the State of Maryland, with a view to the accomplishment of those important objects, have determined on having an EXHIBITION OF PLANTS, &c. after the manner of other Horticultural Societies. They therefore, give notice, that they will cause to be held, an exhibition of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, &c. &c. in the city of Baltimore on the eleventh and twelfth days of the month of June, 1833. For an encouragement, they have resolved to offer three premiums, to be awarded to the three most deserving objects exhibited:—The first premium will be a piece of silver plate, of the value of \$12. The second a piece of silver plate, value \$8. The third a silver medal, value \$5. The premiums to be handsomely engraved with the arms of the Society, &c. &c. For further information on the subject, address (post paid) H. F. DICKEHUT, Chairman Committee of Arrangement, Balt.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting at the 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. and 2 o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called ARMY MAN, 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 Philipson Plummer, deceased; on this tract of land there is a frame dwelling and Kitchen, with out buildings, &c. all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philipson 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 Philipson 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 Philipson Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee. dec 25 4w (G)

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore more city and county on the 31st day of December, 1832, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself SUSAN TALBOT, says she was bound to Mr. Owen Donovan, living on the Harford road, about six miles from town.— Said colored girl is about 13 years of age, 4 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on her right elbow. Had on when committed a blue domestic frock and check apron, old pair of shoes and woolen stockings much worn.

The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore County Jail.

Jan 10—15

Millinery and Mantua-making.

MRS. GIBBS,

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

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles,

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

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fashions. Jan 5 3w

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours, CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBazines, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

such as white and brown Shirts; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestic; Cotton Yarn, &c.—Also

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.

All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Linseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c. dec 8 1f

\$1000 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday last, a negro man by the name of ABRAHAM; he is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, has rather a downy look, when spoken to, but mild in his conversation—he is about 46 or 48 years of age, has been accustomed to go by water, but has not followed it for the last twenty years. Had on when he went away, a new suit of dark Kersey, a Seal Skin Cap, a new pair shoes with small nails in them; the only articles of wearing apparel that he took with him was a good blue jacket of fine cloth—also a new dark cotton shirt.—Twenty dollars will be given for the apprehension of said negro, if taken in this county; \$50 if out of the county, and the above reward of \$1000 if taken out of the State, and secured so that I get him again.

The above described negro was seen at the house of a gentleman near Island Creek, the day after he left my house, and as he has not been seen or heard of since, the probability is, that he has obtained a pass, and is making his way into the State of Delaware or New Jersey. THOMAS COWARD.

Jan 8 1f

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore more city and county on the 31st day of December, 1832, by William A. Schaeffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway a colored man who calls himself TOM BLACKWELL, says he belongs to Doctor Huggett, of Northumberland County, Virginia. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has a large scar on the instep of the left foot and a small scar on the right instep, both occasioned by the cut of an axe, also a scar on the cheek part of the right shoulder, angred by a nail. Had on when committed a dark country cloth roundabout, dark cassinet pants, cotton shirt, striped country vest, black fur hat, and old coarse boots.

The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore County Jail.

Jan 1—8

IN CHANCERY.

DECEMBER 31, 1832.

Stephen Rawleigh agt. Elizabeth Mitchell, the object of the bill filed in this cause, is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the Real Estate of John Mitchell, deceased, and others. The bill states that the said John Mitchell has departed this life, seized of Real Estate, lying in Caroline County, leaving Elizabeth Mitchell, his widow, and the following children to wit: Kittara, who has intermarried with Samuel Neal, Sarah Robinson, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell, his heirs at law. That the said John Mitchell at the time of his death, was indebted to the complainant, and that letters of Administration on his Estate have been granted to Doctor William Jackson; and that the Personal Estate of said John Mitchell is insufficient for the payment of his debts. The bill also states that the defendants, Elizabeth Mitchell, widow of John Mitchell, Samuel Neal and Kittara his wife, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell, reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 10th day of February next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the Bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 31st day of May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy. Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. of Ct. Jan 12 3w

Goldborough

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—No. 26.

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

WHOLE No. 234.

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

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the undersigned Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 31st day of January, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. that large and valuable tract of land called **ARMY MARSH**, containing five hundred and thirty-one acres, with a sufficient quantity of timber, situate in Caroline county, about two miles from Den-
ver, 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, 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, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, his heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, 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 25 4w (G)

IN CHANCERY.

December 31, 1832.
The object of this bill filed in this cause, is to Elizabeth Mitchell, obtain a Decree for the sale of the Real Estate of John Mitchell, deceased, and others.
The bill states that the said John Mitchell has departed this life, seized of Real Estate, lying in Caroline County, leaving Elizabeth Mitchell, his widow, and the following children to wit: Kittara, who has intermarried with Samuel Neal, Sarah Robinson, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell, his heirs at law. That the said John Mitchell at the time of his death, was indebted to the complainant, and that letters of Administration on his Estate have been granted to Doctor William Jackson, and that the Personal Estate of said John Mitchell is insufficient for the payment of his debts. The bill also states that the defendants, Elizabeth Mitchell, widow of John Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Kittara his wife, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell, reside out of the State of Maryland.
It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 10th day of February next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 31st day of May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not pass as prayed.
True Copy.
Test: J. Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can.
Jan 12 3w

THE MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FOR the improvement and encouragement of Gardening and the promotion of Horticultural Science in the State of Maryland, with a view to the accomplishment of these important objects, have determined on having an **EXHIBITION OF PLANTS**, &c. after the manner of other Horticultural Societies. They therefore, give notice, that they will cause to be held, an exhibition of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, &c. &c. in the city of Baltimore on the eleventh and twelfth days of the month of June, 1833. Further, as an encouragement, they have resolved to offer three premiums, to be awarded to the three most deserving objects exhibited.
The first premium will be a piece of silver plate, of the value of \$15.
The second a piece of silver plate, value \$8.
The third a silver medal, value \$5.
The premiums to be handsomely engraved with the arms of the Society, &c. &c.
For further information on the subject, address (post paid) H. F. DICKEHUT, Chairman Committee of Arrangement, Baltimore.
A CARD.
The undersigned wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my former advertisement, will copy the above, and distinguish the others.
oct 9

Millinery and Mantua-making. MRS. GIBBS.

NEXT door to Mr. James Wilson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large supply of
Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles, which she will dispose of on moderate terms.
MRS. GIBBS, grateful for past favours, invites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of **FASHIONS and GOODS.** Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of **MANTUA and MILLINERY**, to please the public.
Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fashions.
Jan 5 3w

POETRY.

THE REQUEST OF THE DYING BARD.
"It was at Naples that Sir W. Scott first saw reason to despair, as to the genial influence of a southern sky."—Court Journal, No. 168.
Bear, bear me to my Home!
These weary feet would roam
No more through this land, pleasant though it be;
A yearning, wild desire,
Search my breast like fire,
For my own dear Isle, o'er the deep dark sea!
I may not linger here,
Tortured by hope and fear,
In chase of Health, which I shall never find;
Then up! and Pil depart,
Since sickness of the heart
Hath scind me, for all lov'd things left behind!
A weary, wearing pain,
Pervades my breast and brain—
Where sleep's thoughts, perpetually fly;
Since, whilst life wanes, there are
In my sweet Home afar,
Those whom I yearn to smile on ere I die!
Bear, bear me hence! warm bright,
Fraught with intense delight,
And glory in this intellectual land.
Here Rome's old heroes fought,
Here sages wrote—saints wrought,
And here, were tried and train'd—Heaven's martyr band!
Here too, those rapt Bards sung,
Whose charmed lyres so rung,
That the charmed World, yet thrill'd with their tones;
I, am of these, they say;
Fond flattery! Away!
The land is fair, but oh! 'tis not mine own!
Here have I worshipp'd more,
Than on my "stern" home-shore;
But Fame is mock't to the grieving breast;
Where'er I gaze, or range,
Scenes, visions, are strange,
And vainly do I seek, and sigh for rest!
Strange too, is this kind's speech;
(None may my dimm'd soul teach
In myst'ry now) and harass'd each long day
My torn, vex'd, anxious ear,
Craves the sweet tones to hear
Of holy Home! would that I were away!
Bear me hence, —to die;
I'm languishing to lie
With kin below'd—not exil'd here,—alone;
For, though this land be spread
With Gardens of the Dead,
Perfumd and sunny, it is not mine own!

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

No. 2.
Who constitute that great corporation and body politic I have called the people, which all in these now United States concur in freely acknowledging as their legitimate and only earthly sovereign, by whose fiat all our governments have been created and endowed, and at whose will they may at any time be rightfully dissolved and annihilated? This is the question which in my last number I promised to examine in this, and I now will proceed to redeem my pledge.
No American is so ignorant of the history of his own country, as not to know that, prior to the commencement of our revolution, there did not exist, anywhere on this vast continent, such a body politic as the people. Then, wherever dwelt in America, was either a savage Indian, or the liege subject of some European sovereign. None of the various savage tribes who wandered over the surface of much of this continent, had then ever regarded themselves, or been regarded by any others, as constituting a fixed society, acknowledging allegiance to any sovereign, or as constituting that moral and accountable being called a State. Had any civilized man or set of men presumed, at that time, to assert his or their sovereignty here, the assertion would have been considered by all as sedition, and the attempt to maintain it by force, as an overt act of treason against his European master; for all white men in America then claimed to be the loyal subjects of some such lord.
It is true that, in British America, there existed sundry tracts of country delineated upon the geographical charts as British Colonies, the inhabitants of each of which regions were forced into separate and fixed societies, whose affairs were regulated by long established governments, the power of each of which governments was limited by the particular boundaries of its own colony; their laws having no obligation or force beyond the local limits of such territory. None of these governments, however, exhibited any such body politic as the people, for all derived their powers, either immediately or immediately from the British King, whose monarchs they acknowledged as their sovereigns. Nor were these

societies themselves known by any common name of distinction, but only as the colony of Virginia, the colony of Massachusetts Bay, of Canada, of Nova Scotia, and the like; for each of these communities was then separate and distinct, in all things, from every other, the colonies being connected by no other social or political tie, save that of the allegiance which all acknowledged, not to any people, but to the Crown of Great Britain.
British misrule converted some of these subjects, whose loyalty had once been their highest boast, into sturdy insurgents against the authority they had before delighted to acknowledge; and in triumphant victory they achieved that glorious revolution, which, under different auspices, might have been branded as a traitorous rebellion. This revolution, however, in dissolving the former governments, did not dissolve the former societies; and years before it was perfected, the revolt had taken place. No hope could be entertained of ultimate success to this revolt, unless some new government should be established in the stead of that which had been dissolved, to order and direct proceedings, to sanction acts, to speak and to determine for all its members. But by whom, and for whom, was or could such an institution as government be then ordained or established here?

The general answer to this question is obvious. As all government supposes the pre-existence of some established society, whose affairs it is designed to regulate, and the rules for the civil conduct of whose members it is required to prescribe; therefore, by none other than some pre-existing and established society, can any government be created or ordained. Even when foreign force is the foundation of government, (as is too often the case,) still as such force can only be exerted by some other society, or of some part of it, when this force is employed with success, the victor society, while dissolving the former bonds of association of its vanquished antagonist, incorporates them as a part of itself, under whatever conditions it may please to prescribe, and so creates and ordains a government for them. But when the foundation of government is not force, but consent, it would be a paradox to suppose the consent of any others than those who had the right to consent, that is to say, of the members of that particular pre-existing and established society, for the regulation of whose affairs such governments are designed. None then but the pre-existing established societies in British America, could ordain a government for such societies, except by force; and the government ordained by one of these societies, deriving all its powers from it, could have had no authority except over that society itself.

When we apply this obvious general conclusion to the facts of the particular case, we must all be at once convinced, that all the primitive governments of the different revolted colonies of Great Britain, must have been ordained and established by the several societies then existing in these revolted colonies respectively, and for their own special and particular benefit. Therefore, that none of these governments could have had any other authority than to regulate the affairs of their own creators, and of none others. I say, that these governments must have been so established, and so endowed, because, at that time, there did not exist, nor ever had existed, any such society or community as the people of America or of the British colonies in America, or of the revolted British colonies in America, or under any other name or form, save that of the colony of Georgia, of South Carolina, &c. &c. Therefore, by these several and distinct communities alone, all our primitive governments must have been, and in point of fact were ordained and established; and governments being so established, these several communities their respective authors, thereby assumed to be, and so far as they were severally concerned, became that great moral and accountable being, a sovereign State, which, having chosen the democratic form for its government, was known and styled the Commonwealth.

Doubtless the different revolted colonies might, if they had thought proper, have consented to amalgamate and blend themselves together in one single society, and then have established any sort of government which they chose for this new community. Had they done so, we should never have heard of the State of Pennsylvania, or the Commonwealth of Virginia. In that event, none of these former communities would have possessed sovereignty, the essential attribute of a State, for all would have sunk and dwindled into mere municipalities, bodies corporate, but not by their own will, but at the will and pleasure of this other most august being "the nation," by whatever name that "nation" might have been pleased to baptize itself. But the patriot sages of that day did not choose so to do.

Nor was this decision the result of any "State pride," or designed "to find advocates" in any "prejudice," although that prejudice might be honest! Nor was it dictated by that profound and sagacious wisdom which can see the future in the past. These patriot sages had read and well knew, that communities occupying different territories of wide extent, situated under different climates, professing different religions, long governed by different laws, having different manners, habits, customs, occupations, and of course many different and conflict-

ing interests, could never be melted down into a single society, and kept together as such, but by a much stronger power than any which they thought it either safe or prudent to create. Such communities, while separate and distinct, might be well and easily confederated, nay, even united for many purposes useful to all and essential to some, and still continue to enjoy liberty in peace. But the day which should see them compressed into one society, to be governed by a single over-ruling consolidated government, would be the eve of that on which their freedom must be sacrificed to the power of an interested majority, in the very temple dedicated to its perpetual worship, unless the victim might be saved by arms. Convinced of this, there was not one statesman in any of these different colonies at that day, who ever proposed, or who ever conceived, so far as we know, the wild and mad project of establishing a single society, to be composed of all the revolted colonies, and to be regulated by a consolidated "National" Government, stretching itself over all. This conception was the product of an after day. How it was treated when it was first presented, I will show at some other time.

Does any one doubt now, whether the first Governments established in these now United States, were ordained by the several revolted colonies, each acting as a sovereign, for itself, and by itself, without any reference to, or dependence upon, any other colony? Let him consult the history of that day, and he will find, that the revolt was not a simultaneous movement of all these colonies, but was effected in each, by several successive acts, performed at different times. Nay, that independent Governments had actually been established in several of these colonies, and were in full operation, before any declaration of independence was uttered by them all, when assembled in a general Congress. So true is this, that even to this day, it is a matter of amicable contest among several of these different communities, now States, which of them is entitled to the honor of first annulling the royal authority within its own domains, and proclaiming itself a patriot rebel. Massachusetts claims it, and points to the fields of Concord and of Lexington to prove her claim. Virginia claims it, and mentions prior acts of treason in arms which she had dared to do. North Carolina claims it, and shows her written declaration of independence, fearlessly promulgated to the world, while some others were yet in doubt which side to take in the struggle to maintain their rights. Massachusetts and Virginia she might say, your acts of treason were but assurances, for when you performed them, you still professed to acknowledge your dependence on the authority of your then existing king; but mine was the first act of glorious rebellion; for by it I renounced my former allegiance, and proclaimed my own sovereignty.

Does any Virginian sceptic still doubt? I refer him to the date of our first Constitution, to prove, that this form of Government was obtained and declared by "the Delegates and Representatives of the good people of Virginia," assembled in Convention, before even the date of the Declaration of Independence, and long before the signing and promulgation of that act. Referring him also to the language of that Constitution, and of its accompanying declaration of rights, I ask him to tell me, to whom, after the promulgation of these instruments, did the people of Virginia owe any allegiance?

He will not say, that their allegiance was then due to their former liege lord the King of Great Britain, for in these acts, after first asserting, "that all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people—that Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people—that when any Government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right, to reform, alter or abolish it"—the authors proceed to declare, "that the Government of this country, as formerly exercised under the crown of Great Britain was totally dissolved."

He will not say, either, that this allegiance was due to any of the other colonies, for none of them had any stronger claims to the allegiance of Virginia, than she had to theirs; nor that it was due to any Government formed by all the revolted colonies, for there was no such Government at that time—nor to the people of the United Colonies, for no such people had ever existed, nor were these colonies then united by any political tie whatever.

Were we then a gang of banditti, a wretched horde of barbarians, a mere savage tribe, without law or any institution of civil polity to bind our society together, by the strong bond of a common allegiance? Assuredly, we were not such; for to prevent this deplorable condition to which this happy country must be reduced, unless some regular adequate mode of civil polity was speedily adopted, "the same convention, in the very act which declared the total dissolution of the former Government, ordained "the future form of Government, was proclaimed the name of this new body politic or sovereign by which it was created. This sovereign was called "The Commonwealth of Virginia," and all our people pledged themselves, through their representatives, "to be faithful and true to this Commonwealth," and called upon

their God to attest the solemn pledge. [a] Was this pledge violated by any overt act of force? The act was declared to be treason, and the proper punishment of this crime was announced. If it be true, then, as the President, in his proclamation, says, that "reason is an of fence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish the crime against itself, provided for its punishment; and once at least inflicted, it must have been a sovereign body politic which I have called the people, which is the lord of all in these now United States, the answer is, not the people of all the revolted colonies collectively, but the people of each of them respectively. All individuals, being members of any one of these separate distinct, and independent masses, owed faith, truth, and allegiance to that particular mass, which, under some selected corporate name, designed to distinguish it from all others, was then proclaimed as their only earthly sovereign.

Such were the people of these colonies then. As individuals they were subjects, as a body politic and corporate they were the sovereign of these subjects. Such sovereigns and such subjects these people have been ever since, and still are, unless (as I have said before,) they have done or suffered some act, during the interval of time which has elapsed since they took upon themselves these characters, to change this their moral and political condition. Have they done so? This is the question which I propose to examine in my next number.

A VIRGINIAN.

Westminster Abbey is one of the finest monuments in the world; but there is something cold, ineffective, and unreal in a collection of cenotaphs or tombs piled together in a damp and dusty church, and viewed from a distance, as a whole, compared with the interest of a beautiful garden, situated on a noble eminence, and dedicated to the reception and eternal memory of the inhabitants of a great metropolis. In the cemetery of Montmartre, sunshine, verdure, and flowers divide the grave of half its population. "It is the custom, says Juvénal, (the luxurious epoch of the empire,) it is the custom or the fashion of the great to have their hotel in the Chausée d'Antin, their villa at St. Cloud, their box at the Opera, and their final vault in the burial ground of Père la Chaise. In the heyday of the splendour, I have seen them parading in those various theatres of pride; but after a few short years, on visiting the hotel, a new lively appeared in the hall, strange faces and voices were in possession of the opera-box. Of all their possessions, nothing remained but the tomb;—there I found them still;—that inheritance is at least inalienable."

Juvénal would not have written this in the British capital. He might have described our wealthy citizens as possessing a mansion, a villa, or an opera-box, but he would have learned nothing concerning their place of interment. Lost in the solid caverns of some overhanging parish church, or shoved into one of those crowded burial grounds which disgrace the metropolis, and court the unwholesome invasions of the resurrection!—English persons of the middle rank are for the most part consigned to the grave under circumstances effectually calculated to banish the living from all future recollection to the spot. Most of our noble families, it is true, possess vaults in the parish church of their country seat. But even thus, circumstances are produced scarcely less revolting in effect. Invalids of a superior condition of life are invariably brought to the metropolis for the benefit of the best advice, and no sooner are they numbered with the dead, than their body is consigned to a hiring undertaker, and the superintendence of an upper servant or two, to be galloped off to a distance of two or three hundred miles;—being consigned irretrievably at night to the coach-house of an inn, while the outer and house-keeper are jovially amusing themselves over their punch or negus. It happened to our country a few years ago, to lodge for the night at a public inn, with the funeral train of a young and lovely Peeress, the object of universal regret, who were indulging in revelry the most revolting! But how could it be otherwise? Custom, as well as inclination, forbids an afflicted family from making a three days' journey, caparisoned in the trappings of funeral array.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Our streets were yesterday made the scene of an outrage of almost unparalleled boldness and depravity. A respectable widow lady started from her home about 5 o'clock, with two young daughters, for the stambout at Chesnut street wharf. On her way she was met in Chesnut, near Third street, by a citizen of Penn Township, named Michael Medinger, who under the influence either of drunkenness or brutal passion, threw her with great violence upon the ground. Three watchmen had extinguished their lamps, and left their rounds; and the streets were accordingly deserted and dark—affording an excellent opportunity for any deed of villainy. The lady's shrieks brought no one to her assistance, but after a violent struggle she succeeded in disengaging herself, and fled, with her children, in the direction of the wharf. The ruffian, for whatever character he may have previously borne, his conduct deserves that epithet—by taking a circuit round another street, got in advance of his intended victim, and accosting himself behind a wagon, sprung out upon her, as she passed. The lady, from weakness and exhaustion, proved unable to resist, and was seized by the children, joined by the neighbors to the spot. The ruffian was secured and taken to the watch house. The Mayor, after hearing the case, committed Medinger to stand his trial at the next Court.—Phila. Gaz.

Mysterious.—On Saturday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a Government Express from Washington City, passed through Easton, and proceeded South in great haste—but where bound, or whether its errand was "wicked or charitable," this deponent will not state.—Easton, burg Intell.

itself any corporate name it chose to adopt. But as all the Governments then established were representative democracies, this corporate name, whether it was designed to denote the free people of that pre-existing and established society, before known by the name of the revolted British colonies.

If then we ask, who constituted at that time, that great corporation and sovereign body politic which I have called the people, which is the lord of all in these now United States, the answer is, not the people of all the revolted colonies collectively, but the people of each of them respectively. All individuals, being members of any one of these separate distinct, and independent masses, owed faith, truth, and allegiance to that particular mass, which, under some selected corporate name, designed to distinguish it from all others, was then proclaimed as their only earthly sovereign.

Such were the people of these colonies then. As individuals they were subjects, as a body politic and corporate they were the sovereign of these subjects. Such sovereigns and such subjects these people have been ever since, and still are, unless (as I have said before,) they have done or suffered some act, during the interval of time which has elapsed since they took upon themselves these characters, to change this their moral and political condition. Have they done so? This is the question which I propose to examine in my next number.

Westminster Abbey is one of the finest monuments in the world; but there is something cold, ineffective, and unreal in a collection of cenotaphs or tombs piled together in a damp and dusty church, and viewed from a distance, as a whole, compared with the interest of a beautiful garden, situated on a noble eminence, and dedicated to the reception and eternal memory of the inhabitants of a great metropolis. In the cemetery of Montmartre, sunshine, verdure, and flowers divide the grave of half its population. "It is the custom, says Juvénal, (the luxurious epoch of the empire,) it is the custom or the fashion of the great to have their hotel in the Chausée d'Antin, their villa at St. Cloud, their box at the Opera, and their final vault in the burial ground of Père la Chaise. In the heyday of the splendour, I have seen them parading in those various theatres of pride; but after a few short years, on visiting the hotel, a new lively appeared in the hall, strange faces and voices were in possession of the opera-box. Of all their possessions, nothing remained but the tomb;—there I found them still;—that inheritance is at least inalienable."

Juvénal would not have written this in the British capital. He might have described our wealthy citizens as possessing a mansion, a villa, or an opera-box, but he would have learned nothing concerning their place of interment. Lost in the solid caverns of some overhanging parish church, or shoved into one of those crowded burial grounds which disgrace the metropolis, and court the unwholesome invasions of the resurrection!—English persons of the middle rank are for the most part consigned to the grave under circumstances effectually calculated to banish the living from all future recollection to the spot. Most of our noble families, it is true, possess vaults in the parish church of their country seat. But even thus, circumstances are produced scarcely less revolting in effect. Invalids of a superior condition of life are invariably brought to the metropolis for the benefit of the best advice, and no sooner are they numbered with the dead, than their body is consigned to a hiring undertaker, and the superintendence of an upper servant or two, to be galloped off to a distance of two or three hundred miles;—being consigned irretrievably at night to the coach-house of an inn, while the outer and house-keeper are jovially amusing themselves over their punch or negus. It happened to our country a few years ago, to lodge for the night at a public inn, with the funeral train of a young and lovely Peeress, the object of universal regret, who were indulging in revelry the most revolting! But how could it be otherwise? Custom, as well as inclination, forbids an afflicted family from making a three days' journey, caparisoned in the trappings of funeral array.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Our streets were yesterday made the scene of an outrage of almost unparalleled boldness and depravity. A respectable widow lady started from her home about 5 o'clock, with two young daughters, for the stambout at Chesnut street wharf. On her way she was met in Chesnut, near Third street, by a citizen of Penn Township, named Michael Medinger, who under the influence either of drunkenness or brutal passion, threw her with great violence upon the ground. Three watchmen had extinguished their lamps, and left their rounds; and the streets were accordingly deserted and dark—affording an excellent opportunity for any deed of villainy. The lady's shrieks brought no one to her assistance, but after a violent struggle she succeeded in disengaging herself, and fled, with her children, in the direction of the wharf. The ruffian, for whatever character he may have previously borne, his conduct deserves that epithet—by taking a circuit round another street, got in advance of his intended victim, and accosting himself behind a wagon, sprung out upon her, as she passed. The lady, from weakness and exhaustion, proved unable to resist, and was seized by the children, joined by the neighbors to the spot. The ruffian was secured and taken to the watch house. The Mayor, after hearing the case, committed Medinger to stand his trial at the next Court.—Phila. Gaz.

Mysterious.—On Saturday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a Government Express from Washington City, passed through Easton, and proceeded South in great haste—but where bound, or whether its errand was "wicked or charitable," this deponent will not state.—Easton, burg Intell.

Curiosity.—The proprietor of a coffee house in Paris, has ordered Mademoiselle Bourry, the young woman who is said to have turned aside the pistol leveled at the King, 40,000 francs to serve as bar maid for six months.

safely and prosperously, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discomfiting whatever may suggest even a suspicion that, in any event, he abandoned, and industriously striving upon the first dawning of an attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the real, or to unsanctify the sacred altar which we, his countrymen, have vowed to defend."—*Mr. May*, Jan. 16.—The various of the House of Delegates delivered a bill entitled; "An Act for the benefit of the representatives of William Claiborne, late of Caroline county, deceased," which was read the first time, and referred to the committee on judicial proceedings.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

Wednesday Jun. 9.—*Mr. Wright* of Dorchester, submitted the following preamble and resolution, 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 the provisions of the tenth section of the act, entitled "An act relative to Free Negroes and Slaves," passed at the December session, 1831; chapter 324, 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 directed to enquire into and examine the effect, 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.

The bill reported by Mr. Burgess, entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled 'An act regulating and impeding' Wright and Adams, used in the case against December term, 1834, chapter 206, so far as the same relates to Anne Arundel county," was taken up for consideration.

On motion by Mr. Morris, said bill recommitted to the committee that reported with instructions to report a general bill to regulate the trade.

Thursday Jun. 10.—On motion by Mr. May, the House took up for consideration, a bill reported by Mr. Elfrink, entitled "An act to amend and amend an act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 324, entitled, an act relating to ardent spirits."

the committee to said bill—which, after various amendments was read a second time and passed.

Friday, Jan. 11.—Mr. Nicols from the joint committee on so much of the Gargrave's Message as relates to nullification, made the same report as that made to the Senate by Mr. Mayner.

Mr. Mayner offered as a substitute for said report, the following:

The Joint Committee, to whom were referred so much of the Message of his Excellency the Governor of this State, (with the accompanying documents,) as relates to the proceedings of the late Convention of the State of South Carolina, beg leave, by way of report, respectfully to submit the following resolutions:

- Resolved**, That in adopting the present Constitution of the United States, it was the enlightened and beneficent purpose of our venerated ancestors to establish a form of government which, should secure to themselves and to their posterity, all the blessings of security, freedom, happiness, and perpetual union.
- Resolved**, That it is irreconcilable with these great and glorious objects, and inconsistent with the whole tenor of that instrument to suppose that it contains in itself the principles of its own destruction, or has failed to endue the government created by it with the essential power of self preservation.
- Resolved**, That no question of power, or conditions of right, can ever occur between the Federal and State Governments, where each confines itself within its allotted sphere; but they will continue to wheel their respective rounds in harmonious accord, dispensing countless blessings, both to the governed and the governing, till the dread fiat of Omnipotence shall end all created things. Such, however, is the constitution of the human mind, such its frailties and imperfections, that powers guided by its direction, cannot be expected to move with exact precision; and hence sometimes the jarring motion of our system, hence its collisions, hence the present portentous crisis.
- Resolved**, That the basis, the life giving principle of all free and constitutional governments is the virtue and intelligence of the people; errors of judgment, misconceptions of right and power, may and undoubtedly do occur from time to time in the administration of the various departments of our government; but the remedy is not force or violence; it is by appeal to the justice and intelligence of the people, brought to act through the legitimate channels, upon the subject matter of complaint.
- Resolved**, That the right of resistance to intolerable oppression, the right of political liberty to dissolve the bonds which unite the States in a national, and inherent rights to be maintained, the sacred and too palpable to be controverted, and too successfully and most gloriously exercised by our ancestors, to be at all questionable on our side the Atlantic Ocean; but this right is in its nature revolutionary, and the just occasion its exercise; presupposes the last degree of moral depravity or debasement of the intellectual faculties of the governing power, in a country, the great body of the people—noith of which we are well assured exist at this time, and we trust in God never will. If such a state of society ever should exist amongst us, it will be the will to give up the Union, and not till then.
- Resolved**, That the attitude assumed by our distinguished sister state of South Carolina, in regard to the general government, her ordinance of nullification, is unwarranted, inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution, incompatible with the nature of our happy Union, and cannot be permitted to pass without our decided reprobation, however more in sorrow than in anger.
- Resolved**, That we recognise in the present proceedings of the Federal Government, consisting of the House of Representatives, and acting immediately from the people of several states of the Union; a Senate, composed of representatives of the several state sovereignties, and an Executive, elected by the people of the states, voting not collectively, but separately within their respective states; without the concurrent consent of three of which, no legitimate action can take place, all the reasonable guards that human wisdom can devise, for the security and protection of the rights of the people, as well as the reserved rights of the several states, more were wanting, if we would see the national judiciary, composed of eminent citizens coming from various quarters of the country, selected by the Chief Magistrate under most solemn obligations, with reference to ability, integrity and virtue, subjected before appointment, to the approval or rejection of the representatives of the state sovereignties; and we would ask, if these be sufficient guards against the unjust assertion or exercise of power, where is poor man to turn in search of better?
- Resolved**, That the Tariff laws of 1828 and 1832, are right, the legitimate exercise of the constitutional power of Congress; but we will acquiesce with pleasure in any modification of those laws, which the wisdom of Congress may devise, for allaying excitement on that subject in the Southern portion of our country, which shall reduce the amount of revenue to the expenditures of government, and at the same time sufficient guard these great interests which have grown up under the system of protection.
- Resolved**, That the right to enforce execution of its laws and oblige submission to its legitimate authority, are rights inseparable, inherent in all governments, and are possessed by the government of this Union as well by the express terms of its constitution as by the essential principles of its nature and creation.
- Resolved**, That while we declare our firm and unalterable determination to support the constitution and the laws, to stand for the integrity of the Union in weal or woe, we shall strongly deprecate a resort to force or precipitate measures in regard to sister state of South Carolina; we invoke her behalf the exercise of the enlightened intelligence, the liberal justice, the dignified forbearance of the Federal Government.
- Resolved**, That she feel to be the occasion to say, in candour and in truth, to our sister State of South Carolina, she has been wanting in just forbearance; she has suffered her brilliant talents, her solid virtues to be perverted; her high and noble, yet ardent spirit, to transport her beyond the bounds of propriety, and as such, that patriotic devotion she has as long as often manifested to our happy Union, it would best be to pause, calmly consider position she has assumed, and retreat step by step. For we, the good God, the people, under no circumstances, can consent to acquiesce in her secession or nullification.
- Resolved**, That we read.

Mr. Nicols moved to make the report substitute the order of the day for the next, the 13th inst.; which was concurred in.

Mr. Rogers, chairman of the committee on commerce and revolutionary claims, made favorable reports upon the petitions of B

Reilly, widow of the late Major Wm. Reilly, a revolutionary officer; also, the patriot Doctor Ennalls Martin, of Talbot county, a surgeon's mate in the revolutionary war, accompanied with the following resolution on a similar one in favor Mrs. Reilly:—
Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State, in consideration of the War of Independence, that the late Major Wm. Reilly, pay to Dr. Ennalls Martin, of Talbot county, a surgeon's mate during the revolutionary war, or to his heir, in half yearly payments a sum of money equal to the half pay of surgeon's mate, in consideration of the services rendered by him during said war.
 Which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.
Monday, Jan. 14.—On motion by Mr. Jenkins, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the expediency of publishing a general map of the State.
 In pursuance whereof, Messrs. Jenkins, Gorman, and Hobbes, were appointed a committee.
 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 a pension.
 Which was read the first and second times by special order, and concurred in.
 The petition of Doctor Ennalls Martin, of Talbot county, a surgeon's mate, during the Revolutionary War, was taken up for consideration, read the second time; the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Sentinel, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 3, 1824.
UNITED STATES SENATOR.
 The House met in convention this morning at 12 M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to elect a United States Senator. Immediately on the convention being called to order, Mr. Miller, of Perry, submitted a resolution to the chair to adopt a rule "that all names could be called for by one-fifth the members present." The President stated that he had some doubts whether the motion ought to be received, but that he would submit the question to the convention for their decision. The Constitution of the United States declared that the Senators from each State should be "chosen by the Legislature thereof."
 The constitution of the state declares: "The House may determine the rules of its proceedings; the two houses shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, at the desire of any two of them be entered on the journals." It is then questionable whether the rule can be adopted in joint meeting. The mode of electing and the rules governing the Convention, are fixed by law, passed by majority of each house; if further rules be required it is doubtful whether the same is of proceeding to be not unnecessary. The question having been submitted to the Convention by the President, Mr. Leacock then said, "that he thought the Convention had a right to determine its own proceedings."
 Mr. J. B. Waller coincided with the President, he said the constitution directed "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof," and that by the law of 1802, the legislature had directed the manner of the election.—After several gentlemen given their opinion, the question was put to a vote, and only six of the yeas were taken.
 The Convention then went into a recess, which resulted as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|----|
| Gen. Samuel McKean, | had | 43 |
| Henry A. Muhlenberg, | " | 23 |
| Richard Rusk, | " | 40 |
| John Sergeant, | " | 24 |
| B. W. Richards, | " | 1 |

 A motion was then made by Mr. Reade, when the Convention adjourned, it will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 12 M., which was a vote to—another ballot was taken and resulted as follows:—

| | | |
|-------------|-----|----|
| McKean, | had | 43 |
| Rusk, | " | 24 |
| Muhlenberg, | " | 24 |
| Sergeant, | " | 24 |
| Richards, | " | 1 |

 The Convention adjourned to-morrow, Jan. 10.—Two ballots were taken to which resulted as follows:—

| | | |
|-------------------|----|------|
| Samuel McKean, | 41 | 10th |
| Richard Rusk, | 41 | 10th |
| H. A. Muhlenberg, | 24 | 5th |
| John Sergeant, | 22 | 1st |
| B. W. Richards, | 1 | 1st |

 The Convention then adjourned to meet on the 19th February next.

From the *Baltimore American*.
ASTRONOMICAL.—The beautiful nomenclature of beholding three of the principal planets; viz. Venus, Jupiter, and Mars, now be witnessed every clear evening at or two after sunset. They appear nearly straight line from west to east. Venus, evening star appears in splendour on the tern horizon; at some distance above the eastwardly, Jupiter is very bright; to the westward, Jupiter appears Mars, easily distinguished by a reddish light, and is nearly a line. Jupiter is hastening on to his conjunction with Venus, which will take place on 3d February next. A close observer will perceive, by attending several evenings that these two planets are nearing each other in a piece of poetry, long since in which is so very appropriate at present, part of it may be given here.
ADDRESS TO THE EVENING STAR.
 Bright Star of crimson-coloured eye,
 Companion of retiring day,
 Why, at the closing gates of Heaven,
 Belovest star-dust thou delay!
 To peace, to pleasure and to love,
 So kind a star thou seem'st to be;
 Sure some enamoured rosy above,
 Descends and burns to meet with thee.
 This is now literally accomplishing; appears to be stationary, and does not admit of being so bewitching the approach visible. She passes the western horizon, and minute for minute, she is now gathering, whereas Jupiter, with accelerated circuit rushes on to the west; and passes the meridian every day about four minutes than on the preceding one; until he meets us, on the 3d February, when their disc will only be about thirty seconds apart, they will pass to the south of Venus. Look at them with a common telescope, the both be seen in the glass at the same time; a few days hence Jupiter may be observed settling on regularly to Venus, and settling with the Sun, which takes place about the last of March.

The British brig of war Victor capt Spanish slave ship of Cuba, on the 14th ult. had on board 394 slaves.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

The proceedings in the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday, deserve interest from the public, as they were the first of the kind being then taken up, calling on the President for a Proclamation, the Ordinance of Secession, &c. The resolution was laid on the table till Thursday on the assurance of Governor Pickens, that on or before that day the President would communicate to all that was called for by Mr. Calhoun. And probably the President had been compelled to delay communication from the difficulty of obtaining authentic copies of resolutions from South Carolina, that would be fit to be used.

The proceedings of the Maryland Legislature, received by yesterday's mail, are to be taken up on Wednesday, but are not of sufficient interest to detain our paper.

Mr. Tilden, in our last, we commenced the publication of a series of essays, on President's Proclamation, signed in Virginia, said to be from the pen of Mr. Jewell. This morning gives his second number, and in it to continue them, consecutively, until he have taken us through the simple subject has in hand.

The intricacies of the principles of government, by the able hands and the hearts of our country, cannot but tend to establishment and perpetuity of our excellent system. The excitement, consequent to the proceedings of South Carolina, we have reason to hope will shortly pass away, but inquiry awakened by it is destined to continue, we trust, until the people shall more generally understand their rights, as freemen and their obligations, as component parts of this great confederacy.

Mr. Roger Wright, of Caroline county, Federalist, slaughtered on the 23d of December last, a Hog, 25 months old, which weighed 550 lbs.

From the New York Standard.

SECESSION.—Sir, said a distinguished practical man, "a state has no more rights from the Union than a slave has from a code from a case." This Mr. Editor, is to me a very good illustration of the good sense of the doctrine of nullification, and I beg you will lay it before your readers, for further speculation notice.

TOM COFFIN.

The Washington Globe of yesterday we have been requested to publish the following correspondence:

Military Academy, (West Point),
January 2, 1853.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose herewith communication from one of the young gentlemen from South Carolina, with the reference and approbation of all the Officers from that State. It has been forwarded to me under cover, to my brother Charleston, who will cause it to be inserted in the Mercury, with a request that it may be inserted in all such papers as shall have the proceedings referred to.

It is due to these high minded and young gentlemen, to say, that this communication is delivered to you on their own written authority, any consultation with suggestion from me.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. THAYER.
Lt. Col. Sup. Military Academy.
Brig. Gen. Chas. Gratiot.
Inspector of the Mil. Academy.

West Point, New York, Jan. 1st, 1853.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

Sir: Having read, in your paper of the 29th of Decr, resolutions adopted by the young men of South Carolina, and "Free Trade with the State of Carolina," approving of Resolutions said to have been entered into the Southern Cadets at this Institution, one of the Officers referred to, consider it imperative duty to declare that no such resolutions have been adopted or proposed by Cadets from the South. Whatever in their sentiments in reference to the great pending between the United States and South Carolina—however deeply their sympathies may be enlisted, they feel how accountable of their peculiar situation, by principle of honor and of duty, to voice these sentiments, and to remain neutral, at least, for the present, in this unhappy controversy.

Believing that the propriety of this will be readily appreciated by our fellow-citizens of South Carolina, I have to request an act of justice on your part, that you give publicity to the present communication.

Yours with much respect,
(Signed) J. Cadet from Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1853.

The President of the United States, calls that hereafter no person be appointed as at the Military Academy, till he attain to sixteen years.

(Signed) LEWIS CAHILL.
G. S. Major, Chief Engineer.

OFFICIAL.—Department of State.

Extract of a despatch from the Finance Ministry of the United States at the Hon. the Secretary of State, dated.

"THE HAGUE, Nov. 2, 1852."

"It gives me great pleasure to inform that, in spite of the unfavorable state of this Kingdom, the American trade has increased far beyond the usual annual fluctuation of our commerce during the previous years. With my most respectful regards to the Department (the officers of Consulate at Amsterdam), and kindest confirmation of my statement.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

Your obedient servant,
AUGUSTE DAVEZIE.

A despatch of a later date (23d Nov. just received), adds on the same subject, "I have the pleasure to state that on with the Netherlands continues unaltered. This respect for neutrals is one of the pillars of the times."

The Legislature of New-York have Silas Wright, Jr. as the successor of Mr. in the senate of the United States.

The mill-millman who was wounded late at Fort Rhode Island, has been taken to the amputation of his leg.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1838.
At an election, held conformably to law, the Twenty Sixth Institute, for twenty Stockholders, were as Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:
Nicholas Biddle, James C. Fisher.
Charles L. Lippincott, Joseph L. Lippincott.
Charles G. Thompson, Charles G. Thompson.
Matthew L. Bevan, Matthew L. Bevan.
Charles Macmillan, Charles Macmillan.
Lawrence Lewis, Lawrence Lewis.
John Holmes, John Holmes.
John Foster, of South Carolina.
Robert Gilmore, of Maryland.
John McKim, Jr. of Maryland.
John V. Lenox, of New York.
John A. Wallcut, of Massachusetts.
The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors on the part of the Government:
Saml. A. May, of New York.
Hartman Kuhn, of Philadelphia.
Henry D. Olin, do.
John D. Sullivan, do.
Hugh M'Elrerry, of Baltimore.
And at a meeting of the Directors this evening, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. was elected President of the Board.
S. SAUDON, Cashier.

Disgraceful Attack.—During the religious exercises of two Watch-Night, at the Methodist Chapel, in Broadfield Street, on Monday evening last, according to the usage of the church, a riotous assemblage of persons assembled about the church, for the purpose of disturbing the services. A large number of men and boys collected, broke open a window behind the church, burst open the window of the vestry room, and threw stones at the windows of the church. The captain of the watch attempted to arrest the riot, but was in the meantime of the city marauders. Some of the rioters were seized and carried to the watch house, and were prosecuted before the police court on the next day. It was afterwards that a large number of bible testaments belonging to the Sunday School connected with the society, were taken from the vestry room, and scattered in the street. The exercises of this occasion have been disturbed by similar riots, though less violent, for many years. We trust that measures to be taken for the vigorous prosecution of the disturbers of the religious services, and the destruction thus disturbed, will be such, as will ensure measures to prevent the recurrence of such scandalous violations of the rights, and the quiet of the city.—*Evening Post.*

ALBION, (Orleans Co.) Jan. 8.
Disgraceful Occurrence.—A heart breaking and appalling scene was exhibited in our village, on Monday morning. A son of Mr. P. Phillips, of this village, named Daniel, an orphan, 11 years of age, had been sent to a father to a neighbourhood about two half of three miles east, known as "the Settlement." For the purpose of obtaining harness. Having accomplished his errand, he was returning, when the horse became frightened, ran; and the boy, losing his equilibrium, was thrown from the back of the horse, fell on his face, and was killed. The horse, which was running in the village, pitched and rearing, and threw the poor railings and posts, with the head of the poor helpless sufferer alternately dashing among mud and stones, and violently striking against posts, flag-stones, bounding over the fence against the saddle. Vain were the attempts of the citizens to arrest the infuriated flight, till he came to anchor on the front of T. C. Fanning's store by casting self amongst a wood pile, falling, he was upon the legs, and was killed. It was a terrible sight to see the poor boy's body, which was over with the little unfortunate, who was spirited dead and forever. When his clothes were stripped from him, and generally torn in pieces—his head mangled and body deeply lacerated, and his blood broken.

Madame Letitia, the mother of Napoleon, has not only been publicly reported, but between resolved to dispose of her fortune which the news-mongers, had arrogantly bestowed upon her in her own person. The following is a copy of a letter written to one of her friends on the subject: "The proud and lofty style in which she disposes of the Emperor's fortune, brooks spirit kindred to her own:—
"It is no doubt, by means of the news-mongers, that you learnt that all my family assembled around me. The news is as true as the millstone of our world, with the exception of the fact, and which I do dispose of in a strange mode. I isolated as, when you were at Rome, Cardinal only comes to see me, where health, will allow him. All my children removed from the town, in which I live up to the immense fortune which is so generously attributed to me, people might think that I was the mother of a banker gambler on Change; they will never know that I am the mother of Napoleon. It was to enable me to do this, that I employed the millions which Napoleon had won in victory, and not to gorge his appetite. My health is still very delicate, and I am obliged to keep my chamber. Your affectionate friend,
LETITIA NAPOLEON.
Rome, Oct. 4, 1837.
Bal. Pat. 1838.

FIRE.—At a late hour on Tuesday night, a good store of Mr. Calhoun, on the corner of Second and Market streets, was discovered to be on fire, and such was the progress which it had made, that the combustible nature of the stock, before the flames could be subdued, and a valuable portion of the stock therein, were nearly destroyed. It is known how the fire originated. The property is considerable, but we hear it is fully covered by insurance.—*Balt. Patriot.*

JANUARY 10, 1838.—**Slate victory.** St. Veller and read, the epitaph of the old year. Re-remember in memory, the bridge of its joys and its woes, its days of merriment, its hours of buoyant hilarity and its gloom of sadness. Has the tablet a cold, general look, like the black marble of a grave, or is it white and spotless as the pillars of the Temple of Ephesus?
— Happily remembered. The ground, which is as white as a sheet, but there are spots, imperfections, which tell us that it is not a sheet, but a shroud, a shroud of hope or a gleam of happiness. It was short. The bitter chalice of affliction, off at its lips, but there was a "balm of Gilead" healing and soothing.
The year has passed away. It is recorded in the chronicle of time, and adds a chapter to the great volume of the world's history, which shall not be closed until the signing of Eternity. The year has passed away. So about, repeating. Let us error, let us sin, let us virtue, let us virtues, let us examples.—*Boston Transcript.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of five writs of venditioni erip-
 ta issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the
 of against John Camper, at the suit of the said
 persons, viz: one at the suit of the said
 Jenkins and Austin Jenkins; one at the suit of
 James Thompson; one at the suit of Geo.
 T. Hopkins & Co.; one at the suit of Geo.
 T. Hopkins and Thomas Hester; and one of
 at the suit of William Turner assignee of J.
 Hardsey, will be sold at the dwelling of
 Camper, in the town of Easton, on THURSDAY,
 the 12th 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 boy,
 Richard; 4 beds and furniture, 1 side board,
 bureau; 1 dog, chairs, 2 tables and all the
 idea of his household and kitchen furniture
 all his stock of store goods, consisting of
 goods, groceries and earthen and crock-
 ware; and all his interest and title to a lot
 ground near Easton, be the quantity of
 what it may. The above property will be
 subject to prior executions to pay and
 the aforesaid writs of venditioni erip-
 ta, the interest and cost due and to become
 thereon.
 J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.
 Jan 19

MARYLAND:
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
 18th day of January, Anno Domini 1835.
ON application of Nicholas B. Newman,
 Administrator of George H. Pickering, late
 of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered,
 that he give the notice required by law for
 creditors to exhibit their claims against the
 deceased's estate, and that he cause the same
 to be published once in each week, in one
 of the newspapers published in the town of Easton,
 for the space of three successive weeks, in the
 year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.
 In testimony that the foregoing is truly
 copied from the minutes of probate
 proceedings of Talbot county Orphans'
 Court, I have hereunto set my hand and
 seal, this 18th day of January, in the year
 of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
 Test, JAMES PRICE, Clerk of
 Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the subscriber of Talbot county
 obtained from the Orphans' Court of
 Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration
 on the estate of George H. Pickering, late
 of Talbot county, deceased; all people who
 have claims against the said deceased's estate
 hereby warned to exhibit the same with
 proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber
 on or before the nineteenth day of July next,
 they may otherwise by law be excluded
 from the benefit of the said estate.—Given
 under my hand and seal, this eighteenth day of January,
 eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
 NICHOLAS B. NEWMAN, Administrator
 of George H. Pickering.
 Jan 19 Sw

FAVOURITE SCHEME
100 of \$1000.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, CHARTERED
1833. To be drawn in Philadelphia
SATURDAY JAN. 26th 1835. 66
Lottery 10 Drawn Ballois.

| SCHEME. | | |
|---------|-------------|--------|
| 1 of | \$20,000 is | \$5000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | 2500 |
| 1 | 5,000 | 1250 |
| 1 | 3,000 | 750 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 100 |
| 16 | 500 | 50 |
| 50 | 100 | 10 |
| 66 | 50 | 5 |
| 112 | 50 | 10 |
| 112 | 50 | 10 |
| 224 | 30 | 6 |
| 1,960 | 20 | 1 |
| 15,400 | 10 | 1 |

18,400 Prizes amounting to \$98,000
 Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion.
 Drawn by Certificate, will cost \$124.
 Address, **SYLVESTER & CO.**
 Baltimore.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED
LOTTERY, Class No. 4, for 1835. To be
drawn on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1835. 66
per Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballois.

| SCHEME. | | |
|---------|-------------|--------|
| 3 of | \$10,000 is | \$5000 |
| 1 | 4,270 | 2135 |
| 5 | 1,000 | 500 |
| 10 | 500 | 250 |
| 10 | 300 | 150 |
| 20 | 200 | 100 |
| 35 | 100 | 50 |
| 51 | 50 | 25 |
| 51 | 40 | 20 |
| 51 | 30 | 15 |
| 102 | 20 | 10 |
| 1,330 | 10 | 5 |
| 11,475 | 5 | 2 |

13,395 Prizes amounting to \$133,950
 Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion.
 Jan 19

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber having declined
 to offer at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY,
 the 23d inst. all his stock, and
 attending; the stock consists of two pair
 young mules; two young mares in
 some other excellent young horses, a
 pair of oxen, thirty nine head of sheep; a
 shoats and much cows; two ox carts,
 horse cart, ploughs, gear, &c. &c. &c.
 and three hundred barrels of corn,
 corn, wheat, large quantity of top-land
 corn, wheat straw; and a large quantity
 of hay, nicely cured, also the crop
 and rye sowed on the farm.
 Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months
 be given on all sums of and above
 \$500, the purchaser or purchasers will
 be required to give note with approved
 bonding interest from the day of sale
 sums under five dollars the cash will be
 paid.
 Sale to commence at nine o'clock
 on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23d inst.
 at 15 o'clock, at the residence of
 P. S. The Subscriber wishes to rent
 on which he now resides for the present
 the terms will be made easy to a good
 tenant.
 WM. H. HAYWARD.
 Jan 15

MAGISTRATE'S GUILD.
LATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE.
STABLE; with a collection of forms
CONVEYANCING FOR SALE AT
OFFICE.

apo-
and
ere-
fol-
ward
t of
ard
ard
her
said
ES:
cha
ook;
to
maib
d, I
rea.

re--
dry
kory
at e
cref
sold
lity
andi
chic
ll.

RT.
03.
nam,
ls of
that
red-
apid
sama
the
of the

y co-
ced-
sh-ha'
t my
ce af-
nar of
res.
ny,

rder,
with
Talbot
ration
ate of
aving
are
ith the
er, un
xt, or
d from
der my
A. D.
my r.
dec'd.

E.

m No.
hia; on
Number

0,000
0,000
5,000
5,000
0,000
5,000
6,480
7,790
9,900
1,000

0,080
A Peck-
Please
Co.
Md.

LOT-
dratra
Nem-

0,000
0,570
5,000
5,600
5,000
4,000
3,500
2,560
3,040
1,530
1,275
2,040
5,900
7,375
16,080

farming-
DINES
e of fine
cal, and
we yoke
parcel of
aria, one
con. The
nd short
er, corn
y of clo-
of wheat

ntha will
five dol-
ll be re-
security,
—on all
be requir-
and al-

RARE.
his farm
at year.
tenant.
H. H.

DE.
TENCE -
CON-
rns for
THIS

io

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 27.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 235.

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

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty-five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

TRUSTEES SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of 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. and 2 o'clock, P. M. that large
and valuable tract of Land called **ARMY MA-
SON**, containing five hundred and thirty-one
acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in
Caroline county, about two miles from Den-
ton,—the late residence of Philemon Plummer,
deceased; on this tract of land there is a frami-
ed 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 inter-
est as the trustee shall approve of, upon the ratifi-
cation 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 Caro-
line county court, within six months from the
day of sale—or they may otherwise be exclu-
ded from all benefit of the money or moneys
arising from the sale of the real estate of the
said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline coun-
ty, deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee.
dec 25 4w (G)

THE MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FOR the improvement and encouragement
of Gardening and the promotion of Horti-
cultural Science in the State of Maryland,
with a view to the accomplishment of those
important objects, have determined on having
an EXHIBITION OF PLANTS, &c. after
the manner of other Horticultural Societies.
They therefore give notice, that they will
cause to be held, an exhibition of Plants, Flow-
ers, Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, &c. &c. in
the city of Baltimore on the eleventh and
twelfth days of the month of June, 1833. Fur-
ther, as an encouragement, they have resolv-
ed to offer three premiums, to be awarded to
the three most deserving objects exhibited:—
The first premium will be a piece of silver
plate, of the value of \$12.
The second a piece of silver plate, value \$8.
The third a silver medal, value \$5.
The premiums to be handsomely engraved
with the arms of the Society, &c. &c.
For further information on the subject, ad-
dress (post paid) H. F. DICKEHT,
Chairman Committee of Arrangement, Balt.

REMOVAL.

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

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

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

A CARD.

The Subscriber intending in a week or
two to remove to the House on Washing-
ton 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 ex-
pects to obtain the aid of a young lady from
Baltimore well skilled in this business. She
therefore solicits a share of the public patron-
age, and pledges herself that all orders in her
line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashion-
ably executed.

She is also desirous of taking a few boarders
by the year.
MARY STEVENS.
dec 18 G

Millinery and Mantua-making.

MRS. GIBBS.

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

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

MRS. GIBBS, grateful for past favours, in-
vites her former customers, and friends to call
and see her new assortment of FASHIONS
and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that
by her attention to her business in all the vari-
eties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to
please the public.

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep con-
stantly in her employment, two young Ladies
from Baltimore, both experienced in the above
branches. She also receives the latest fash-
ions.
Jan 5 3w

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

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 softens 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 founded 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—valuable 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—hair!"

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

THE MERMAID'S CAVE.

By Miss Gould, of Massachusetts.

Come mariner, down in the deep with me,
And hide thee under the wave;
For I have a bed of coral for thee,
And quiet and sound shall thy slumber be,
In a cell of the mermaid's cave.

And she who is waiting with cheek so pale
At the tempest and ocean's roar,
And weeps when she hears the menacing gale,
Or sighs to behold her mariner's sail
Come whitening up to the shore—

She has not long to linger for thee,
Her sorrows will soon be o'er;
For the cord shall be broken, the prisoner free,
Her eyes shall close, and her dreams will be
So sweet, she will wake no more.

From the Norfolk Herald.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

No. 3.

The people of each of the several re-
volved colonies of Great Britain, having
become free, sovereign, and independent
States, in the manner stated in my last
number, must necessarily continue to be
such sovereigns now, unless they have
done or suffered some act, since their
sovereignty was assumed, whereby its
rights and powers have been annulled.
Have they done or suffered any such act?
This is the question which, in my last
number, I proposed to examine in this.
But a re-perusal of the Proclamation of
the President, since this promise was
made, having shown me, what I had not
before observed, that doubts are therein
cast upon the truth of my proposition
which asserted the primitive sovereignty
of the several States, although this is of-
ten admitted, by necessary implication at
least, in many other parts of this very in-
strument itself, I think it right to endeavor
to remove all these doubts, before I
proceed further in the execution of the
task I have undertaken.

During the various discussions, which
the agitation of the questions as to the
extent of the legitimate powers of the
present Government of the United States
called forth in former days, this asserted
original sovereignty of the States was ad-
mitted and claimed by both sides, and was
made the very basis of all the arguments
of federalists and democrats respectively.

To these discussions, there was then
brought, by either party, as much of zeal,
of industry, of wisdom, and of laborious
research, as have ever been manifested
in this country, before or since; and the
discussions were conducted, on either
hand, by many of the patriots of the revo-
lution, who were familiar with all its
events, because they had been actors and
advisers in that great scene, *ab initio*.
Nay, it used to be then contended, by ei-
ther party, that the jealous retainers by
the States of their primitive rights of so-
vereignty had caused the necessity for
the new Federal Constitution. But like
Moliere's Mock Doctor, "*nous avons
change tout cela*," and the new college
of Politicians, having younger and of
course wiser heads, have of late discov-
ered that all this was a mistake.

The fashionable doctrine of the pre-
sent day, seems to be, that these States
never were sovereign; that there was, from
the beginning, some great central
sovereign power, abiding somewhere else
than in the several States, of which they
were subjects, and all their people lieges.
In illustration of this new doctrine, the
proclamation says, that "in our colonial
State, although dependent upon another
power, we very early considered our-
selves as connected by common interest
with each other. Leagues were formed
for common defence; and before the
declaration of independence, we were known
in our aggregate character as the United
Colonies of America. That decisive and
important step was taken jointly. We
declared ourselves a nation by a joint, not
by several acts."

The exceeding caution in which this
assertion is penned, its intended assertions
merely, and the opening it obviously
and designedly leaves for escape from
these doctrines, under the fog and smoke
of verbal criticism, should the doctrines
be thereafter controverted, may perhaps
excite the admiration of minds trained or
trained in the maze of diplomacy. But
when found in a State paper, uttered by
the Chief Magistrate, and announced by
him as being intended for the edification
and instruction of those to whom it is ad-
dressed, it can never meet the approba-
tion of the candid and ingenious. Its ob-
vious purpose is to assert, as a political
dogma, that the revolved colonies became
one sovereign nation, before they severally
assumed sovereignty upon themselves
as individual States; and so to prove that
the States never were sovereign. But
as this new doctrine was in direct conflict
with all our past opinions, and in seeming
opposition to much of our past history, it
would not do to bury it in the public face
at once; as doctrine, therefore, it is pre-
sented seemingly as a simple fact. Nay,
it is not exhibited as a substantive fact,
but in the modest guise of a mere infer-
ence from other facts. These facts too,
are asserted in selected terms of such broad
and general signification, that it is diffi-
cult to fix their precise meaning.

If seeing the necessary tendency and
effect of the doctrine designed to be put
forth in this passage, any one denies its
truth, such may be immediately met by
the assertion, that it is not stated as doc-
trine, but as historical fact merely. If it
be denied as such a fact, it may be immedi-
ately said, that it is not asserted as a sub-
stantive fact, but only as one inferred
from others previously stated. If the
correctness of this inference is question-
ed, then commences a discussion as to the
true meaning of the words employed to
state the facts from which the inference
is made; and this discussion, if it convicts
the author of error, will also furnish him
an excuse for saying, that he is no schol-
ar, not skilled in "metaphysical subtlety,"
and therefore, may have used terms in-
appropriate to convey, accurately, his own
meaning, which, however, is precisely
yours. But if the true signification of
the words employed in this apparent and
simple narrative, is once admitted to be
that in which they are obviously used,
and if the facts themselves so told are
conceded, then no logical mind can es-
cape from the conclusion derived from
such facts, and the purpose of this argu-
ment, which is to disprove the original
sovereignty rights of the States, is fully at-
tained.

The ingenuity of an argument thus
constructed, undoubtedly has merit, but
it is not such merit as ingenious candor
can ever claim. It imposes upon all who
may deny its conclusion, the laborious
task of unravelling a long tissue of sup-
posed errors, and when they have done
so, it exposes them to the sneer of hav-
ing labored to disprove, what it will
then be said, was never affirmed. On the
other hand, if they pass by such things
unnoticed, they immediately fall into the
snare laid for them, from which they can-
not then easily extricate themselves.
For one, I greatly prefer to undertake
the labor, and to subject himself to the
sneer, than to incur the hazard. There-
fore, I will bring the whole of this narra-
tive and augmentative passage to the test
of a strict analysis. Its importance jus-
tifies, its art requires this.

The object of this argument [con-
fessed in its conclusion] is to prove, that
the people of some of these United States,
while in their colonial state, declared
themselves to be a nation, by the declara-
tion of independence made in 1776, un-
der which they became "one people." The
necessary and inevitable result of this
would be, that the people, having
once resolved themselves into one nation,
could not thereafter create themselves in-
to separate and independent sovereign-
ties, otherwise than by force, or by com-
mon consent. But as no one has presum-
ed, as yet, at least, to establish, or to at-
tempt to establish sovereignty here, by
force; and as there exists not the slight-
est memorial of any common consent on
the part of this supposed nation, to its
own dismemberment, therefore, the sov-
ereignty of the States never could have ex-
isted. The author of this proclamation
does not seem to have been aware of the
fact, which I stated in my last number,
that before the declaration of independ-
ence in July, 1776, the people of Vir-
ginia, certainly, and of several of the other
colonies, I believe, had severally announ-
ced their own sovereignty and independ-
ence, in totally dissolving their former
government, and ordaining new govern-
ments for themselves respectively. But

such a fact had been known to him, it
could not have changed the intended ef-
fect of his conclusion, because, as this
new nation is said to have been created
by the people, a part of which people the
creators of State sovereignties were, their
act would of course have abrogated and
annulled their first, and so put an end
to the sovereignty which they had
created but a short time before. So that
the sovereignty of all the States which
had declared themselves sovereign, be-
fore the declaration of independence in
July, 1776, is as certainly annulled, as the
existence of the sovereignty of those
States who had not then declared it; is
prevented, by the mere assertion of this
simple fact of our existence as one na-
tion, if that fact was true. A matter so
important in its consequences, ought not
to be so of any man, although that man
might be the President, therefore, it be-
comes indispensably necessary that he
should prove it. Hence the attempt to
deceit. Let me now examine what these
proofs are.

As the object was to prove the exist-
ence of a nation, the first step of the pro-
cess necessarily was to prove the pre-
existence of a community. Govern-
ment being superinduced upon this com-
munity, it would then become a nation,
so far at least as all the members of that
community were concerned. The first
point to be proved then, was the existence
of a community composed of all the peo-
ple who were afterwards to become the
subjects of the nation. Now how is this
established?

"In our colonial state," says the Presi-
dent, "although dependent on another
power, we very early considered ourselves
as connected by common interest with
each other." A more flimsy pretext,
from which to infer the existence of a
single community, could not easily have
been selected; and yet a more ingenious
mode of getting up this pretext could not
well have been devised. Mark, no so-
cial connection of any sort is affirmed to
have actually existed; it is merely said
that we very early considered ourselves
as connected. And by what was this im-
aginary connection constituted? Were
we inhabitants of a common territory, the
vacant and occupied parts of which were
admitted to belong to all? No. Did we
profess the same religious faith? No. Did
there exist any one institution, which,
having been created or preserved by all
was therefore common to all? No. By
what, then, did this people consider
themselves to be connected, in their col-
onial state? Why, by the single tie of
a supposed common interest. No man,
however, President Jackson, ever thought
of inferring the existence of a community
from such a fact; which, if believed to
be sufficient to produce that effect, would
constitute, probably, one half the people
of the whole world into one community,
and by so doing, would dissolve more than
the half of all the societies now existing,
whose members do not even consider
themselves as connected by any such
tie.

But perhaps it will be said, that I do
the President wrong, in supposing, that
he meant "the people," when he says
"we"; that by this personal pronoun he
did not mean to denote all the colonists,
in their individual, but in the social char-
acters which they had long had, and which
was denoted by the term colonies. If so,
this sentence becomes the simple annun-
ciation of a well known historical fact,
proved by numerous documents in our
archives, that even in their colonial state
the several colonies considered them-
selves as connected with each other by a
common interest. But as all these docu-
ments while establishing this fact, estab-
lishes, also, that this belief of a common
interest was neither designed or ever sup-
posed to amalgamate the different col-
onies, by whom it was entertained, into a
single community, but merely to invite
to their co-operation, confederacy and
union as distinct independent communities,
it is not easy to discern how, from such a
fact, the existence of a single community
could be inferred. Therefore, and as
the use made of the assertion was after-
wards manifest, I was bound to consider
its meaning to be such as I have stated,
especially as I found this word "we" in
address of the President to his "fellow
citizens," the people.

So much for the first proposition of this
argument, which, if considered in one
light, asserts not only an unknown fact,
but one unimportant if it could be known.
In which of these lights it was designed
to be seen, let the rules of the English
language, and the conclusion of the argu-
ment itself, determine.

Having inferred the existence of one
great community, composed of all the
people of the different revolved colonies,
while yet in their colonial state, the next
step necessary to be taken in the argu-
ment designed to prove their subsequent
existence as one nation, was to superin-
duce a government upon this great com-
munity; for a nation without a govern-
ment would, indeed, be a non descript,
as horrible in the political, as any of the
fabulous monsters of the natural world. Here,
as before, it would not do to affirm the
establishment of any such government, at
the time referred to, that is to say, "in
our colonial state," as a positive fact, for
this would be in direct contradiction of
the other affirmation of our dependence
on another power; and of such a fact too,
here does not exist any scintilla of proof
in any of our histories or state papers.
Therefore, the existence of such a Gov-

ernment, like that of the community, was
to be inferred. Now, from what is this
second inference to be made?

"Leagues were formed for common
defence," says the President; and as
leagues can only be formed by communi-
ties acknowledging some Government,
authorized to speak and to contract for
them, if the fact be conceded, that leagues
were formed by this great community, it
establishes beyond doubt, not only the ac-
tual existence of such a community, but
of its Government too. But mark the
caution displayed in this assertion also.—
The President does not say, in terms at
least, that these leagues were so formed,
but most sedulously avoids to state by
whom or with whom they were formed.
The cause of this studied obscurity is not
difficult to be explained. If it had been
asserted as a historical fact, that in their
colonial state, the colonists being connect-
ed together as one community, had in
that character entered into any league
whatever, this fact could not have been
proved, simply because it neither is nor
could be true. But if it had been said
that these leagues were formed by the
different colonies with each other, as sepa-
rate and independent communities, in
asserting this well known historical truth,
easily to be proved by a reference to the
leagues themselves, the President would
have dissolved completely his imaginary
great community, and with it the Gov-
ernment to regulate the affairs of this
supposed nation. Nay, he then would
have established, beyond doubt, the sepa-
rate and independent existence of the
colonies, as acknowledged by themselves,
in such leagues. To avoid this dilemma,
the author of this proclamation most
cautiously suppresses the fact by whom
and with whom these leagues were made.
Yet, as they were certainly made for
"common defence," all those who may
be disposed to believe that "we" in the
first sentence denoted the colonists as in-
dividual, and not the colonies as commu-
nities, will of course conclude, that these
leagues were made by the same "we,"
with some community foreign to them-
selves; while those who understand "we"
in a different sense, will arrive at a con-
clusion diametrically opposed to this.—
So much for the second member of this
argument, which, like the first, is either
true or false, according to the meaning
intended to be annexed by its author, to
the words "we" and "our."

Having inferred the existence of a sup-
posed community, and also inferred a gov-
ernment for it, in the mode I have sta-
ted, the next thing needful, was to be-
stow a name upon this infant nation. But
as it would have been difficult to infer a
name which could not have had any pre-
vious existence, the President was com-
pelled to state his name positively.—
Therefore, he next says, that "before the
declaration of independence, we were
known in our aggregate character as the
United Colonies of America." The at-
tempt to infer any fact, from any name
merely, would be considered, generally,
rather as an assumption than an inference.
But to infer the fact of a single nation,
from the name of many United Colonies,
or from many Colonies United, whether in
America or any where else, is not only a
groundless assumption, but a plain per-
version of the meaning of words, unless
united means consolidated. The Presi-
dent seems to have been aware of this,
therefore, to do away, so far as he could,
the effect of his own strong words United
Colonies, used apparently to show that
the colonies were united and not consolida-
ted into one mass or nation, he tells us,
that "we were known in our aggregate
character" by this name—although I can-
not help considering this phrase of "aggre-
gate character," as very infelicitous, es-
pecially when applied to United Colo-
nies, yet I freely admit, that the excuse
of the rhetorician may be found in the ne-
cessity the politician felt to employ it.
There were two differing parties inter-
ested in the matter he was examining,
and he was desirous to please both; there-
fore, from the beginning of his argument,
he had used terms so general, that either
might apply them to their own side; but
when he came to give a name to his na-
tion, he found that so clearly indicating
that it was not one consolidated mass,
but many distinct masses united, merely,
it was necessary to weaken the force of
this. Hence he tells us, that although
we were united by name, yet in character
we were aggregated, that is to say, con-
solidated.

From what source the President may
have derived his information, as to ag-
gregate character, except from its name,
I know not. But if his information as to
our character, is as inaccurate as his re-
presentation of our name, but little reli-
ance should be paid to it. I have before
me a copy of the Journal of the first Con-
gress, which met at "the Carpenters"
hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Mon-
day the 5th day of September, 1774.—
In this first and most authentic document,
which any one can consult, to discover
either their name or character, at that
day, both the one and the other is thus
described: "We, the Delegates of the
several colonies of New Hampshire, &c.
&c. (naming each) deputed to represent
them in a Continental Congress." Under
this name, and in this character,
was their first great act of Association
entered into, for non-importation, non-
consumption, and non-exportation, and
recommended "to the Provincial Con-
ventions, and to the Committees in the re-
spective colonies," to be carried into ef-
fect by them. Under the name and char-

acter of "the Delegates appointed by the
several English Colonies of New Hamp-
shire &c. (naming each) to consider of
their grievances in general Congress,"
was their next great act, the address of
the people of Great Britain, uttered.—
Under the name and character of "we,
the delegates of the Colonies of New
Hampshire, &c. (naming each) deputed
by the inhabitants of the said Colonies,
to represent them in a general Congress,
to consult together, &c." was the address
to the inhabitants of the Province of Que-
bec, put forth. Under the name and
character of "We, your Majesty's faith-
ful subjects of the Colonies of New
Hampshire, &c. (naming each) in behalf
of ourselves and of these Colonies, who
have deputed us to represent them in
general Congress," was the address to
the King adopted, which was the last act
of that enlightened and patriotic body, the
first Congress. In short there cannot be
found a single act of the first Congress,
in which that body denominated itself as
"The United Colonies of America," or
in which its members denominated them-
selves as delegates of or to any body of
that name. So far from it, all these acts
show, upon their very face, that they were
the acts of individuals, representing res-
pectively, not one, but several constitu-
ent bodies, and these individuals, as the
representatives of such constituent bod-
ies, respectively, was said to be assem-
bled in general Congress. In further
proof of which, it may also be remarked,
that the very first rule established to regu-
late the proceedings of this Congress, was
"that in determining questions; each col-
ony or province should have one vote,"
without any reference to the number of
its delegates present, or to its importance
in any sense whatever.

Upon such evidence, I think myself
justified in saying, that although at some
subsequent period, it may possibly be
found, that the delegates united in a gen-
eral Congress, in some of their ordinary
proceedings, and for brevity's sake, may
perhaps have spoken of themselves as the
delegates of the United Colonies, yet in
all their solemn acts they have differed in
described. Thus in the most important
paper which they could utter, the com-
mission to Gen. Washington as Comman-
der in Chief, granted on the 17th June,
1775, they style themselves "The dele-
gates of the United Colonies of New
Hampshire &c." (naming each as before)
and by that name and in that character
grant to him all the rights and authori-
ties which he then acquired. Therefore,
the President seems to have as little
ground, for bestowing this new name of
the United Colonies of America, upon all
the revolved colonies or colonists of that
day, as he has to bestow upon the colo-
nists any such aggregate character as
that under which he is supposed to assert
that they were then known.

Whether by the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, uttered in 1776, either in the
manner in which "that decisive and im-
portant step was taken," or in the lan-
guage of that instrument, "we declare
ourselves a nation," or so annulled or
prevented all the sovereign rights of the
States, is a question I should have exam-
ined in this number, except for the rea-
son I have before stated. But, Mr. Editor,
I have already occupied so much of your
space, that I must not intrude upon it
further, than to say, that this decla-
ration, being the first act which occurs
in our history, that can be, or is sup-
posed to annul any of the sovereign rights
of the States, its minute examination made
a part of my original plan, which will be
prosecuted in my next number.

A VIRGINIAN.

A letter from Malta of the 12th of Novem-
ber, says: "We have in port the United States
Ships of War *BANQUIN* and *JOHN ADAMS*,
which vessels may perhaps winter here."
Their consul Mr. McCauley, at Tripoli, has
struck his flag in consequence of one of the
Bey's sentinels having shot his dragoman.

Something for the Curious.—The family of
a highly respectable physician in the south part
of the city, has been for more than a week in
considerable consternation, owing to a fre-
quent ringing of the door bell, sometimes for
an hour together, and then several times at
short intervals, usually ceasing for the night
at 8 o'clock. The bell has been unhung, and
yet the vibration of the wire continues; and
what is more remarkable, the whole length of
the wire is exposed in the entry.

This tinny clatter has exercised the
wits of the philosophic, and the fears of the
superstitious; but still the mystery remains,
and the noise continues.

We regret to have seen in the Richmond
Enquirer some countenance given to the idea
that the President may not have considered
with the care due to so important a measure as
his Proclamation, all the consequences that legiti-
mately flow from it. We feel authorized
in saying that that document, both in its argu-
ment and its practical views reflects as truly
the settled opinions of the President as any
which has ever proceeded from him, and there
is not one perhaps in the support of which any
cabinet was ever more united than the present.
At the same time we feel bound to say, that
the paper is not considered by the President
as authorizing those unfounded interpretations
of its principles which tend to convert our fed-
erative system into a consolidated government.
It would be unreasonable to expect any one to
be answerable for all the inferences which oth-
ers may draw, and which can in no wise be
justified by the paper itself.—*Globe*.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

LA TROBE'S JUSTICES PRACTICE
Including the DUTIES OF A CON-
STABLE; with a collection of forms for
CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THE
OFFICE.

The right of the people of a single State to
absolve themselves at will, and without the
consent of the other States, from their most
solemn obligations; and hazard the liberties and
happiness of the millions composing this Union,
cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is
believed to be utterly repugnant both to the
principles upon which the general government
is constituted and to the objects which it was
expressly formed to attain.

That a State, or any other great portion of the people, suffering under long and intolerable oppression, and having tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress, may have a natural right, when their happiness can be no otherwise secured and when they can do so without greater injury to others, to absolve themselves from their obligation to the Government and appeal to the last resort, needs not, on the present occasion, be denied.

a right dependent upon the power to enforce it. Such a right, though it may be admitted to pre-exist and cannot be wholly surrendered, is necessarily subjected to limitations in all free governments, and in compacts of all kinds freely and voluntarily entered into, and in which the interest and welfare of the individual becomes identified with those of the community. Individuals, therefore, are more than mere individuals, however deeply they may affect their relations. These principles are acknowledged to create a sacred obligation; and, in compacts of civil governments, involving the liberties and happiness of millions of man kind, the obligation cannot be less.

— in whatever mode it may have been done, and the people of South Carolina have freely and voluntarily given their assent; and to the whole and every part of it they are, upon every principle of good faith, inviolably bound. Under this obligation, they are bound, and should be required, to contribute their portion of the public expense, and to subsume to all laws made by the common consent, in pursuance of the Constitution, for the common defence and general welfare, until they can be changed in the mode which the compact has provided for the attainment of these great ends of the Government and of the Union. Nothing less than this would justify revolutionary remedy; and also this people from this obligation; and for nothing less can the Government permit it to be done without violating its own obligation; by which, under the compact it is bound to the other States and to every citizen of the United States.

Upon the power of Congress, the veto of the Executive, and the authority of the Judiciary which is "to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof," are the obvious checks; and the sound reflection of public opinion, with the ultimate power of amendment, are the salutary and unobtrusive limitations upon the powers of the whole.

laws is upon the individuals importing the merchandise. A State is absolutely prohibited from laying imposts or duties on imports or exports, without the consent of Congress, and cannot become a party under those laws with out importing in her own, or wrongly interpreting her authority against them. By thus imposing, however, she cannot rightfully obstruct the operation of the laws upon individuals. For their disobedience to or violation of the laws, the ordinary remedies through the judicial tribunals would remain. And, since where an individual should be prosecuted for any offense against the laws, he could not set up, in his defense, the unconstitutionality of the act, a State, which being unconstitutional, would therefore be a mere null and void. To

In deciding upon the course which is high sense of duty to all the people of the United States imposes upon the authorities of the Union, in this emergency, it cannot be overlooked that there is no sufficient cause for the acts of South Carolina, or for her thus placing in jeopardy the happiness of so many millions of people. Mistake and oppression, to warrant the disruption of the free institutions of the union of these States, should be great and lasting,—defying all other remedy. For causes of minor character, the Government could not submit to such a catastrophe, without a violation of its most sacred obligations to the other States of the Union, who have submitted their destiny to its hands.

That this system, thus pursued, has resulted in no such oppression upon South Carolina, needs no other proof than the solemn and official declaration of the late Chief Magistrate of that State, in his address to the Legislature. In that he says, that "the occurrences of the past year, in connection with our domestic concerns, are to be reviewed with a sentiment of fervent gratitude to the great disposer of human events; that tributes of grateful acknowledgments are due for the various and multiplied blessings he has been pleased to bestow on our people; that abundant harvests in every quarter of the State have crowned the exertions of agricultural labor; that health, almost beyond former precedent, has blessed our homes; and that there is not less reason for thankfulness in surveying our social condition." It would, indeed, be difficult to imagine oppression, where, in the social condition of a people, there was equal cause of thankfulness as for abundant harvests and various and multiplied blessings with which a kind Providence had favored

The Constitution, which his oath of office obliges him to support, declares that the Executive "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and, in providing that he shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, imposes the additional obligation of commending to their consideration the most efficient provision for executing the law, as may from time to time be found requisite.

The same instrument confers on Congress the power not merely to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare; but "to make all laws

It being thus shown to be the duty of the Executive to execute the laws, by all constitutional means, it remains to consider the extent of those already at his disposal, and what may be proper further to provide.

In the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors in South Carolina, the provisions and regulations made by the Act of 1799, and also the fines, penalties, and forfeitures for their enforcement, are particularly detailed and explained. It may be well apprehended, however, that these provisions may prove inadequate to meet such an open, powerful, organized opposition, as is to be commenced after the 1st of February next.

The removal of the Custom House from Charleston to Castle Pinckney, was deemed a measure of necessary precaution; and though the authority to give that direction is not questioned, it is, nevertheless, apparent, that a similar precaution cannot be observed, in regard to the ports of Georgetown and Beauport, each of which, under the present laws, remains a port of entry, and exposed to the obstructions meditated in that quarter.

Against the proceeding in the nature of a distress it is not perceived that the Collector can anticipate any resistance whatever; and against the process of replevin authorized by the law of the State, he, having no common-law power, can only oppose such interference as he is by statute authorized, and may find it practicable, to employ; and these from the information already adverted to, are shown to be wholly inadequate. The respect which that process deserves must therefore be considered.

But by making it "unlawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of the United States or of the State, to enforce the laws for the payment of duties, and declaring that all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance of contracts made with purchase to exempt the duties imposed by the

Neither the process nor authority of these tribunals, thus constituted, can be respected consistently with the supremacy of the laws, the rights and security of the citizen. If the be submitted to, the protection due from the government to its officers and citizens is withheld, and there is at once an end not only to the laws but to the Union itself.

might be seized for a violation of the revenue laws and being titled in the proper courts, an order might be made for the delivery, which would be committed to the Marshal for execution. But in that case the 4th section of the act, in broad and unqualified terms, makes it the duty of the Sheriff "to prevent such recapture or seizure, or to deliver the goods, at the same or better price, under any process, order or decree, or other judicial authority, to the true intent and meaning of the Ordinance aforesaid." It is thus made the duty of the Sheriff to oppose the process of the Courts of the United States, and for that purpose, to employ the whole power of the military and to act extremely reservedly to him in the exercise of his official provisions, he could have used in the enforcement it obviously contemplates a resort to other means than those particularly mentioned. It is not to be disguised that the power

The act of South Carolina, however, does not only affect her upon this forcible remedy. For even attempting to resist or disobey, though by the aid and only of the ordinary officers of the customs, the process of replevin, the collector and all concerned are subjected to a further proceeding in the nature of a distress of their personal effects, and are moreover made guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to be punished by fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars and, to imprisonment not exceeding two years nor less than six months; and for even attempting to execute the orders of the court for retaining

It is not to be supposed, that in the face of these penalties aided by the powerful force of the country which would doubtless be brought to sustain the State officers, either that the collector could retain the custody in the first instance, or that the marshal could summon sufficient aid to release the property pursuant to a order or other process of the court.

It is not more obvious that in this conflict between the powers of the officers of the United States and of the State (unless the latter be punively submitted to) the destruction to which the property of the officers of the customs would be exposed, the commission of actual violence, and the loss of lives, would be scarcely avoidable.

For this purpose, it might be proper to provide that, whenever, by any unlawful combination or obstruction in any State, or in any port, it should become impracticable faithfully to collect the duties, the President of the United States should be authorized to alter and abolish such of the districts and ports of entrance as should be necessary, and to establish the custom houses at some secure place within the same port or harbour of such State; and to

This provision, however, will not shield the officers and officials of the United States acting under the laws from this and prosecutions in the tribunals of the State which may be brought against them; nor would it protect their property from the proceedings by distress; and it may well be apprehended that it would be inefficient to insure a prospect to the process of the constitutional tribunals in prosecutions for offences against the U. States; and to protect the authorities of the United States; whether judicial or ministerial, in the performance of their duty. It would, moreover, be inadequate to extend the protection due from the government to the persons of the people of South Carolina against outrage and oppression of any kind, and to manifest their attachment and yield obedience

where suit shall be brought against any individual in the Courts of the State for any act done under the laws of the United States, he should be authorized to remove the said cause by petition into the Circuit Court of the United States, without any copy of the record, and that that Court should proceed to hear and determine the same as if it had been originally instituted there; and that in all cases of injuries to the person or property of individuals acting under the laws of the United States for disobedience to the ordinance, and laws of South Carolina in performance thereof, redress may be sought in the Courts of the United States.

Provisions less than these, consisting as they do for the most part, rather of a revival of the policy of former acts called for by the existing emergency, than of the introduction of any unusual or rigorous enactments, would cause the laws of the Union to be properly respected and enforced. It is believed these would prove adequate, unless the military forces of the State of South Carolina, authorized by the late act of the Legislature, should be actually emboldened and called out in aid of their proceedings, and of the provisions of the Ordinance generally.—Even in that case, however, it is believed that no more will be necessary than a re-affirmation of its terms to adapt it to the present emergency, as was the case of the act of 1795, and the act of 1820, which were re-commemorated to the crisis then existing, and by conferring authority upon the President to give it operation during the session of Congress, and without the ceremony of a Proclamation, whenever it shall be officially made known to him by the authority of any State or by the Courts of the United States, that within the limits of such State the laws of the United States will be openly opposed and their execution obstructed by the actual employment of whatever force or by any unlawful means whatsoever, too great to be otherwise overcome.

The crisis undoubtedly invokes the fidelity of the patriot and the sagacity of the statesman; not more in removing such portion of the public burthen as may be unnecessary than in preserving the good order of society and in the maintenance of well regulated liberty.

The rich inheritance bequeathed by our fathers has devolved upon us the sacred obligation of preserving it by the same virtues which conducted them through the eventful scenes of the revolution, and ultimately crowned their struggle with the noblest model of civil institutions. They bequeathed to us a government of laws, and a Federal Union, founded upon the great principle of popular representation.

servations. The decision of this question is an enlightened and patriotic people, cannot be doubtful. For myself, fellow citizens, devoutly relying upon that kind Providence which has hitherto watched over our destinies and actuated by a profound reverence for those institutions I have so much cause to love, and for the American people whose partiality honored me with their highest trust, I have determined to spare no effort to discharge the duty which in this conjuncture is devolved upon me. That a similar spirit will actuate the representatives of the American people is not to be questioned; and, I fervently pray that the Great Ruler of nations may so guide your deliberations and our joint measures as that they may

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1833.

After the Message had been read in the Senate, Mr. Grundy moved that it be referred together with the accompanying documents to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Ca

ne
the cu-
and
bid
ing
er
the
of
the

and Documents were ordered to be printed.
Mr. Calhoun's speech we have in the Telegraph of Thursday, but occupying nearly columns of that print, we have not room for to-day. We shall give it in our next, together with Mr. Forsyth's, should it come to hand.
In the House of Representatives, the Message and documents were also referred to Committees on the Judiciary, and 25,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Of the whole number of deaths 1162 were colored persons—998 free—164 slaves. The colored population of Baltimore, by the last census, is stated at 14,793 free, and 4,124 slaves.


On Thursday, also, the Hon. James Thomas, governor elect, attended in the Senate Chamber, and in presence of both Houses of the legislature, took the oaths of office.

Alluding to the motion of Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, calling on the President for a copy of his Proclamation, the Ordinance of South Carolina, &c. the Globe is very severe upon that gentleman, and says, "it is probable that he took this course, to arrest the progress of calm discussion, and to mar the spirit of conciliation which poised a sudden termination of the excitement, that gives him temporary importance—"a bad eninence". It certainly

the sword in one hand, and the Nullification Ordinance in the other, to demand submission—an acquiescence in the annihilation of the best government in the world—and this from the august assembly to which the States of the Union have most especially confided its preservation! We trust some Cicero will be found in that body, who will mark the result—not of our sacred institutions, with more than the fire of the Consul's eloquence, and hand his own name and that of the public enemy down to posterity, in the noblest strains of patriotic inspiration."

\$10 REWARD.
THE above reward will be given by the
Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal
Church in this town, for any information
which may lead to the detection and conviction
of the person or persons who broke the
sash and glass over one of the front doors of
said church, and the glass over the other.

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 comort



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

DATA; the stock consists of two pair of young
in to young males; two young mares in foal, and
to rt, among other excellent young horses, two year-
on ge, thirty nine head of sheep; a parcel
the on horse cart, ploughs, gear, &c. between two
le and three hundred barrels of long and short
corn, blades, large quantity of top fodder, com-
two cups, wheat straw; and a large quantity of clo-
with ver, nicely cured, also the crop of wheat
des and rye seeded on the farm.

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

Jan 15
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.

**BOOK AND STATIONERY
STORE,**
AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING
MR LOWE'S HOTEL.
THE subscriber has opened an assortment
of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which
he will sell low for cash.

PROSPECTUS

THE EXAMINER.

A Daily of the Evening Newspaper.
To be published in the city of
PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT duty is to the Church, man nor ship is the State. The total rock upon which the liberties of the American People are to be dashed to pieces, is the abandonment of principle in a blind devotion to men. Within the last twenty years, all parties have been guilty of this political sin; and, unless its onward course be arrested at this awful crisis of our country's fate, all will be lost.

The discontinuance, on the last day of December, of the "Banner of the Constitution," published weekly for three years, under the editorial charge of the subscriber, has left the cause of State Rights without a paper at the North, through which the great political questions which now agitate the land, can be discussed uninfluenced by personal or party considerations. The undersigned, prompted by the Middle and Northern States in a deep gloom over the misdeeds of the consistent law who remain true to the Republican faith of '98; and any attempt to effect, in that region, such a revolution as was accomplished by bringing into power Mr. Johnson and his principles, would seem to be as hopeless as desperate itself. Desperate, however, as it may appear, the attempt ought to be made, and if a liberal support be extended to this venture, it shall be made.

The friends of Liberty and the Union, as urged by the Constitution, without a further struggle, the glorious inheritance transmitted to them by their fathers, but being few in number, and surrounded by a population wholly adverse to their views, they can only maintain a press by the co-operation of those who are more deeply interested than themselves in the preservation of the reserved rights of the States.

Should the reduction of the Tariff take place during the present session of Congress, it is highly probable that the next few years, to restore it. With this view, all the estimates which may be the result from overrating, over-manufacturing, over-speculating, over-banking, and all other causes united, will be ascribed to the downfall of the American South; and the friends of Free Trade will find it no easy task to stand up against this probable result, in demonstrating to their fellow citizens the true causes of their suffering.

With the view of inviting the co-operation above referred to, it has been resolved to propose the establishment of a Daily and Tri-weekly paper, in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled "The Examiner," upon the following plan.

1. The EXAMINER, will be a regular newspaper, and will be printed in newspaper form, of the well known size of the National Gazette. It will contain the news, commercial intelligence, and literary and miscellaneous selections expected in a daily newspaper. It will give copious extracts from the Proceedings of Congress, and will carefully preserve all the State papers and public documents of an important nature that may appear.

Political Economy, in all its branches, including Paper Systems, Poor Laws, Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, Banking, Currency, and all other matters of public concern, shall be freely discussed.

The affairs of South America will be frequently brought into view, and in reference to Brazil, there will be copious extracts from a manuscript journal kept by the Editor, during a residence of near five years in that country.

2. In its political department the Examiner will advocate the Republican doctrines of '98, as set forth in the Virginia Resolutions and Legislative Report against the Alien and Sedition Laws; and maintained in "the times that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison, McKean, and the orthodox and distinguished champions of the Republican party.

3. It will consistently advocate, to use the language of Jefferson,

"A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread of life."

"Liberty of the Tongue—Liberty of the Press—Liberty of the Conscience—Liberty of the Hand."

"Freedom of Industry, as sacred as freedom of speech or of the press."

"Economy in the public expense, that I hold may be lightly burdened."

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations of one of the Union."

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad."

"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations."

"Fidelity to rights and duties, of benefits and burdens, as the basis of the Union."

"Fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, and to the State Governments, as well as to the Federal Government, of any National or Treasury Bank."

5. It will also oppose all wasteful expenditures by the Federal Government, of the public money for Internal Improvements, upon the principle, that to the State Governments belong the sole power to construct roads and canals, by their own means, or by the incorporation of companies. It will oppose all appropriations for objects not clearly within the delegated powers of Congress, and all usurpations of authority by any branch of the Federal Government.

6. It will also be opposed, and in an especial manner, to man-worship, the base of Republics; and it will expose corruption and dereliction of principle in public servants, what ever party they may profess to belong. This, however, it will do, in a mode which shall not degrade the press, and upon no occasion will the columns of the Examiner be the vehicle of accuracy or vulgar personal abuse.

7. The paper will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained to secure its permanent establishment, of which due notice will be given; and should this not take place before the first of May next, it will be abandoned.

TERMS.
Price of the daily paper, per annum, \$5
of the tri-weekly paper which will comprise the whole of the contents of the daily, except advertisements, each of which will appear at least once.

Payable on the receipt of the 1st No. without

defalcation, and annually thereafter, in advance.

The postage of all letters must be paid, except of letters enclosing five dollars and upwards, or the names of five responsible subscribers, or the transmission of money by mail.

A notice of discontinuance must always be accompanied by the payment of arrearages, and no other will be deemed valid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates, and annual advertisements at the usual rates, and will not be addressed to the subscriber, at the S. E. corner of Walnut and Third Streets, opposite the New Exchange, where subscriptions will be received.

CONDY RAGUET.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1833.—12

WANTED.

350 NEGROES

I wish to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into the market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUCK, at his Agency office, 35 residence, above the intersection of Arch and the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.

may 29

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber, having taken the stand formerly occupied by John Crow, and furnished himself with a good stock of Iron and Coal, is prepared to receive orders from his friends and the public, for any description of work in his line—particularly horse-shoeing, cart wheels, ploughs and edge tools. Having, as he believes, a thorough knowledge of his business, and being determined to exert himself to please, he hopes he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

EPHRAIM MCQUAY,
Hooktown, Philadelphia road, three miles from Easton
dec 25

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; the Dwelling and out houses in tolerable repair. Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.

PETER WEBB.
oct. 4 If

FANCY AND WINDSOR

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

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

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

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

Dr. SCUDDER'S

CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.

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

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

FOR SALE.

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and Meeting House, near the new Methodist Church, 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. 1 G41

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 21st day of December, 1832, by William A. Schaeffer, esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway colored man who belongs to Doctor Hughlett, of Northumberland County, Virginia. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large scar on the instep of the left foot and a small scar on the right instep, both occasioned by the cut of an axe, also a scar on the back part of the right shoulder occasioned by a nail. Had on when committed a dark country cloth roundabout, dark cassimere pantaloons, cotton shirt, striped country vest, black fur hat, and old coarse boots.

The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON,
Warden Baltimore County Jail.

jan 1—8

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

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,
Hydriodate of Potash,
Black Oxide of Mercury,
Phosphorus, Prussic Acid,
Morphine, Emeline, Strichnine, Cornine, Strychnine, Oil Cubeba, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Camphor, Chloride Tooth Wash, Extract of Bark, Do. Jalappa, Do. Colocynth Comp. lodyne,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.

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

Easton, dec 18

MAIL STAGE

VIA BROAD CREEK.

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

Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, arrive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day, leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'clock P. M.

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three dollars.
jan 5

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md., on the 1st day of January, 1833.

B
Rachel Brewer, 2 Wm. Jones
John Bartlett K
Rev. Thos. Mayne, 2 M. L. Knapp, 2
Jes. Daley A. Ann Kirby
Peter Barton, 2 Mr. Leonard
Solomon Barrott James Merridy
Catharine Banning Marian Miller
Rachel Bruff John Nichol
Samuel Barrott Jonathan Oxmont
Joseph Bruff Henry A. Ogden
Samuel T. Banning
Wm Berry
Richard B. Bowdle, 2

C
William Clark, 2 Ann Maria Plummer
William Clark Robert Powers
John Camper Elizabeth G. Richard
Elizabeth Catrup son
Henrietta C. Chambers Mary Righton
Henry Cliff, 2 Robert R. Ross
Isaac Camper Wm. Richardson
Ann Cane James Redman
D
Henry Dean Ennalls Roszell
Louisa Dorrell
E
Charlotte L. Edmond-Richard Sherwood
Edmond-Edward Sears
F
John Forkner Dr. Jas. Tilton
Wm. H. Tithman
G
Hester Ann Gregory William Vrie, 2
Dr. Gibbons John Vinson
George Van Oaler
H
Ebenzer Halsom Short A. Willis
James Harrison Thomas Warwick
Adam Harclous Henry Williams
Samuel Hockens Margaret Ann Harris Maria Wright
Margaret Ann Harris Maria Wright
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
jan 5

PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKER,

Denton, Maryland:—

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

"CHAINS, KEYS AND SEALS."
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
February 21, 1832.

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received

An additional supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF
CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours.
CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities.
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBASINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

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

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.
All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Linseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.
dec 8 If

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received in the above line of business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his well known Stand, opposite the Court House,

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS,

all of which has been selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, and which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He has also on hand some excellent

Razors, Penknives, Fine-tooth Combs, Silver Thimbles, Ladies Work Boxes & Razor Straps, Plain Gold Finger Rings, Sewing and Knitting Needles, Pocket Fasteners, Watch Snuff Boxes, Plated Breastpins & Finger Rings, Razor Cases, key rings, Buckskin Purses, Gun Screws, Small Looking Glasses, Watch Ribbons, Lead & Slate Pencils, and a variety of other FANCY ARTICLES.

All of which he invites the public to call and examine, as they will be sold at a small and reasonable price.

The subscriber hopes from his experience and personal attention in the above line of business, that he will still continue to receive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble and obedient serv't.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Dec. 18.

N. B. The highest cash price paid for old Silver, or will be taken in exchange for work

Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart & 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 for the same immediately. In order 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 18 w G

BOOK AND STATIONERY

STORE,

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

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,

Blair's Ancient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Rome Keith on the Elements Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Tooke's Paraphrase Paradise Lost Bonnycahe's Algebra Blair's Lectures Grinshaw's Greek Worcester's Geography Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do. Greek Exercises Academic Reader Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Virgil Introduction to do. Sallust Sequel to do. Caesar English Grammars Spelling Books Gough, Pike, Jess and Smith's Arithmetic Bonnet's do. do. Also, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.
July 10

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

COMPREHENSIVE and important Store, for General Agricultural Agents, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, No. 16, S. E. corner of the City of Baltimore, in connection with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in the vicinity

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardeners, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of the departments, and he solicits those who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (free of expense,) 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 his stock 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 the demand for seeds, with first rate seeds, prepared and selected, put up in boxes, &c. ready for country dealers. He ventures to assure, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his establishment, there is no place in the United States, where a more eligible place than this is to be found, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short notice, from parts of our country, (and not from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety of seeds, plants, trees, vines, domestic animals, books, implements, &c. &c. though not a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This is an important weekly to subscribers for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal rural and domestic animals—also for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals—also for the United States of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of those celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address

LIRVINE HITCHCOCK,
Baltimore, Md.
dec 11

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED, THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars

PROSPECTUS.

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

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the libraries 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, the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which is to put in the hands of the poor, that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy, is to put in the hands of the poor, that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy.

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; and other works, which are sold at \$1.25 in \$1.50.

The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider it more important 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 a full Five Volumes of the common London novel series for Five Dollars. This may not look like a large sum to accomplish for a single number, but one week will save 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—five two numbers being the equivalent of 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, Biographies, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as the exigencies of the 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 occasionally be re-produced in our columns, as they are so valuable to the public.

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 exercising 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 &c. &c. &c. which such a publication presents to people of every rank and condition, but more particularly to those who reside in remote situations—try are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to find 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 or four pages, 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, will worth a peroration, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of the common size.—Each volume will be accompanied with a full page and Index.

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

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by sending the publisher \$25.00, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

Subscribers living near each other, may by their subscriptions to their neighbors, secured a copy of the work, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

Subscribers living near each other, may by their subscriptions to their neighbors, secured a copy of the work, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

Subscribers living near each other, may by their subscriptions to their neighbors, secured a copy of the work, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

Subscribers living near each other, may by their subscriptions to their neighbors, secured a copy of the work, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

Subscribers living near each other, may by their subscriptions to their neighbors, secured a copy of the work, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

Subscribers living near each other, may by their subscriptions to their neighbors, secured a copy of the work, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

Subscribers living near each other, may by their subscriptions to their neighbors, secured a copy of the work, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

Subscribers living near each other, may by their subscriptions to their neighbors, secured a copy of the work, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

Subscribers living near each other, may by their subscriptions to their neighbors, secured a copy of the work, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

Subscribers living near each other, may by their subscriptions to their neighbors, secured a copy of the work, and a proportional 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.

Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$10.00 by sending their remittance.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 28.

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

WHOLE NO. 236.

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

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of vendition expo-
na issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed and delivered by the clerk there-
of, against John Camper, at the suits of the fol-
lowing 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 Heese, and one other
at the suit of William Turner assignee of John
Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling of said
Camper, in the town of Easton, on TUES-
DAY, the 16th 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, to
wit: 1 negro girl, called Eliza, 1 negro man
Richard; 4 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1
bureau, 1 dox, chairs, 2 tables and all the re-
sidue of his household and kitchen furniture—
all his stock of store goods, consisting of dry
goods, groceries and earthen and crockery
ware, and all his interest and title to a lot of
ground near Easton, be the quantity of acre
what it may. The above property will be sold
subject to prior executions to pay and satisfy
the aforesaid writs of vendition exponas, and
the interest and cost due to and become due
thereon. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
Jan 19

FAVOURITE SCHEME.

100 of \$1000.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No.
2, for 1833. To be drawn in Philadelphia, on
SATURDAY Jan. 26th 1833. 66 Number
Lottery 10 Drawn Ballots.

| 1 of | \$20,000 is | \$20,000 |
|--|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 1 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 100,000 |
| 16 | 500 | 8,000 |
| 50 | 100 | 5,800 |
| 56 | 80 | 4,480 |
| 114 | 50 | 5,600 |
| 112 | 40 | 4,480 |
| 224 | 30 | 6,720 |
| 1,860 | 20 | 39,200 |
| 15,400 | 10 | 154,000 |
| 18,040 | Prizes amounting to | 366,080 |
| Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion. A Pack- age, by Certificate, will cost \$124. Please address | SYLVESTER & Co. | Baltimore, Md. |

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOT-
TERY, Class No. 4, for 1833. To be drawn
on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1833. 66 Number
Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

| 3 of | \$10,000 is | \$30,000 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1 | 4,270 | 4,270 |
| 5 | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 10 | 500 | 5,000 |
| 10 | 300 | 5,000 |
| 20 | 100 | 4,000 |
| 55 | 100 | 5,500 |
| 51 | 50 | 2,550 |
| 51 | 40 | 2,040 |
| 51 | 30 | 1,530 |
| 51 | 25 | 1,275 |
| 103 | 20 | 2,040 |
| 1,530 | 10 | 15,300 |
| 11,475 | 5 | 57,375 |
| 13,395 | Prizes amounting to | 136,890 |
| Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion. | | |
| Jan 19 | | |

MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

18th day of January, Anno Domini 1833.

ON application of Nicholas B. Newnam,
admr. of George H. Pickering, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for credi-
tors to exhibit their claims against the said
deceased'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.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceedings
of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office at
East, this 18th day of January, in the year
of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.
JA: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

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 estate of George H. Pickering, 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 nineteenth day of July next, or
they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my
hand this eighteenth day of January, A. D.
eighteen hundred and thirty-three.
NICHOLAS B. NEWMAN, Admr.
of George H. Pickering, deod.

Jan 19 3v

A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER WANTED.

A GOOD hand at the above business will
obtain employment and good wages on
application to
WILLIAM TURNER,
Greensborough, Caroline county.
Jan 22 3v

POETRY.

The following lines are from the new edition of
Byron's works. They occupy the place of the ex-
quisite lines addressed to Inez, and seem to have
been written at the time when the author was yet
in love with the world.—N. Y. paper.

"Oh never talk again to me
Of Northern climes and British ladies,
It has not been your lot to see,
Like me, the lovely girl of Cadiz.
Although her eye be not of blue,
Nor fair her looks like English lass,
How far its own expressive hue
The languid azure eye surpasses!"

Prometheus-like, from heaven she stole
The fire that through those silken lashes
In darkest glances seem to roll,
From eyes that cannot hide their flashes.
And as along her bosom steal
In lengthened flow her raven tresses,
You'd swear each clustering lock could feel,
And curl'd to give her neck caresses—

Our English maids are long to woo,
And frigid even in possession,
And if their charms be fair to view,
Their lips are slow at Love's confession;
But born beneath a brighter sun,
For love ordain'd the Spanish maid is,
And who, when fondly fairly won—
Enchants you like the girl of Cadiz?

The Spanish maid is no coquette;
Nor joys to see a lover trouble,
And if she loves, or if she hate,
Alike she knows not to dissemble.
Her heart can never be bought or sold—
However it beats, it beats sincerely;
And though it will not bend to gold,
'Twill love you long, and love you dearly.

The Spanish girl that meets your love,
Nor taints you with a mock denial,
For every thought is bent to prove
Her passion is her hour of trial.
When thronging flocks menaces Spain,
She darts the deed and shares the danger;
And should her lover pass the plain,
She hurls the spear, her lover's avenger.

And when, beneath the evening star,
She mingles in the gay bolero,
Or sings to her attendant Moorish hero,
Or counts her beads with fairy hand—
Beneath the twinkling rays of Hesper,
Or joins devotion's choral band,
To chant the sweet and hallow'd vesper—

In each her charms the heart must move
Of all who venture to behold her,
Then let not Maids less fair reprove
Because her bosom is not colder;
Through many a clime 'tis mine to roam
Where many a soft and melting maid is,
But none abroad, and few at home,
May match the dark-eyed girl of Cadiz."

From the Globe.

THE PROCLAMATION AND OUR GOVERNMENT.

In previous papers we have shown, that
there is no discrepancy between the Presi-
dent's Proclamation and his Message; that
the Proclamation contains not a word in de-
rogation of State Rights, but on the contrary
pronounces them as sacred as the rights dele-
gated to the General Government; and that
the Messages enjoin a strict adherence to the
delegated powers by the general authorities
as the best mode of promoting the general
welfare, maintaining harmony among the
States, and advancing the prosperity of the
people.

We have shown that the States, when they
entered into the articles of confederation, so
far from reserving a right to secede from the
Union, stipulated in the most solemn form,
that the Union should be perpetual; that a
leading object in adopting the present Consti-
tution was to form "a more perfect Union";
and that so far from reserving a right to cast
off any particular law or the whole Constitu-
tion, each and every State has agreed to ac-
cept, as a part of the Constitution, such
amendments as may be agreed to by three-
fourths of her sister States, although contrary
to her interests and will.

We have shown that the people of each
State adopted the Constitution of the United
States as their Constitution, in the same man-
ner and with the same forms, that were used
in the adoption of their State Constitutions;
that the Constitution of the United States,
having been thus sanctioned by the people of
the States, was an amendment of each State
Constitution as effectually as if it formed a
part of it, and as obligatory upon the gov-
ernment of the States.

We have shown, that although the consent
of the people of each State was necessary to
the adoption of the Constitution, yet the
people of any one State cannot alter it or cast
off its authority, because they have stipulated
that alterations in it shall be made only by
the consent of three-fourths of the States.

From these obvious principles it follows,
that the Constitution of the United States is
"a part of the Constitution of each State un-
alterable by its own will." A State may amend
or annihilate so much of its peculiar Constitu-
tion as has been made by its own authority;
but of every new frame of government it may
introduce, the Constitution of the U. States
must form a restrictive part. The State can-
not resume the powers delegated to the Gen-
eral Government in that instrument, because
she has expressly stipulated that it shall be al-
tered only by the consent of three-fourths of
the States.

The Nullifiers of South Carolina seem to
have entirely forgotten, that the State Gov-
ernments are limited as well as the Govern-
ment of the United States. The people of
the States have limited their governments in
two modes: first, by restrictions in their so-
vereign State Constitutions, and secondly, by
adopting the Constitution of the United States.
In the latter act, all the States, and in the for-
mer, some of them, have even limited and re-
stricted the power of a majority of their own
people. As a majority of the people in a single
State cannot amend the Constitution of the
United States, because they have agreed that

such an amendment shall require the consent
of three-fourths of the States, so a majority
cannot rightfully amend their own Constitu-
tion, where they have stipulated with their
fellow citizens, in the original compact, that it
shall be altered in any other mode or by a
larger majority.

A State Constitution is a social compact
between each and every citizen, and they
may all stipulate with each other, that it shall
not be altered without the consent of two
thirds, three-fourths, or any other proportion,
one, two or three repeated. The Constitu-
tion of South Carolina contains a restriction
upon the power of a majority in this respect,
couched in the following words, viz:

"No part of this Constitution shall be alter-
ed, unless a bill to alter the same, shall have
been read three times in the House of Repre-
sentatives, and three times in the Senate, and
agreed to by two thirds of both branches of
the whole representation; neither shall any
alteration take place until the bill so agreed to
be published three months previous to a new
election for members to the House of Repre-
sentatives; and if the alteration proposed by
the Legislature shall be agreed to in the first
session, by two thirds of the whole represen-
tation in both branches of the Legislature, af-
ter the same shall have been read three times,
on three several days in each house, then and
not otherwise, the same shall become a part
of the Constitution."

Now, if a bare majority of the States, or a
majority of the people of the United States,
were to adopt an amendment of the Constitu-
tion of the United States, and attempt to en-
force it, would the States or people be bound
by it? If New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode-
Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, In-
diana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama,
Louisiana and South Carolina, being thirteen
out of the twenty-four States; but containing
less than a fourth part of the population of
the United States, were to sanction an amend-
ment of the Constitution, would it be obliga-
tory upon the other States or even on them-
selves? Or if it were sanctioned by Maine,
Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont,
Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Penn-
sylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina,
South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky,
Tennessee and Alabama, being seventeen
States out of the twenty-four, containing more
than eleven millions of people out of thirteen,
would it yet be obligatory upon themselves,
upon the seven minor States and their people?
No man will pretend it.

The twenty-four, or two millions of people out
of thirteen can defeat any amendment of the
Constitution. An attempt to force upon them,
as part of the Constitution, a provision to
which they or one of them, have not assented,
would be itself unconstitutional and a gross
usurpation of power. If persisted in, it would
destroy the original compact, and restore all
the parties to their original rights.

So it is with the people of the State of
South Carolina. They have stipulated with
each other that their Constitution shall not be
altered unless the proposed alteration be first
approved by a majority of two thirds of both
branches of their Legislature, be next pub-
lished to the people three months before the
election of the members of the House of Repre-
sentatives, and be finally sanctioned by two thirds
of both Houses, after such an election. These
being the terms on which the people of South
Carolina associated together under their State
government, no amendment of the Constitu-
tion, adopted in any other mode, or by a less
majority, can be obligatory upon the people
without a revolution, in which majorities re-
sume all their rights and control minorities by
the power of the strongest. The minority are
not bound by an amendment adopted in any
other mode, and have a right to resist it as
perfect and as clear as the right of the States
and the people to resist an amendment of the
Constitution of the United States adopted by
a bare majority of the States or the people.

The Ordinance, lately adopted by the Con-
vention of South Carolina is in the nature of
an amendment to the Constitution of that
State and exacts the obedience of the citizens
upon that ground. In some particulars it is a
direct amendment of that instrument. One
instance will illustrate our meaning. The
Constitution prescribes as a qualification for
"any office of profit or trust in the State," the
following oath, viz:

"I do swear (or affirm) that I am duly qual-
ified according to the Constitution of this State,
to exercise the office to which I have been
appointed, and will, to the best of my abilities,
discharge the duties thereof, and preserve,
protect, and defend the Constitution of this
State, and of the United States."

The Ordinance prescribes an additional, and
we may add an incompatible oath. It requires
all office holders to swear that they will sup-
port the Ordinance and all acts of the Legis-
lature which may be passed to give it effect.
This Ordinance, in a certain event, declares
South Carolina to be out of the Union, or in
other words proclaims the overthrow of the
Constitution of the United States. While the
Constitution of South Carolina requires office
holders and swear that they will support and
defend the Constitution of the United States,
the Ordinance requires them to swear that they
will, in a certain event, aid in its over-
throw!

Here, the Ordinance adds a qualification
for office which is unknown to the Constitu-
tion of the State, and requires an oath to over-
throw that which every office-holder is re-
quired to swear to defend! Here is a palpable
attempt to amend the State Constitution by a
process unknown to its provisions.

The amendment attempted in relation to
trials, appeals, &c. is equally flagrant.
Now, it is palpable, upon the principles
which form the basis of our governments, that
these amendments to their State Constitution
are not obligatory upon the people of South
Carolina. They have a right to resist them,
and to insist on a strict observance of the or-
iginal compact. The majority have no right
thus to bind the minority, because they agreed
to do it by another process, when they as-
sociated together under their present form of go-
vernment. The minority have a right to re-
sist, in any manner they think proper. They
have a right to insist on the observance of the
State compact, and nothing but brute force, or
downright revolution can deprive them of that
right.

The Ordinance, therefore, is a double usur-
pation. It usurps the power to control both
the Constitution of South Carolina and that of
the United States.

ARNOLD NADDAIR has been re-elected by
the legislature of Delaware to represent that
State in the Senate of the United States.
The vote stood: For A. Naudair, 17; Richard
H. Hayward & John Caulk 1; blank 3.

From the Norfolk Herald.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

No. 4.

The Declaration of Independence uttered
in 1776, was considered, at that day,
as the most important act which had ever
occurred in this country, and subsequent
time has not weakened the sentiment it
was then intended to inculcate. We still
continue to commemorate it annually, on
the day of its date, when all the citizens
of these new United States, join with one
accord, in humble adoration and joyful
thanksgiving to that Divine Providence,
under whose protection, the great truths
it announces were afterwards maintained
and established. But if the effect of this
Declaration, was to consolidate all the
then colonies, by whose representatives it
was made, as one nation, and to annul
the rights of their inhabitants into "one peo-
ple," the fourth day of July, instead of
being celebrated as a jubilee, would prob-
ably be spent much more appropriately
in weeping and in wailing. Was such
the true nature and intended effect of
this Declaration? This is the question I
propose now to examine.

In speaking of this Declaration, the
President says in his proclamation, "that
decisive and important step was taken
jointly. We declared ourselves a nation
by a joint, not by several acts." It is ob-
vious from this passage, that its author
designed to establish the existence of a
nation, not less by the manner in which
this Declaration was made, than by the
actual assertions of the instrument itself
for not satisfied with stating that this step
was taken jointly, he adds, that by such
a joint act we declared ourselves a nation.
I will examine into the truth of
each of these assertions, before I give
my own views of the subject.

A joint act, *ex vi termini*, implies the
co-operation of several agents, by whose
united and jointed agencies it has been
produced. Hence, it would be a very
great solecism, to speak of any act done
by the agent only, as a joint act, and,
therefore, no corporate act is ever prop-
erly described as the joint act of a cor-
poration, even when such a body is com-
posed of many members; for, although
the members may be many, the corpora-
tion is but one, and the act, if a corporate
act, must be performed by that one body
only. It is not every act effected by the
co-operation of several agents, however,
that is properly termed a joint act. Be-
cause, although considered in reference
to the number of its authors, every single
act accomplished by the co-operation of
several agents, must be their joint act,
yet considered in reference to its inten-
ded effects, as these may be many, and
attach to all, to each, or to some only of
its agents, the act is regarded as either
joint or several, according to the nature
of these intended effects. But as the in-
tent of the act cannot possibly be inferred
from the number of agents co-operating
to its accomplishment, while it is ad-
mitted that several as well as joint effects
may and do result even from a joint act,
the nature of such an act can only be as-
certained from the intention of the agents.
This intention must always be sought
for, and generally, is best manifested in
the declaration of the agents employed
to perform the act, especially when these
declarations are uttered in the act itself,
and, of course, at the time of performing
it.

If these plain propositions, which every
tyro has hitherto acknowledged to be
true, are still admitted to be correct, it
will be found difficult certainly, nay, im-
possible, probably, to reconcile them with
the assertions of the President, when the
effect intended to be produced by these
assertions is remembered. The object
in view in making these assertions, is to
prove thereby, that by virtue of the De-
claration of Independence, we acknowl-
edged ourselves to be one nation. Hence,
the President says, "that decisive and
important step was taken jointly." Now,
if by this he means to say, merely, that
this declaration was the work of many
persons co-operating to produce it, no
matter in what character they acted, he
asserts a fact, so unimportant to his pur-
pose, and so familiar to every one, that it
really seems almost ludicrous to utter it
with such apparent gravity, if indeed it
was necessary to state it at all. But if he
means to be understood as asserting that
this declaration was the joint act of the
representatives of any single body, pre-
viously known as a community or nation,
besides the historical error committed,
he states what must be unintelligible to
all, except to those who can comprehend
how any single body can do any joint act.
I should have been disposed to consider
this sentence as a mere inaccuracy, caused
by the precipitate haste in which this
State paper was passed by and unnoted;
but that it is in exact keeping with all the
previous parts of this argument, and
moreover, is in substance repeated more
impressively, in the next sentence, where-
in it is said, that "we declared ourselves
a nation by a joint not by several acts."

Now, if we were a nation before the de-
claration of Independence was uttered,
(as it was the purpose of all the previous
parts of this argument to prove,) it would
have been impossible for us, as a nation,
to proclaim this fact by any joint act; and
if before that event occurred, we were
not a nation, but separate communities
or individuals, it seems difficult to con-
ceive, how we (whether the colonies or
colonists) could have declared ourselves
as a nation, by any other than several acts.
The reason of all this myification

and apparent absurdity will be obvious,
when we come to consider the Declara-
tion of Independence itself. We shall
then find, that this instrument, instead of
proclaiming the colonies to be one na-
tion, declared them to be "free and inde-
pendent States," in terms. Hence, as
it was impossible to infer the existence
of one nation from such terms, in which
this idea is so plainly and positively neg-
ated, resort was had to the manner in
which this declaration was made; and we
are told, "that decisive and important
step was taken jointly," and that "we de-
clared ourselves a nation by a joint, not
by several acts;" as if the plain and obvi-
ous meaning of the act itself could be
changed by any such extrinsic circum-
stances.

I have now done with this part of the
argument of the President, the design of
which is to show, that these States ever
were sovereign, in showing that they
constituted but parts of another sov-
ereignty called the nation. I will now
proceed to give my account of the Decla-
ration of Independence; and therein to
state my ideas of its effects upon the sev-
eral colonies, who, by their representa-
tives, were parties to that instrument.

The true nature and intended effects
of the Declaration can never be under-
stood, from a consideration of the manner
in which it was executed merely. Whether
it was produced by the agency of one
only, or by the joint agency of many, or
by the several agencies of different per-
sons co-operating to the same end, is of
little consequence. Its object and in-
tended effects must be inferred from its
language, although, if that is ambiguous,
these may very properly be sought for in
extraneous circumstances of any kind,
whether these circumstances are found
in the manner, or in any thing else. Let
us then turn to the act itself, and judge
from its contents of its end and object,
before we attempt to discover these last in
any other way.

When so examined, the Declaration of
Independence seems to be a manifesto,
addressed to the world, that is to say, to
the civilized world, designed to inform
it of the pre-existence of a new event in-
teresting to humanity, and of the causes
and circumstances which had occasioned
the occurrence of this new fact. Like
the manifesto that generally accompanies
or immediately follows every modern de-
claration of war, which, in announcing
the new relation of the belligerents, and
narrating how these have been produced,
it so contains an implied appeal to other
States, and to posterity, for the justifica-
tion of those by whom this new state of
things has been made necessary. Con-
sidered in this light, it asserts nothing
but what previously existed, although
but recently; and its object is confined to
the justification of that pre-existing state
of things which it so announces. If this
was its purpose, it cannot be considered
as creating any new community, as or-
daining any new government, or bestow-
ing any new name, but as intended merely
to announce the new condition in which
former societies, under existing govern-
ments and names previously known, is
placed. Its sole end is to justify to oth-
ers that new condition which has been re-
cently assumed by those who utter the
manifesto. Whether this notion of the
Declaration of Independence be correct,
must depend, mainly, upon its own lan-
guage. Let me then examine what this is.

It commences by saying, that "when, in
the course of human events, it becomes nec-
essary for one people to dissolve the po-
litical bands which have connected them
with another, and to assume, among the
powers of the earth, the separate and equal
station to which the laws of nature and
of nature's God entitle them, a decent
respect for the opinions of mankind re-
quires, that they should declare the causes
which impel them to the separation."
—Here then, confessedly, is an ap-
peal to mankind, induced by the decent
respect due to their opinions, designed to
inform them of the fact of the dissolution
of the political bands which had previous-
ly connected those making the appeal
with some other community.

Immediately following this introduc-
tion, comes the intended justification of
this act. This consists of two parts; the
assertion of certain general propositions,
which the authors of this manifesto or ap-
peal held to be self-evident, requiring no
proof to establish them; and the applica-
tion of these general and self-evident
truths to the particular notorious histor-
ical facts existing in their case—which
facts are concisely narrated. The gen-
eral truths here announced, are those pro-
claimed in the Declaration of Rights pre-
viously promulgated in Virginia, some of
which I have stated in a former number.
They are, in brief, these:

That all men are created equal; and
are endowed by their Creator with cer-
tain unalienable rights, among which are
life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of their
happiness; that to secure these unalien-
able rights, governments are instituted a-
mong men, deriving their just powers
from the consent of the governed; that
whenever any form of government be-
comes destructive of these ends, it is the
right of the people to alter or abolish it,
and to institute new government, laying
its foundations on such principles, and or-
ganizing its powers in such form as to
them shall seem most likely to effect their
safety and happiness.—That although
these things are true, yet prudence dic-
tates that governments long established
should not be changed for light and tran-

sient causes; and accordingly, all experi-
ence hath shown that mankind are more
disposed to suffer while evils are suffer-
able, than to right themselves by abolish-
ing the forms to which they are accus-
tomed; but when a long train of abuses
and usurpations, pursuing invariably the
same object, evinces a design to reduce
them under absolute despotism, it is their
duty, to throw off such government, and
to provide new guards for their future ac-
curacy.

Having thus shown the clear right and
solemn duty to do the act, the perform-
ance of which they had announced, name-
ly, the dissolution of the political bands
that had formerly connected the authors
of this manifesto, and their respective
constituents, with another Government;
provided, such a long train of abuses, and
usurpations, on the part of this other Gov-
ernment, as they had referred to, exist-
ed—the declaration next proceeds to set
forth what were the abuses and usurpa-
tions, the previous occurrence of which
would give point and special application
to their asserted self-evident truths, and
so justify that act. The catalogue of these
abuses and usurpations need not be re-
peated here. All men must admit, that
if the facts stated therein were true as
stated, and if the general propositions af-
firmed were correct as affirmed, they
made together a perfect demonstration of
that which they were intended to estab-
lish, that is to say, of the right to throw
off the Government of Great Britain, by
which Government these abuses and usur-
pations had been practised. But not
content with this clear demonstration of
a strict right, the authors of the declara-
tion go on to state further.

That in every stage of these oppres-
sions, they had petitioned for redress in
the most humble terms; but that their re-
peated petitions had been answered only
by repeated injuries. That they had al-
so appealed to the native justice and mag-
nanimity of their British brethren, con-
juring them by the ties of common kin-
dred, to disavow these usurpations, which
would inevitably interrupt their connex-
ions and correspondence; but that they
too had been deaf to the voice of justice
and of consanguinity—wherefore, they
were bound to acquiesce in the necessity
which denominated their separation, and to
hold them, as they hold the rest of man-
kind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

For all these reasons, the representa-
tives of the United States of America, in
general Congress assembled, appealing to
the Supreme Judge of the world for the
rectitude of their intentions, did, in the
name and by the authority of the good
people of these Colonies, their respective
constituents, solemnly publish and de-
clare, that these United Colonies were,
and of right ought to be, free and inde-
pendent States: That they were absol-
ved from all allegiance to the British
Crown; and that all political connexion
between them and the State of Great
Britain, was, and ought to be totally dis-
solved—and, that as free and independent
States, they had full power to levy war,
conclude peace, contract alliances, estab-
lish commerce, and to do all other acts
and things which independent States
might of right do.

This is a full and faithful abstract, of
every thing contained in the Declaration
of Independence, which any man can
consider as important or applicable to the
question now under examination. For
the truth of this assertion, I refer to the
Declaration itself, happily, now in the
hands of almost every freeman in this
country—I appeal then, confidently, to
every candid mind, to determine, wheth-
er there is one word uttered, or one
thought expressed, or even implied,
throughout the whole of this important,
clear, and able State paper, to con-
fute the idea, that it could have been de-
signed by its authors, to incorporate the
several communities therein for the first
time styled the United States of Amer-
ica, into one nation? Whether it does
not affirm, in terms, that the Colonies re-
presented in the Congress which pro-
duced this act, were, and of right ought
to be, free and independent States—and
whether it could have had any other end
or aim than what I have stated, that is to
say, declare and make manifest to the
world, what was the condition of these
States; and in tracing the causes which
had produced this condition, to justify
before the world the position they had al-
ready assumed.

I ask of the constitutional lawyer to
tell me, whether any act professing, as
this does, to be declaratory of what is,
and of right ought to be, can properly be
considered as an instrument ordaining
the existence of that which it declares
merely? I ask of any politician, even of
the new school, to tell me, in frankness,
whether, at that time, the delegates, of
any colony, assembled in a general Con-
gress, could have had any authority to
extinguish the rights of their constitu-
ents, by amalgamating them with others,
into one nation, except under their cre-
dentials and instructions? Should he say,
as speaking in that spirit he must say,
that they could not have had any author-
ity derived from any other source, I then
refer to those credentials and instructions,
to show that all of them contained ex-
pressed limitations upon the power of
these delegates, by which they were pro-
hibited from doing any such act.

It is not necessary to recite all these pa-
pers; a part of one only will suffice. The
Provincial Congress of New Jersey, assembled
at Burlington, on the 31st of June, 1776, em-
powered their delegates to join with the de-
legates of the other colonies, "in declaring the

We present to our
Whig, the remarks of
ate of the U. S. on
message of the Presi-
these remarks, which
in which he says,
period which has been
must be practically
consolidated govern-
a confederate system.
To Mr. Calhoun
does, appear to be
To a mind susceptible
emotion which has
the public acts of M.
pose the possibility of
clear and powerful by
to see a distinction b
the United States, up
construction of the fo
with the high tariff,
American System, a
States, or whatever
Federal party may
consolidated govern-
all check or limitati
cool and dispassion
of natural dullness,
possibility of such
however, understand
Mr. Calhoun intend
"consolidated govern-
He cannot mean a
controlled, & perfec
would annihilate the
which has never bee
most opposed to sta
a government where
unrestrained by su
such, not even our c
national sovereignty.
It is, as we underst
ments, where the c
tribunal, to which c
that constitution has
ements are in the
and without limitati
to which we can by
some tribunal of fin
established by the C
a sine qua non in al
then seek this tribu
shall we place it in
it be a creature of t
tion, the work of th
that examines the b
tion, does not see t
stone of the arch, o
structure is based?
system would soon
resolve itself into a
anarchy more to it
itself. That it
different way, the
ture of the states a
and probably vol
tain, that even the
mies? Have we a
not in that form to
cisions? We have
can have none.
The Nullificati
Ultra Democracy
permanent Union
realism was incon
rights. What bod
each state is left
the constitution a
nullify them at ple
solidation, or a g
ers.
We will not, b
It has been argue
that it seems well
much we thought
te against the pr
regard to the pr
1800.
The committe
ate, on Monday
the revenue law
in its details, v
visions of the Fre
The bill was re
order of the day
We have rece
that cannot be
Missionaries (M
have been pard
glia—Globe.
Either Shiple
United States
places of John
expires on the
Daniel Webb
ator of the Uni
the Legislature
ceived 432 vote
present. The
the choice of t
ADJUSTM
We shall loo
ly to the pro
burden of the
opposed to nu
number who le
from the effect
and every eff
ment, should i
That this is a
true friend of
abundant reas
Sentinel.

The Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States.

"In the House of Representatives, January 4th, 1853, the foregoing resolution was read and passed.

"JAMES CLARK, Clerk.
"In Senate, 4th January, 1853, the foregoing resolution was read and passed.
C. G. ATHERTON, Clerk.

"A true Copy:
"RALPH METCALF,
"Secretary of State."

"In relation to the obstructions placed in the Susquehanna river by the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and touching which the State of Maryland has made formal complaints—the following letter has been addressed by the Attorney General of Maryland to the Governor of Pennsylvania:

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 27th, 1852.

HIS EXCELLENCY
The Governor and Council.

The Clerk of the Council, by the direction of your honorable body, has transmitted to me copies of a resolution, passed at the last session, of the report of commissioners, appointed in pursuance thereof, and of a resolution passed at the present session of the General Assembly, relative to certain dams heretofore constructed in the Susquehanna river, within the territorial limits of the state of Pennsylvania, and by her authority, some of which have recently been destroyed. The object of the last resolution is to prevent the reconstruction of such as have been destroyed, and for that purpose, the Governor is directed forthwith to take such measures as he, by and with the advice and consent of the Council may deem proper and expedient to prevent such reconstruction. My opinion and advice are requested.

In the performance of my official duty, I have carefully examined the several documents by which it appears that the claim of Maryland, under the laws of that State, on several distinct principles, the law of nations, prescription, compact and contract, within the meaning of the Federal constitution, the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and the grant of the immunities and privileges of citizens of the several states to the citizens of each state. These principles are irrelevant to this case, and the claim cannot be sustained upon either of them.

Remonstrance to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as heretofore, is, in my opinion, the only proper measure, that can be taken—Measures of coercion or of compulsion, and with propriety adopted, or legally enforced. If the right to continue, or to reconstruct the dams shall continue to be asserted and redress refused, there is no remedy. The subject matter of complaint proceeds from the local regulations enacted by Pennsylvania, in aid of her internal improvements, and cannot be noticed by the judicial tribunals. The exclusive right of sovereign jurisdiction within the territorial limits of a state to enact municipal laws, regulating internal improvements and domestic policy, and declaring public highways by land or water, to be opened, obstructed, changed, altered or improved, is a power reserved to the states and not inconsistent with the constitution. Maryland and every state of the Union claim, and have exercised the same prerogative. The Pennsylvania acts of 1801 and 1827, which gave rise to the present contest, are of this character and cannot be judicially impeached.

The power vested in Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states has never been construed to confer any constitutional right to control, impede, prevent, or interfere with the municipal laws and internal regulations of either foreign nations or of the states. They have been respected and held inviolable.

The clause of the constitution, granting to the citizens of each state, the privileges and immunities of the several states has never been construed to confer any such power or authority, but its construction has been strictly confined to the subject matter to which it relates, and to none other.

The report of the commissioners admits, that the act of Pennsylvania, 1801, is not a compact, agreement, or contract within the constitution, and that the acts of 1801 and 1827, are constitutional; if so, they are subject to repeal, amendment or modification, at the will and discretion of the legislative power, and the exercise of such authority cannot be obstructed by any judicial tribunal.

The right of a state to those parts of navigable rivers, creeks, or other waters within the territorial bounds of other states, claimed or derived from the law of nations, or by prescription, may be well questioned. If such rights are tenable and can be sustained, why did Maryland and Virginia, in 1795, make a compact upon that subject, and thereby ascertain, and establish the respective rights, as may be seen by reference to the confirmation, passed at November session, 1795, chap. 1. If the right was sufficient, the compact was unnecessary.

Why has the General Government in admitting new states into the Union, cautiously required and imposed a fundamental provision reserving such rights to the citizens of other states, as the indispensable and unqualified condition of their admission? If the right existed, and was valid by the law of nations or by prescription, no provision and indispensable condition would be necessary. Congress has thought otherwise.

Why was the Maryland act of 1799, chap. 16, sec. 18, and the act of 1813, passed? If the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania, was at that time a public highway, those acts were unnecessary, and could give no additional right; but these acts, in connection with others, incontestably prove, that at that time the river was not navigable, according to the common acceptance of the term; that individuals or bodies corporate, had no authority to remove the natural obstructions impeding the navigation within the limits of Pennsylvania, without her assent—and that a right by the law of nations in prescription, was not claimed or relied on by Maryland. After a careful consideration of the subject, I conclude, that Remonstrance to the proper authorities of Pennsylvania, is the only measure; I cannot advise any other. Yours, with the most respectful consideration,

JOSIAH BAYLY.

Two men put up at the Exchange Hotel, in Bank street, on Wednesday night, whose conduct was such as to arrest attention. They left the house next morning, and shortly afterwards returned—but in the night, one of them was seen counting a large sum of money at a table. On Friday, news was brought of the murder of Mr. Randolph, in Railway N. J., and shortly afterwards these two men left in haste, taking with them a horse and buggy, which they brought, and paying their bill in Railway money. Our informant says that the horse is recognized as the one which Randolph rode when he was killed. A Mr. Scattergood had gone in pursuit of the men, and we learn that he has tracked them to Wilmington, (Del.)—U. S. Gaz.

Each struggles to gain the ascendancy, by depriving the people of all check of all federal usurpations through the State authorities, will render a change of Government inevitable.

Resolved, That any State has at any time a right peaceably to secede from the Union.
Resolved, That our primary and paramount allegiance as citizens of this State, native or adopted, is of right due to the State.

Resolved, That the Federal Government in no case whatever has the right to coerce any State, and that if the attempt shall be made against South Carolina, we are prepared to repel force by force, and relying on the blessings of God, will maintain our liberties at all hazards.

Resolved, That no modification of the Tariff which does not explicitly declare that it shall be reduced to the standard of the ordinary Revenue of the General Government, will meet the wishes of the people, or justify a suspension or repeal of the acts of Nullification.

The resolutions were ably and eloquently supported by the Hon. Angus Patterson, H. Butler, Esq., Edward J. Black, Esq. of Georgia, and Col. James M. Hammond.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by the most deafening applause of the people, upon the resolutions were put to vote, not a single voice in the vast assembly was raised against them.

The Hon. Angus Patterson then offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which he supported in a very able argument, and which were unanimously adopted—

Whereas adequate legislation, and the establishment of judicial tribunals for the administration of the laws, are the means ordinarily adopted by free governments, for the protection of the citizens in the enjoyment of their rights; and although it is not denied but that the Ordinance of the late Convention, and the acts of the Legislature passed to carry the same into effect, afford, through the courts of justice, practical, plain, and peaceable relief, against the unwarrantable exactions of the Federal Government; yet it is openly asserted that no merchant of respectability will, for the sake of his credit, and northern connections, refuse to pay the tribute; that the credit of any individual engaged in trade, would be seriously injured at the north, were he to refuse to pay his bonds for duties; and whereas by the unconstitutional and unjust influence of the financial operations of the Federal Government, the commerce of the South has in a great measure passed from her citizens into the hands of the agents, partners, and dependents of Northern capitalists, who have a direct interest in defeating our laws; therefore,

Resolved, That we will regard all merchants and other persons who will voluntarily, after the first day of February next, pay duties on imports contrary to the said Ordinance, with the view of reimbursing themselves out of the pockets of the people of this State, as the willing instruments of our oppressors and enemies to the State.

Resolved, That we will regard all merchants and other persons who will, after the first day of February next, resist the payment of unconstitutional taxes, by availing themselves of the laws of this State, as public benefactors, and especially entitled to the support and patronage of the people.

Resolved, That in our opinion it will be the duty of the State to indemnify merchants and others, for all losses they may incur, by resisting the unwarranted exactions of the Federal Government through the civil tribunals of the country.

Resolved, That in our opinion the people of this State ought forthwith to take measures for the organization of one or more joint stock companies, with ample capital, under the management of intelligent and patriotic directors for the purpose of conducting our foreign exchanges.

JENNINGS O'BANNAN, Chairman.
S. BONSALL, Secretary.

From the Globe.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We have been furnished with the resolution of the Legislature of New Hampshire, which is inserted below, with the following explanation, respecting the pledge to which it refers.

During the June session of the Legislature in 1837, after the famous Panama project of Messrs. Adams and Clay, had been discussed in Congress, a great legislative Convention was got up at the instance of Senator Bell, at the seat of State Government, for the purpose of denouncing Mr. Woodbury, the present Secretary of the Navy, who was at that time one of the Senators from that State, in consequence of his strenuous opposition to that project. Mr. Bell opened the Convention in person with an elaborate tirade against the course pursued in the Senate by Mr. Woodbury, when he accused in no measured terms of misrepresenting his constituents, and concluded by solemnly pledging himself that such a charge should never be made against him—

Mr. Woodbury's views on public measures did not accord with those of a majority of the State, he called on Heaven to witness his sincerity, instantly to resign his seat in the Senate.

A majority of people of the State in 1839, sanctioned the course of Mr. Woodbury, by filling all the elective offices of the State administration, with opponents of the Panama project. From that time to the present, all the members of the State Government have been composed of warm friends to General Jackson—

While the course of Mr. Bell in the Senate, has been uniformly hostile to his measures.

It is understood that Mr. Bell has been repeatedly called upon, informally, to redeem the pledge solemnly made by him in 1837—and that at last, he designed to intimate that no expression of dissatisfaction had been uttered as to his course in the Senate. It was under these circumstances that the following resolution was carried through both branches of the Legislature, by majorities of more than two to one.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"WHEREAS, the doctrine that 'a Representative is bound by the will of his constituents,' is a vital and fundamental principle of Republican Government; and whereas, it is important in the present crisis, that the principles on which the administration of the General Government is conducted, which are recognized as correct by a large majority of the good people of this State, should be sustained by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and whereas, the Hon. Samuel Bell, at a public meeting held at Concord, at a time when he and his political friends constituted a majority in this State, PLEDGED himself that when he should cease to represent a majority of his constituents he would resign; Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the Hon. Samuel Bell, Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States, does misrepresent the will of a majority of his constituents, and that he be, and hereby is, re-elected to the same office.

"And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to each of

Each struggles to gain the ascendancy, by depriving the people of all check of all federal usurpations through the State authorities, will render a change of Government inevitable.

Resolved, That any State has at any time a right peaceably to secede from the Union.
Resolved, That our primary and paramount allegiance as citizens of this State, native or adopted, is of right due to the State.

Resolved, That the Federal Government in no case whatever has the right to coerce any State, and that if the attempt shall be made against South Carolina, we are prepared to repel force by force, and relying on the blessings of God, will maintain our liberties at all hazards.

Resolved, That no modification of the Tariff which does not explicitly declare that it shall be reduced to the standard of the ordinary Revenue of the General Government, will meet the wishes of the people, or justify a suspension or repeal of the acts of Nullification.

The resolutions were ably and eloquently supported by the Hon. Angus Patterson, H. Butler, Esq., Edward J. Black, Esq. of Georgia, and Col. James M. Hammond.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by the most deafening applause of the people, upon the resolutions were put to vote, not a single voice in the vast assembly was raised against them.

The Hon. Angus Patterson then offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which he supported in a very able argument, and which were unanimously adopted—

Whereas adequate legislation, and the establishment of judicial tribunals for the administration of the laws, are the means ordinarily adopted by free governments, for the protection of the citizens in the enjoyment of their rights; and although it is not denied but that the Ordinance of the late Convention, and the acts of the Legislature passed to carry the same into effect, afford, through the courts of justice, practical, plain, and peaceable relief, against the unwarrantable exactions of the Federal Government; yet it is openly asserted that no merchant of respectability will, for the sake of his credit, and northern connections, refuse to pay the tribute; that the credit of any individual engaged in trade, would be seriously injured at the north, were he to refuse to pay his bonds for duties; and whereas by the unconstitutional and unjust influence of the financial operations of the Federal Government, the commerce of the South has in a great measure passed from her citizens into the hands of the agents, partners, and dependents of Northern capitalists, who have a direct interest in defeating our laws; therefore,

Resolved, That we will regard all merchants and other persons who will voluntarily, after the first day of February next, pay duties on imports contrary to the said Ordinance, with the view of reimbursing themselves out of the pockets of the people of this State, as the willing instruments of our oppressors and enemies to the State.

Resolved, That we will regard all merchants and other persons who will, after the first day of February next, resist the payment of unconstitutional taxes, by availing themselves of the laws of this State, as public benefactors, and especially entitled to the support and patronage of the people.

Resolved, That in our opinion it will be the duty of the State to indemnify merchants and others, for all losses they may incur, by resisting the unwarranted exactions of the Federal Government through the civil tribunals of the country.

Resolved, That in our opinion the people of this State ought forthwith to take measures for the organization of one or more joint stock companies, with ample capital, under the management of intelligent and patriotic directors for the purpose of conducting our foreign exchanges.

JENNINGS O'BANNAN, Chairman.
S. BONSALL, Secretary.

From the Globe.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We have been furnished with the resolution of the Legislature of New Hampshire, which is inserted below, with the following explanation, respecting the pledge to which it refers.

During the June session of the Legislature in 1837, after the famous Panama project of Messrs. Adams and Clay, had been discussed in Congress, a great legislative Convention was got up at the instance of Senator Bell, at the seat of State Government, for the purpose of denouncing Mr. Woodbury, the present Secretary of the Navy, who was at that time one of the Senators from that State, in consequence of his strenuous opposition to that project. Mr. Bell opened the Convention in person with an elaborate tirade against the course pursued in the Senate by Mr. Woodbury, when he accused in no measured terms of misrepresenting his constituents, and concluded by solemnly pledging himself that such a charge should never be made against him—

Mr. Woodbury's views on public measures did not accord with those of a majority of the State, he called on Heaven to witness his sincerity, instantly to resign his seat in the Senate.

A majority of people of the State in 1839, sanctioned the course of Mr. Woodbury, by filling all the elective offices of the State administration, with opponents of the Panama project. From that time to the present, all the members of the State Government have been composed of warm friends to General Jackson—

While the course of Mr. Bell in the Senate, has been uniformly hostile to his measures.

It is understood that Mr. Bell has been repeatedly called upon, informally, to redeem the pledge solemnly made by him in 1837—and that at last, he designed to intimate that no expression of dissatisfaction had been uttered as to his course in the Senate. It was under these circumstances that the following resolution was carried through both branches of the Legislature, by majorities of more than two to one.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"WHEREAS, the doctrine that 'a Representative is bound by the will of his constituents,' is a vital and fundamental principle of Republican Government; and whereas, it is important in the present crisis, that the principles on which the administration of the General Government is conducted, which are recognized as correct by a large majority of the good people of this State, should be sustained by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and whereas, the Hon. Samuel Bell, at a public meeting held at Concord, at a time when he and his political friends constituted a majority in this State, PLEDGED himself that when he should cease to represent a majority of his constituents he would resign; Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the Hon. Samuel Bell, Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States, does misrepresent the will of a majority of his constituents, and that he be, and hereby is, re-elected to the same office.

"And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to each of

Each struggles to gain the ascendancy, by depriving the people of all check of all federal usurpations through the State authorities, will render a change of Government inevitable.

Resolved, That any State has at any time a right peaceably to secede from the Union.
Resolved, That our primary and paramount allegiance as citizens of this State, native or adopted, is of right due to the State.

Resolved, That the Federal Government in no case whatever has the right to coerce any State, and that if the attempt shall be made against South Carolina, we are prepared to repel force by force, and relying on the blessings of God, will maintain our liberties at all hazards.

Resolved, That no modification of the Tariff which does not explicitly declare that it shall be reduced to the standard of the ordinary Revenue of the General Government, will meet the wishes of the people, or justify a suspension or repeal of the acts of Nullification.

The resolutions were ably and eloquently supported by the Hon. Angus Patterson, H. Butler, Esq., Edward J. Black, Esq. of Georgia, and Col. James M. Hammond.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by the most deafening applause of the people, upon the resolutions were put to vote, not a single voice in the vast assembly was raised against them.

The Hon. Angus Patterson then offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which he supported in a very able argument, and which were unanimously adopted—

Whereas adequate legislation, and the establishment of judicial tribunals for the administration of the laws, are the means ordinarily adopted by free governments, for the protection of the citizens in the enjoyment of their rights; and although it is not denied but that the Ordinance of the late Convention, and the acts of the Legislature passed to carry the same into effect, afford, through the courts of justice, practical, plain, and peaceable relief, against the unwarrantable exactions of the Federal Government; yet it is openly asserted that no merchant of respectability will, for the sake of his credit, and northern connections, refuse to pay the tribute; that the credit of any individual engaged in trade, would be seriously injured at the north, were he to refuse to pay his bonds for duties; and whereas by the unconstitutional and unjust influence of the financial operations of the Federal Government, the commerce of the South has in a great measure passed from her citizens into the hands of the agents, partners, and dependents of Northern capitalists, who have a direct interest in defeating our laws; therefore,

Resolved, That we will regard all merchants and other persons who will voluntarily, after the first day of February next, pay duties on imports contrary to the said Ordinance, with the view of reimbursing themselves out of the pockets of the people of this State, as the willing instruments of our oppressors and enemies to the State.

Resolved, That we will regard all merchants and other persons who will, after the first day of February next, resist the payment of unconstitutional taxes, by availing themselves of the laws of this State, as public benefactors, and especially entitled to the support and patronage of the people.

Resolved, That in our opinion it will be the duty of the State to indemnify merchants and others, for all losses they may incur, by resisting the unwarranted exactions of the Federal Government through the civil tribunals of the country.

Resolved, That in our opinion the people of this State ought forthwith to take measures for the organization of one or more joint stock companies, with ample capital, under the management of intelligent and patriotic directors for the purpose of conducting our foreign exchanges.

JENNINGS O'BANNAN, Chairman.
S. BONSALL, Secretary.

From the Globe.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We have been furnished with the resolution of the Legislature of New Hampshire, which is inserted below, with the following explanation, respecting the pledge to which it refers.

During the June session of the Legislature in 1837, after the famous Panama project of Messrs. Adams and Clay, had been discussed in Congress, a great legislative Convention was got up at the instance of Senator Bell, at the seat of State Government, for the purpose of denouncing Mr. Woodbury, the present Secretary of the Navy, who was at that time one of the Senators from that State, in consequence of his strenuous opposition to that project. Mr. Bell opened the Convention in person with an elaborate tirade against the course pursued in the Senate by Mr. Woodbury, when he accused in no measured terms of misrepresenting his constituents, and concluded by solemnly pledging himself that such a charge should never be made against him—

Mr. Woodbury's views on public measures did not accord with those of a majority of the State, he called on Heaven to witness his sincerity, instantly to resign his seat in the Senate.

A majority of people of the State in 1839, sanctioned the course of Mr. Woodbury, by filling all the elective offices of the State administration, with opponents of the Panama project. From that time to the present, all the members of the State Government have been composed of warm friends to General Jackson—

While the course of Mr. Bell in the Senate, has been uniformly hostile to his measures.

It is understood that Mr. Bell has been repeatedly called upon, informally, to redeem the pledge solemnly made by him in 1837—and that at last, he designed to intimate that no expression of dissatisfaction had been uttered as to his course in the Senate. It was under these circumstances that the following resolution was carried through both branches of the Legislature, by majorities of more than two to one.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"WHEREAS, the doctrine that 'a Representative is bound by the will of his constituents,' is a vital and fundamental principle of Republican Government; and whereas, it is important in the present crisis, that the principles on which the administration of the General Government is conducted, which are recognized as correct by a large majority of the good people of this State, should be sustained by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and whereas, the Hon. Samuel Bell, at a public meeting held at Concord, at a time when he and his political friends constituted a majority in this State, PLEDGED himself that when he should cease to represent a majority of his constituents he would resign; Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the Hon. Samuel Bell, Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States, does misrepresent the will of a majority of his constituents, and that he be, and hereby is, re-elected to the same office.

"And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to each of

Each struggles to gain the ascendancy, by depriving the people of all check of all federal usurpations through the State authorities, will render a change of Government inevitable.

Resolved, That any State has at any time a right peaceably to secede from the Union.
Resolved, That our primary and paramount allegiance as citizens of this State, native or adopted, is of right due to the State.

Resolved, That the Federal Government in no case whatever has the right to coerce any State, and that if the attempt shall be made against South Carolina, we are prepared to repel force by force, and relying on the blessings of God, will maintain our liberties at all hazards.

Resolved, That no modification of the Tariff which does not explicitly declare that it shall be reduced to the standard of the ordinary Revenue of the General Government, will meet the wishes of the people, or justify a suspension or repeal of the acts of Nullification.

The resolutions were ably and eloquently supported by the Hon. Angus Patterson, H. Butler, Esq., Edward J. Black, Esq. of Georgia, and Col. James M. Hammond.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by the most deafening applause of the people, upon the resolutions were put to vote, not a single voice in the vast assembly was raised against them.

The Hon. Angus Patterson then offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which he supported in a very able argument, and which were unanimously adopted—

Whereas adequate legislation, and the establishment of judicial tribunals for the administration of the laws, are the means ordinarily adopted by free governments, for the protection of the citizens in the enjoyment of their rights; and although it is not denied but that the Ordinance of the late Convention, and the acts of the Legislature passed to carry the same into effect, afford, through the courts of justice, practical, plain, and peaceable relief, against the unwarrantable exactions of the Federal Government; yet it is openly asserted that no merchant of respectability will, for the sake of his credit, and northern connections, refuse to pay the tribute; that the credit of any individual engaged in trade, would be seriously injured at the north, were he to refuse to pay his bonds for duties; and whereas by the unconstitutional and unjust influence of the financial operations of the Federal Government, the commerce of the South has in a great measure passed from her citizens into the hands of the agents, partners, and dependents of Northern capitalists, who have a direct interest in defeating our laws; therefore,

Resolved, That we will regard all merchants and other persons who will voluntarily, after the first day of February next, pay duties on imports contrary to the said Ordinance, with the view of reimbursing themselves out of the pockets of the people of this State, as the willing instruments of our oppressors and enemies to the State.

Resolved, That we will regard all merchants and other persons who will, after the first day of February next, resist the payment of unconstitutional taxes, by availing themselves of the laws of this State, as public benefactors, and especially entitled to the support and patronage of the people.

Resolved, That in our opinion it will be the duty of the State to indemnify merchants and others, for all losses they may incur, by resisting the unwarranted exactions of the Federal Government through the civil tribunals of the country.

Resolved, That in our opinion the people of this State ought forthwith to take measures for the organization of one or more joint stock companies, with ample capital, under the management of intelligent and patriotic directors for the purpose of conducting our foreign exchanges.

JENNINGS O'BANNAN, Chairman.
S. BONSALL, Secretary.

From the Globe.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We have been furnished with the resolution of the Legislature of New Hampshire, which is inserted below, with the following explanation, respecting the pledge to which it refers.

During the June session of the Legislature in 1837, after the famous Panama project of Messrs. Adams and Clay, had been discussed in Congress, a great legislative Convention was got up at the instance of Senator Bell, at the seat of State Government, for the purpose of denouncing Mr. Woodbury, the present Secretary of the Navy, who was at that time one of the Senators from that State, in consequence of his strenuous opposition to that project. Mr. Bell opened the Convention in person with an elaborate tirade against the course pursued in the Senate by Mr. Woodbury, when he accused in no measured terms of misrepresenting his constituents, and concluded by solemnly pledging himself that such a charge should never be made against him—

Mr. Woodbury's views on public measures did not accord with those of a majority of the State, he called on Heaven to witness his sincerity, instantly to resign his seat in the Senate.

A majority of people of the State in 1839, sanctioned the course of Mr. Woodbury, by filling all the elective offices of the State administration, with opponents of the Panama project. From that time to the present, all the members of the State Government have been composed of warm friends to General Jackson—

While the course of Mr. Bell in the Senate, has been uniformly hostile to his measures.

It is understood that Mr. Bell has been repeatedly called upon, informally, to redeem the pledge solemnly made by him in 1837—and that at last, he designed to intimate that no expression of dissatisfaction had been uttered as to his course in the Senate. It was under these circumstances that the following resolution was carried through both branches of the Legislature, by majorities of more than two to one.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"WHEREAS, the doctrine that 'a Representative is bound by the will of his constituents,' is a vital and fundamental principle of Republican Government; and whereas, it is important in the present crisis, that the principles on which the administration of the General Government is conducted, which are recognized as correct by a large majority of the good people of this State, should be sustained by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and whereas, the Hon. Samuel Bell, at a public meeting held at Concord, at a time when he and his political friends constituted a majority in this State, PLEDGED himself that when he should cease to represent a majority of his constituents he would resign; Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the Hon. Samuel Bell, Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States, does misrepresent the will of a majority of his constituents, and that he be, and hereby is, re-elected to the same office.

"And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to each of

Each struggles to gain the ascendancy, by depriving the people of all check of all federal usurpations through the State authorities, will render a change of Government inevitable.

Resolved, That any State has at any time a right peaceably to secede from the Union.
Resolved, That our primary and paramount allegiance as citizens of this State, native or adopted, is of right due to the State.

Resolved, That the Federal Government in no case whatever has the right to coerce any State, and that if the attempt shall be made against South Carolina, we are prepared to repel force by force, and relying on the blessings of God, will maintain our liberties at all hazards.

Resolved, That no modification of the Tariff which does not explicitly declare that it shall be reduced to the standard of the ordinary Revenue of the General Government, will meet the wishes of the people, or justify a suspension or repeal of the acts of Nullification.

The resolutions were ably and eloquently supported by the Hon. Angus Patterson, H. Butler, Esq., Edward J. Black, Esq. of Georgia, and Col. James M.

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colors.
CASSIMERES, of various colors and
qualities.
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
BOMBASINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
such as white and brown Shirts; handsome
Plaid and Striped Domestic; Cotton Yarn,
&c. &c. Also
A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD
WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.
All of which they will dispose of at most
reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for
Larders, Country Kersies, Feathers, &c.
-dec 6

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 been 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. 1 G4t

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



MAKER,

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

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 situation to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.
Easton, Oct. 30

A CARD.

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

IN CHANCERY.

December 31, 1832.
The object of the bill filed in this cause, is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the Real Estate of John Mitchell, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The bill states that the said John Mitchell, deceased, has departed this life, seized of Real Estate, lying in Caroline County, leaving Elizabeth Mitchell, his widow, and the following children to wit: Kittara, who has intermarried with Samuel Neal, Sarah Robinson, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell, reside out of the State of Maryland.
It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said bill be inserted in each of three consecutive weeks in some newspaper, before the 10th day of February next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the Bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 31st day of May next, to show cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not pass as prayed.
True Copy.
Test—RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
Jan 12 3w

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 gentle men by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.
CALEB BROWN.
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and conduct.
Jan 24

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

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

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

Dr. SCUDDER'S

CELEBRATED EYE WATER.
For inflammation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant *vade-mecum* to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afflicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water—and the cures effected by it, have been set forth as Wonderful beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Oculist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.
Prepared by
Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,
Oculist and Inserter of Artificial Human Eyes, City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.
dec 22

**BOOK AND STATIONERY
STORE,**
AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING
MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.
THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,
Blair's Ancient History Riddiman's Latin Grammar
Euclid's Elements
Keith on the Globes
McIntyre on the Globes
Tooke's Pantheon
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Wilson's do. do.
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Vulgate
Sallust
Caesar
Græca Minora
Græca Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romæ
Historia Sacra
Muir's Syntax
Adams's do. do.
Academical Reader
Introduction to do.
English Reader
Introduction to do.
Sequel to do.
English Grammars
Spelling Books
Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.
Also, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c.
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
July 10

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

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.
G
dec 18

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE EXAMINER, A Daily and Tri Weekly Evening Newspaper.

To be published in the city of PHILADELPHIA.
WHAT idolatry is to the Church, man worship is to the State. The fatal rock upon which the liberties of the American People are to be dashed to pieces, is the abandonment of principles in a blind devotion to men. Within the last twenty years, all parties have been guilty of this political sin; and unless its onward course be arrested at this awful crisis of our country's fate, all will be lost.

The discontinuance, on the last day of December, of "the Banner of the Constitution," published weekly for three years, under the editorial charge of the subscriber, has left the cause of State Rights without a paper at the North, through which the great political questions which now agitate the land, can be discussed uninfluenced by personal or party considerations. The unexampled unanimity which has recently been proclaimed throughout the Middle and Northern States in favor of a consolidated government, has cast a deep gloom over the minds of the consistent few who remain true to the Republican faith of '78; and any attempt to effect, in that region, such a revolution as was accomplished by bringing into power Mr. Jefferson and his principles, would seem to be as hopeless as despair itself. Desperate, however, as it may appear, the attempt ought to be made, and if a liberal support be extended to this enterprise, it SHALL BE MADE.

The friends of Liberty and the Union, as guaranteed by the Constitution, in this quarter, are not disposed to abandon, without a further struggle, the glorious inheritance transmitted to them by their fathers; but being few in number, and surrounded by a population wholly adverse to their views, they can only maintain a press by the co-operation of those who are more deeply interested than themselves in the preservation of the RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

Should the reduction of the Tariff take place during the present session of Congress, it is highly probable that an effort will be made at the North, during the next few years, to restore it. With this view, all the calamities which may be the result from overtrading, over-manufacturing, over-speculating, over-banking, and all other causes united, will be ascribed to the downfall of the American System; and the friends of Free Trade will find it no easy task to stand up against this probable reaction, in demonstrating to their fellow citizens the true causes of their suffering.

With the view of inviting the co-operation above referred to, it has been resolved to propose the establishment of a *Daily and Tri-weekly* paper, in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled "The Examiner," upon the following plan:

1. THE EXAMINER, will be a regular newspaper, and will be printed in newspaper form, of the well known size of the National Gazette. It will contain the usual supply of foreign and domestic news, commercial intelligence, and literary and miscellaneous selections expected in a daily newspaper. It will give copious extracts from the Proceedings of Congress, and will carefully preserve all the State papers and public documents of an important nature that may appear.

2. In its political department the Examiner will advocate the Republican doctrines of '78, as set forth in the Virginia Resolutions and Legislative Report against the Alien and Sedition Laws; and maintained in "the times that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison, McKean, and the orthodox and distinguished champions of the Republican party.

3. It will consequently advocate, to use the language of Jefferson,
"A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."
"Liberty of the Tongue—Liberty of the Press—Liberty of Industry, as sacred as freedom of speech or of the press."
"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened."
"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns."
"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety with all nations."

"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations."
"Taxes—as many as are necessary, and no more; as long as necessary, and no longer;" and lastly,
"Equality of rights and duties, of benefits and burdens, as the basis of the Union."

4. It will oppose monopolies, special privileges, and sinecures, of every description, as interfering with the equality of rights upon which our institutions are founded, and will oppose, upon the ground of unconstitutionality, as well as of inexpediency, the establishment of the Federal Government, of any National or Treasury Bank.

5. It will also oppose all wasteful expenditures, by the Federal Government, of the public money for Internal Improvements, upon the principle, that to the State Governments belongs the sole power to construct roads and canals, by their own means, or by the incorporation of companies. It will oppose all appropriations for objects not clearly within the delegated powers of Congress, and all usurpations of authority by any branch of the Federal Government.

6. It will also be opposed, and in an especial manner, man worship, the bane of Republics; and will expose corruption, and denunciation of principle in public servants, to whatever party they may profess to belong. This, however, it will do, in a mode which shall not degrade the press, and upon no occasion will the columns of the Examiner be the vehicle of curule or vulgar personal abuse.

7. The paper will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained to secure its permanent establishment, of which due notice will be given; and should this not take place before the first of May next, it will be abandoned.

TERMS.
Price of the daily paper, per annum, \$5
"of the tri-weekly paper which will comprise the whole of the contents of the daily, except advertisements, each of which will appear at least once, 50 cts.
Payable on the receipt of the 1st No. without

defalcation, and annually thereafter, in advance.
The postage of all letters must be paid, except of letters enclosing five dollars and upwards, or the names of five responsible subscribers.—The transmission of money by mail to be at the risk of the publisher.

A notice of discontinuance must always be accompanied by the payment of arrearages, and no other will be deemed valid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates, and annual advertising customers will be accommodated on reasonable terms.
Communications are to be addressed to the subscriber, at the S. E. corner of Walnut and Third Streets, opposite the New Exchange, where subscriptions will be received.
CONDY RAGUET.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1833.—12

350 NEGROES WANTED.

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

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Corrine,
Piperine, Oil Cubebis
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Santharidin,
Dequidum Laudanum,
Ditto Opium,
Lodyne,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, dec 18

400 Acres of Land for Sale.
I DED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; the dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair.—Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.

PETER WEBB.
oct. 4 if

**Millinery and Mantua-making.
MRS. GIBBS.**
NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large supply of
Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles, which she will dispose of on moderate terms. MRS. GIBBS, grateful for past favours, invites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to please the public.

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fashions.
jan 5 3w

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.
COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16, S. Calvert St., Baltimore, where are kept a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of the departments, and he solicits those who feel interested in his business, to furnish him with their address, (free of expense) in 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 Baltimore, and of the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profitable sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and 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 in short order, from remote parts of our country (and not a few miles from the heart of the earth) a vast variety, of seeds, plants, trees, roots, vines, domestic and wild, 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, among an advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal nurseries and gardens in the Union—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals—also for the United States Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of those celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address
1. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
Baltimore, Md.
dec 11

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

THE GUARDIAN
AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER.
UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS HARRISON DAVIES, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITICAL ECONOMY, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

"THE GUARDIAN," & TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER, will be published every Monday, on paper of the best quality, in a large sheet, and with the best type, in folio form, and in order to bring it within the most moderate pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

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

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

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

STEVENSON ARCHER,
President State Temperance Society.
N. BRICE,
President Balt. Temperance Society.
Subscription lists will be kept at the Stores of Messrs. Cushing & Son, Howard street, Market St. Cor. & Little, Calvert street; J. Apple N. York, Market st.

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

**Bank of Maryland,
Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832.**
By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money.

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued, bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued, bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.
The subscriber, having been appointed the agent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose of his LANDS in Florida, is ready to receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less, than one section, or the General's Township of land. About 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved for sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, satisfactorily secured, from the day of sale. This Township of land adjoins the city of Tallahassee; and in reference to location of soil to the culture of sugar, and cotton, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.
ROBERT W. WILLIAMS,
Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832.
nov 27—dec 11

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical, ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for Five Dollars.

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

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where 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 cheap, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union 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 procured in the interior they have been sent to 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 publication. Take the Waverley novels for example, the Chronicles of the Conquest 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 five 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 most talented, 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 engaging to the lovers of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

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

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

Terms.—"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double column 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 New's Cyclopaedia.—Each volume will be accompanied with a Title page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized.—
Payment may be made in advance, or by instalments, as the subscribers may prefer.

Agents who promote the sale of the Library, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$25 00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—
Cuts of five individuals may thus procure the work for less than its value.

Subscribers living near, or distant, 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 of the Library.—Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of 32 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.
dec 11

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 31st day of December, 1832, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself SUSAN TALBOT, says she was bound to Mr. Owen Donovan, living on the Harford road, about six miles from town.—Said colored girl is about 13 years of age, 4 feet 8 inches high, has a small scar on her right elbow. Had on when committed a blue domestic frock and check apron, old pair of shoes and woollen stockings much worn.

The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore County Jail.
jan 10—15

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.
PHILIP MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot County Taxes.
dec 18

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

VOL. V. NO. 29.

EASTON, MD.,--TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 237.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY MORNING.

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
sion of the year--

EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

THE TERMS.

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

No subscription discontinued until all ar-
ranged are settled; without the approbation of
the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,
inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion--larger advertisements in proportion.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of five writs of venditioni ex-
pos issued out of Talbot County Court, and
to me directed and delivered by the clerk there-
of, against John Camper, at the suits of the fol-
lowing 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 William Turner assignee of John
Harper, will be sold at the dwelling of said
Camper, in the town of Easton, on **THURSDAY**,
the 31st 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, to-
wit: 1 negro girl, called Eliza, 1 negro man
Richard, 4 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1
bureau, 1 do. chair, 2 tables and all the re-
side of his household and kitchen furniture--
all his stock of store goods, consisting of dry
goods, groceries and earthen and crockery
ware, and all his interest and title to a lot of
ground near Easton, be the quantity of acre
what it may. The above property will be sold
subject to prior executions to pay and satisfy
the aforesaid writs of venditioni expositio, and
the interest and cost due to and become due
thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.
Jan 19

FAVOURITE SCHEME.

100 of \$1000.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY. Class No.
2, for 1863. To be drawn in Philadelphia, on
SATURDAY Jan. 26th 1863. 66 Num-
ber Lottery 10 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.

1 of \$30,000 is \$30,000

1 of 10,000 is 10,000

1 of 5,000 is 5,000

1 of 2,500 is 2,500

1 of 1,000 is 1,000

1 of 500 is 500

1 of 250 is 250

1 of 100 is 100

1 of 50 is 50

1 of 25 is 25

1 of 10 is 10

1 of 5 is 5

1 of 2 is 2

1 of 1 is 1

1 of 1/2 is 1/2

1 of 1/4 is 1/4

1 of 1/8 is 1/8

1 of 1/16 is 1/16

1 of 1/32 is 1/32

1 of 1/64 is 1/64

1 of 1/128 is 1/128

1 of 1/256 is 1/256

1 of 1/512 is 1/512

1 of 1/1024 is 1/1024

1 of 1/2048 is 1/2048

1 of 1/4096 is 1/4096

1 of 1/8192 is 1/8192

1 of 1/16384 is 1/16384

1 of 1/32768 is 1/32768

1 of 1/65536 is 1/65536

1 of 1/131072 is 1/131072

1 of 1/262144 is 1/262144

1 of 1/524288 is 1/524288

1 of 1/1048576 is 1/1048576

1 of 1/2097152 is 1/2097152

1 of 1/4194304 is 1/4194304

1 of 1/8388608 is 1/8388608

1 of 1/16777216 is 1/16777216

1 of 1/33554432 is 1/33554432

1 of 1/67108864 is 1/67108864

1 of 1/134217728 is 1/134217728

1 of 1/268435456 is 1/268435456

1 of 1/536870912 is 1/536870912

1 of 1/1073741824 is 1/1073741824

1 of 1/2147483648 is 1/2147483648

1 of 1/4294967296 is 1/4294967296

1 of 1/8589934592 is 1/8589934592

1 of 1/17179869184 is 1/17179869184

POETRY.

THE TOMB OF RACHEL.

"The spot is as wild as can well be conceived--
no palms or cypresses give them shelter from the
blast--not a single tree spreads its shade where the
ashes of the beautiful Mother of Israel rest."

Carver's Travels in Judea.

Hush! 'tis the last lone resting place
Where Rachel sleeps a dreamlike sleep;
Let silence o'er the sacred spot
Her sternest vigils keep:

No balmy flowers, in dowy bloom,
Nor cyprus shadow, veils her tomb.

Here solitude has laid the couch,
Of his all-entire holy rest;
The dirge of the high winds of heaven
Along rolls o'er her breast--

Even here the ever-ghostly King
Hath spread his dark terrible wing!

The great, the loved, the beautiful,
Whose heart was gentle as the dove,
Whose placid smile was calm as heaven,
Whose radiant eyes were love,

Here rests in tranquil slumber now,
And darkness sits upon her brow.

No lofty column is upreared,
In honor of the voiceless dead;
Nor drapery of funeral pomp
May shroud her clay-cold head;

Yet in the heart her name is set,
And deep affection knows her yet!

The mother o'er her offspring's tomb,
Shall lift her streaming eyes to heaven,
And think of her whose trusting heart
By countless grief was riven,

And in her burning bosom blest
The memory of "the comfortless."

Sleep on, thou sweet one--calmly sleep!
Unbroken noisless rest is thine!
Yet for the glowing realms of bliss,
Thy spirit, all divine;

And pure and spotless as at first,
The fetters of the grave shall burst!

TO THE RAINBOW.

Child of the sun and of the tempest wild,
Who died in bearing thee, and dying smiled
To see so fair a prodigy of her womb,
Come brightly forth to lead her to the tomb.

Fill'd on clouds, floated on vapours bright,
Fed by the sun with rays of solar light;
With one foot resting on a mountain's side,
The other bathed in ocean's rolling tide;

Which, lashed to madness by the mother's might,
Is now subsiding 'neath thy quiet light.

If man and children love thy form o' eon now,
How must the few have felt, who on the brow
Of Aeneas bask'd, when, while the storm
Was spread by hands divine to stay the storm;

To press a safety, hope, new life and peace,
To close heaven's windows--bid its torrent cease;
To snatch the "chosen" from the deluge wave,
While all else sunk to death in one wide watery grave!

The veteran LAFAYETTE, amidst the
multiplicity of the objects necessarily en-
gaging his attention does not permit the
useful one of agriculture to be neglected.

The following letter, which appeared in
the American Farmer of yesterday, shows
him to be a practical and successful far-
mer, equally as conversant with the details
of this pursuit as he is with those con-
nected with the politics of the day, and the
promotion of the liberty and happiness of
man. His Baltimore friends, it will be
seen, are intimately associated in his mind
with the labours and improvements of La
Grange.

LAGRANGE, Oct. 8, 1839.

For the state of political affairs I refer
you to the papers from this side of the
Atlantic. We had lately a departmental
cattle show in the presence of the Prefect
and a deputation from the Paris Agricul-
tural Society, to the Society we have
formed at Rosay. A jury of 20 members
had been selected from the several parts
of the department of Seine au Marne.

Of the four prizes awarded to me, there
was a first one to a boar, coming from
your present of a fine breed of hogs; and
another first prize to my merino fe-
males, two others for a cow, issued from
Mr. Patterson's Holkham breed, Devon,

which has increased in size on my farm,
and a ram, rather a small one, of excel-
lent wool. You see that America has a
distinguished part in the show; my wool
is indisputably the finest in this depart-
ment; but farmers set a value by the size
of the animals, too much so perhaps, as
the form and qualities are the important
points. Yet you see justice has been done
to my flock. No race of hogs that I know
of are equal to your black breed.

In a letter of subsequent date, by ten
days, the old General displays again his
American partialities. "Would it," says
he, "my dear friend, be possible, without
giving too much trouble, to procure for
me some more wild turkeys, some par-
tridges, some ducks and terrapins; this is
a great deal indeed. But I have but one
American deer--Americanian cervus, and
am afraid to lose him. My full blooded
turkey wild cock are living, but some of
their kind, male and female would do--
Your hogs are flourishing; and Mr. Pat-
erson's bull (Devon) that he gave me,
produces larger than he was. Mr. Morris-
son's steam machine works admirably."

This was a costly and highly finished
steam apparatus, presented to the General
in the most delicate manner, by our
fellow citizen, J. B. Morris, Esq. On
taking out the old veteran to see the Hon.
R. Smith's Orange Farm, with its hun-
dred cows, its extensive and well arrang-
ed dairy, its apparatus for preparing and
stunning their food, the General inquired

"whether it would be practicable to get a
model of the steam engine." Mr. Morris
replied that he had no doubt of it, and
caused a very perfect machine, upon the
largest scale, to be finished in the highest
style of workmanship and efficiency, and
sent it out at his own expense to the
General.]

From the Norfolk Herald.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

No. 5.

In my preceding numbers, I have at-
tempted, and, as I hope, attempted suc-
cessfully, to show, that at the very com-
mencement of the revolution, the several
revolted colonies, assumed upon them-
selves respectively, to be free, sovereign,
and independent States; that this, their
original sovereignty, so far from being
annulled, was but confirmed by the sub-
sequent Declaration of Independence, which
had no other objects than to de-
clare this, their new condition, to the
world, and to justify that which it so de-
clared.

In the pursuit of my original
plan, I am brought to inquire now, whether
this sovereignty of the several States, con-
firmed as it was by the first great act
recorded in our political history, the De-
claration of Independence, was after-
wards abrogated, by the second act of this
sort, the Articles of Confederation.

I could much abbreviate the labor of
this examination, probably, by at once
opening the latter instrument, and reciting
its contents. But as my attention has
been called to this subject, by the very
extraordinary and new doctrines put forth
in the proclamation of the President,
which doctrines I have undertaken to
review, I shall continue to pursue the
course I have already adopted; therefore,
before I examine the articles of Confed-
eration themselves, I will endeavour to
clear away all the brushwood growing
out of the arguments and narratives of
this proclamation; which I think calcu-
lated to conceal the objects of the compact,
or to render them obscure.

The proclamation says, "when the
terms of our confederation were reduced to
form, it was in that of a solemn league
of several States, by which they agreed
that they would, collectively, form one
nation, for the purpose of conducting
some certain domestic concerns, and all
foreign relations." This passage is in
the same paragraph with, and follows im-
mediately after, that which I have for-
merly quoted and commented upon--
"Nay it is actually connected with it by
the copulative conjunction 'and,' being
separated from the former by a section
only. The leading object of the first
part of the paragraph, as I have already
shown, was to prove, that before the De-
claration of Independence, the people of
all the revolted colonies had formed them-
selves into one nation, and had proclaimed
the existence of this nation in that in-
strument, which was said to have been a
joint act, executed by the parties jointly,
and not the act of these parties severally.

Scarcely did this first nation make
its appearance, then as if touched by the
wand of a magician, it suddenly disap-
pears, and in its stead we have this new
nation, not formed by the people, but by
a solemn league of the several States,
who by this league agreed that they
would, collectively, form one nation, for
some purposes. The objects to be at-
tained by the creation of the first nation,
and the authorities with which it was
clothed to attain these objects, were not
stated in the narrative of its birth; never-
theless, it was an august body--the
greatest of all human creations; a nation
constituted by the free will of its own
people; and it belongs not to mortal man
to define either the objects or legitimate
authority of such a moral being. But
when this second nation is introduced, it
is seen at once as a rickety monster, as
an accountable being without free will,
as a sovereign without supremacy, as the
pivotal creature of creators, puny as it-
self, in one word, as a nation created for
certain purposes only!

I wish the President had extended his
argumentative narration of the rise and
progress of the first nation, and give at
least a sketch of its decline and fall. I
feel great interest in the fate of all na-
tions, because, I believe, that the light
of not one of these stars in the constella-
tion of human society can be extinguished,
except under direful and portentous
circumstances, boding the destruction
of the whole galaxy! Therefore, I sym-
pathize very sincerely with the un-
happy Greek, with the suffering and gal-
lant Pole, and already feel anxiety for
the fate of the industrious, frugal, honest,
and brave Dutch. But when I am told
of the existence of a nation in this "my
own, my native land," and that it was
created by the only human authority, who
I acknowledge as having legitimate au-
thority to create a nation, its own people,
"quorum pars fui," I cannot but feel in-
terest in its fate. Did its authors
become convinced, like some philoso-
phers of the olden times, that a people
occupying a territory of vast extent, could
not long exist in freedom and in peace,
as one nation; because, unfettered and in-
terested majorities would more probably
oppress minorities, than any single des-
pot; and, therefore, sacrificing their ideas
of splendid grandeur, to their love of li-
berty, destroy the work of their own hands,
leaving no memorial to tell that even
"Lions was!" Or did this new mon-
strous nation raise its pericardial hand against
the prior work of the authors of its own
being, and bring it to an untimely end, to

its own ruin? If "history is phi-
losophy teaching by example," the nar-
rative of the downfall of this first nation,
would doubtless furnish some useful les-
sons to statesmen of other times. But
it is not, "and like the baseless fabric of
a vision, has left not a wreck behind." The
fact is, not deplorable its unknown
fate, but turn our attention to its suc-
cessor.

The difference between the author of
this proclamation and myself, is radical
and irreconcilable. He contends that
the inhabitants of these new United States
are "one people." To prove this he
asserts, that before the Declaration of In-
dependence, they had formed themselves
into "one nation," the existence of which
was proclaimed in that act; and that af-
terwards, when the terms of this their
first association (called now a confedera-
tion) were reduced to form, it was in
that of a solemn league of several States,
by which they agreed, that they would
collectively form one nation; for certain
purposes which he expresses--on the
other hand, I have contended, that these
inhabitants are not now, nor never were
one people, but always constituted sev-
eral separate and distinct communities,
which, even in their colonial state, had
long existed as such, and independent of
each other--that before the Declaration
of Independence, these communities, im-
pelled by a sense of common interest and
of common danger, associated themselves,
not to form one nation, but by the agency
of certain delegates selected by them
respectively to consult together, and to
recommend to each other, the adoption
of such plans as might be thought to con-
duce most to the advancement of this
common interest, and to security against
this common danger--that afterwards,
accidental circumstances, beyond the
control of these several communities;
having deprived them of all regular gov-
ernment, they were severally constrained
by the force of these circumstances to
form a new government, each for itself,
and to assume sovereignty--that in this
situation, a decent respect for the opin-
ions of mankind, induced them all to pro-
claim their new condition, and to justify
what they had done; and that this was
the sole cause and object of the Declara-
tion of Independence, which so far from
declaring that these communities were
then "one nation," declared expressly,
that they were free and independent States.

I intend further, that the original as-
sociation of these several distinct and in-
dependent communities, having for its
object the very general purpose men-
tioned, did not invest the delegates
deputed to represent them in the associa-
tion, with sufficient authority to attain its
purposes. That under such circum-
stances, it was very soon discovered that
its objects could not be advanced, happily;
therefore, it became desirable to give
body and being to this association, which,
without form, "in the beginning, was
without form." That to reduce the as-
sociation to form, by prescribing precise-
ly its intended objects, and by bestowing
upon it defined powers to attain these
prescribed objects, it became necessary
that the original parties to the association
should enter into a covenant with each
other for these ends; and that this cove-
nant is to be found in the articles of con-
federation.

It will be seen from this exposition,
that I concur with the author of this pro-
clamation, when he says, that "when the
terms of our confederation were reduced
to form, it was in that of a solemn league
of several States," except that, in order
to make it accurate, I desire to amend
this expression, by substituting associa-
tion for confederation. Previously to the
formation of this solemn league, the
States were united by the vague and un-
certain ties of a common interest and a
common peril only. But in what this
common interest consisted, or what this
common danger might require, neither
was or could be defined; and therefore
the connexion to promote these general
ends, being necessarily as indefinite as
were its objects, their association was an
Union merely. It was this solemn league
alone, which converted this general, sim-
ple, and undefined association, into a pe-
culiar confederation. And here I must
remark, that although the author of this
proclamation has announced, in the for-
mer part of this very sentence, that we
had proclaimed ourselves a nation in the
Declaration of Independence, yet, when
he comes now to give the character of
this nation, it turns out, and by his own
acknowledgement too, to have been noth-
ing more than a Confederacy. No man
before this author, has ever considered
these terms as synonymous; but the
new theory, which denies that these
States ever were sovereigns, can only be
maintained by such perversion of the
well-entitled meanings of words.

The quaintness and metaphysical for-
mula, in which this announcement is made,
is well worthy of a passing remark.

The proclamation says, that "when the
terms of our confederation were reduced
to form, it (that is to say the form) was
in that of a solemn league." From this
some casual might infer that the purpose
of this statement was to affirm, that the
substance we had been a nation before,
but when the terms of the confederation
were reduced to form, this nation was
that of a solemn league; so that we
were still remain a nation in fact, although
a confederation in form. As the au-
thor of this proclamation, however, dis-
dains to employ "metaphysical subtlety

in pursuit of an impracticable theory,"
he surely could not have intended to draw
himself, or to use any language which
might justify another, in drawing, that
most subtle of metaphysical distinctions,
which seeks to distinguish the substance
from the form under which it exists.

The new school of politicians must not,
therefore, seek to derive any support for
their doctrine, from this formula. Yet
unless some such casuistry is employed,
unless some distinction is taken between
a nation and the form of its existence, it
is impossible to conceive how by a solemn
league of several States, said to have
been intended to form their confedera-
tion, they could have agreed that they
would, collectively, form one nation.

The idea, too, of a nation formed for cer-
tain purposes only, consisting of the same
people who had previously formed them-
selves into a nation for other purposes,
and of the co-existence of these two na-
tions, is a conception which, as it seems
to me, is truly worthy of the best scholar
in the new French school of Eclecticism.

I can conceive of one nation having two
or twenty Governments, designed for as
many different purposes, and all held in
due and orderly subjection, within their
established spheres, by the will of the
nation which created and preserved them,
but I freely confess that the idea of one
people divided into two nations, surpasses
my humble comprehension.

All this, however, is of little conse-
quence, I admit, if the fact be as the
President affirms, that by their solemn
league of Confederation, the several States
who formed it, "agreed that they would
form one nation," whether collectively or
in any other way, whether for the pur-
poses mentioned in the proclamation, or for
any other purposes whatever, is of no
moment. This fact can only be learned
from the terms of the league itself, for,
fortunately, we are not to be again per-
plexed with any inquiry as to the manner
in which it was executed. It is conced-
ed that the parties were several bodies
called States, who not only did, but
necessarily must have entered into it,
each for itself alone. Let us now,
then, examine this league.

The articles of confederation constitute
an act so long, considering such a number
of various provisions unconnected with
each other, that it would be difficult to
make any abstract of its contents, of such
brevity as would suit this occasion. But
it is necessary for my present purpose,
which is merely to ascertain whether it
was the object of this instrument to di-
vide the States of their original sov-
ereignty, that I should state some of its
provisions.

One of these articles only, will furnish
matter so conclusive upon this point, that
it would be useless to press the exami-
nation further, to prove that the Pres-
ident mistakes the object and character
of this instrument, as much as I have al-
ready shown he mistook the purpose and
character of the declaration of independ-
ence.

The act of confederation was agreed to
by the delegates of the several States
assembled in a general Congress, on the
15th November, 1777, but as these dele-
gates had no authority to bind their respec-
tive constituents in this mode, Con-
gress directed that the articles should be
submitted to the legislatures of the differ-
ent States, and if approved by them, they
were advised to authorize their delegates
in Congress to ratify the same, which be-
ing done, the compact should become
conclusive. On the 9th of July, 1778, this
act was actually ratified by eight States,
in the mode suggested. They being a
majority of the States, and Congress hav-
ing information, although not such as
was regarded as official, that many of the
other States had ratified, or would agree
to ratify it, in the mode pointed out, and
being urged to do so by the necessities of
the country, promulgated it on that day.
The delegates of North Carolina and of
Georgia were not present in Congress,
when this promulgation was made, but
arriving soon after, those of North Car-
olina ratified the act in behalf of that
State, on the 21st July, 1778, and those
of Georgia three days afterwards, on the
24th of the same month. The ratifica-
tion on the part of New Jersey did not
take place until the 26th of the following
November. Delaware did not ratify un-
til February, 1799; and Maryland refused
to ratify until 1781. Her ratification
completed the act; and on the 2d of
March, 1781, Congress assembled under
the new powers conferred upon it by this
instrument. These facts of themselves
are decisive to prove that the articles of
confederation were not designed to effect,
in any way, the sovereignty of the States,
for otherwise, between July, 1778, and
February, 1781, the Union would have
been composed of parties connected by
different bonds, and the confederation (if
it was such) would have been formed by
States possessing different degrees of
sovereignty. Both of which supposi-
tions would be manifestly absurd.

But this matter shall not be permitted
to rest upon inference merely, although
that is a necessary inference, and is de-
rived from the very strong facts which
I have stated. I will prove it incontest-
ably, by the language of the Articles of
Confederation themselves. In the cap-
tion of this act, it is entitled "Articles of
Confederation and perpetual Union be-
tween the States of New Hampshire, &c.
&c." naming each of the States. The
first of these articles declares, that "the
first (not the name) of this Confedera-
tion shall be, the United States of Amer-
ica." The second article is, in these

words, "Each State retains its sover-
eignty, freedom, and independence, and every
power, jurisdiction, and right, which is
not by this Confederation expressly dele-
gated to the United States in Congress
assembled." Now, until it can be shown,
that one may retain what he never had,
this article must be conclusive, to prove
that the States were free, sovereign and
independent, before this instrument was
agreed upon. Should it be said, that al-
though then sovereign, the ratifying States
intended to delegate a portion of their or-
iginal sovereignty by this act; the answer
is, that while they thereby avowed an
intention to delegate portions of their
power, jurisdiction, and right, to the United
States in Congress assembled, in this very
sentence they retain expressly, all their
sovereignty, freedom, and indepen-
dence. This must be very obvious,
when it is observed that the delegations
of power, jurisdiction, and right, were to
be made, not to the confederacy styled
the United States of America, but to the
representatives of these United States
in Congress assembled; which body, al-
though a suitable assignee of such sub-
jects, could never be considered, with
any propriety at least, as fit or capable to
receive an assignment of the sovereignty,
freedom, and independence of the several
States, even if it could be imagined that
these States were willing to transfer the
sacred deposits of their freedom to any
body whatever.

I will not weary the reader by nume-
rous other extracts from this instrument,
which I could easily make, to prove the
same thing--that by the Articles of Con-
federation, the States, while transferring
certain powers of government to Con-
gress, thereby created, and retaining their
sovereignty, freedom, and independence,
asserted their former possession of all
these attributes of a State, in declaring
that they would not part with them. But
I will here close the present number, re-
serving some few other remarks, which
I purpose to make upon that part of the
proclamation in which the powers enjoy-
ed by the Old Congress, under the Ar-
ticles of Confederation, is treated of, and
as I think, misrepresented.

A VIRGINIAN.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE UNION--VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.

We cheerfully give place to the fol-
lowing prospectus, and trust that our bre-
thren throughout the country, who are
friends of the Union, will give it one or
more insertions in their respective jour-
nals. The object of the publication is
to disseminate important truths, as to
the origin of the Tariff, upon the subject
of Nullification, and the history of the
Union generally. It has been placed at
a price merely sufficient to cover the
expenses of its publication. Those who
wish well to their country, may in some
measure gratify that wish by aiding in
the dissemination of the documents ad-
verted to:

THE UNION.

Believing that at this momentous cri-
sis

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

Monday, Jan. 21.

Mr. Wilkins presented a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, introduced by the new tariff bill now pending in the House of Representatives, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the 18th instant, relative to the proceedings of South Carolina, reported the following bill, which was read and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

Further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblies of persons, or unlawful threats and menaces against officers of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws, and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the President to direct that the custom house for such district, be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district, either upon land or upon board any vessel, and in that case it shall be the duty of the Collector to reside at such place, and to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties imposed on said cargoes by law be paid, deducting interest according to existing laws; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo, by any force, or combination, or assembly of persons, too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof, and also for the purpose of preventing any suppressing any armed or riotous assembly of persons resisting the customs officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the revenue laws of the United States, or otherwise violating or assisting in abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, for which no provision is already made by law. And if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property, or on account of any act by him done, under any law of the United States, for the protection of the revenue, or the collection of duties on imports, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damage thereon, in the Circuit Court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside, or shall be found. And all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority of any law of the United States, shall be irrepleviable, and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law, and subject only to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof. And if any person shall dispose of, or remove, or shall aid or assist therein, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to such punishment as is provided by the 23d section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the 30th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for the willful obstruction and resistance of officers in the service of process.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in any case where suit or prosecution shall be commenced in a court of any State against any officer of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under the laws of the United States, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, or title, set up or claimed by such officer or other person under any law of the United States, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such suit or prosecution, at any time before trial, upon a petition to said court, setting forth the nature of said suit, or prosecution, and verifying the said petition by affidavit, which said petition and affidavit shall be presented to said court, or to the clerk thereof, or left at the office of the said clerk, to remove the said suit, or prosecution, to the circuit court of the United States then next to be holden in the district where the said suit, or prosecution, is commenced; and, thereupon, it shall be the duty of the said State court to stay all further proceedings therein; and the said suit or prosecution, upon presentation of said petition, or affidavit, or leaving the same as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be removed into the said circuit court, and any further proceedings, trial, or judgment thereon, in the said State court, shall be wholly null and void, and on proof being made to the said circuit court of the presentation of said petition and affidavit, or of the leaving of the same as aforesaid, the said circuit court shall have authority to entertain jurisdiction of said suit, or prosecution, and to proceed therein, and to hear, try, and determine the same, in like manner as if the same had been originally cognizable and instituted in such circuit court. And all attachments made, and all bail and other security given upon such suit or prosecution, shall be and continue in like force and effect as if the same suit or prosecution had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State Court. And if, upon the removal of any such suit or prosecution, it shall be made in apper to the said circuit court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein in the State court, can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said circuit court to allow and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought in said circuit court, and on failure of such proceedings, judgment of non pros may be rendered against the plaintiff, with costs for the defendant.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That in any case in which any party, or may be, by law, entitled to copies of the record of proceedings in any suit or prosecution in any State court, or in any court of the United States, or in the clerk of said State court, shall, upon demand, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought in said circuit court, and on failure of such proceedings, judgment of non pros may be rendered against the plaintiff, with costs for the defendant.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That in any case in which any party, or may be, by law, entitled to copies of the record of proceedings in any suit or prosecution in any State court, or in any court of the United States, or in the clerk of said State court, shall, upon demand, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought in said circuit court, and on failure of such proceedings, judgment of non pros may be rendered against the plaintiff, with costs for the defendant.

direct and allow such record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require, and allow, and thereupon such proceedings, trial, and judgment may be had in the said court of the United States, and all such processes awarded, as if such copies had been regularly before the said court.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed by the authorities of any State, or by the Circuit and one of the District Judges of the United States in the State, that within the limits of such State, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the courts of the United States, will in any event be obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means too great to be overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him, the President of the United States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring all such military or other force forthwith to disperse; and if, at any time after the issuing of such proclamation, any such obstruction or obstruction shall be made in the manner or by the means aforesaid, the President shall be, and hereby is authorized, promptly to employ such means to resist and suppress the same, and to cause the said law or process to be duly executed, as are authorized and provided in the cases therein mentioned, by the act of the 28th of Feb. 1793, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose." And, also, by the act of 3d March, 1807, entitled, "An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrection."

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That in any State where the jails are not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, or where houses are not allowed to be so used, it shall and may be lawful for any marshal, under the direction of the judge of the United States, for the proper district, to use other convenient places, and to make such other provision as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That either of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or a judge of any District Court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners, in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or held on or by any authority or law for any act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process, or decree, of any judge or court thereof, anything in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding \$500, and by imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a statement from the Secretary of the War Department, showing the liabilities of the United States to the Indian tribes, which statement was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, covering a report of the Treasury Department, exhibiting the operations of the Mint for 1833.

THE PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Treasury Department, in compliance with a resolution of the 13th inst., relative to the affairs of the Bank of the United States; and on motion of Mr. Benton, the report and documents were ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1833.
IN SENATE.

Mr. Wilkins moved to take up the bill further to provide for the collection of the revenue, not with a view of discussing it at that time, but for the purpose of making it the special order for some particular day.

Mr. King observed, that the bill had not yet had its second reading; and it would be time enough when it came up for the gentleman to propose a proper disposition of it. He did not consider the bill to be as yet on the general orders.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Poindexter and Clay, on a question of order.

The motion of Mr. Wilkins was carried, and the bill was read a second time by its title.

Mr. Grundy believed the measure proposed by the bill to be one of the most important. The Senate ought, in his opinion, to bring it forward at an early day. The Senate would not be committed by commencing the consideration of the bill. It might be under consideration, and if there then appeared any sufficient reason for delay, it might still be made. Till we take up this subject, we are under great uncertainty; we do not know what will follow. The first of February is near, the time designated for the ordinance of Carolina to take effect. After the Senate shall have done with the bill, it must go through the House, which will consume considerable time. I do not believe there is any great cause to complain, if it should be made the order of the day for Thursday next. No one will be forced into the discussion before he is prepared.

Mr. King said, he should move to have it deferred to a later day. It is one of the most important questions that have ever been agitated; so important, that it makes the ancient character of our institutions to their very foundations. It ought to be the subject of our most profound and deliberate consideration. I have no reference to the first of February; that fatal first of February, to which reference has so often been made; the subject is one of general importance. I move to postpone it till Monday week.

Mr. Mangum said, as one of the Judiciary Committee he had been opposed to so early a day. He concurred with the gentleman from Tennessee, that this

was really the most important question which could be brought forward for discussion at this season. So important was it, that, in his opinion, it would shake the ancient character of our institutions to their very foundation. He concurred in the opinion that it ought to be taken up, and acted on with the most prompt deliberation; for it depended on the result of this question whether there would be a revolution which would change the whole character of our institutions. In moving to postpone the consideration of the bill to a later day, as he should do before he resumed his seat, he should do it without reference to the 1st of February. It was impossible that there could be any definitive action on the bill by that time. He deprecated references, the only effect of which would be to keep up an excitement which it would be wiser to allay. He did not refer to the first of February, because he believed that there existed any ground of apprehension. When he proposed a more distant day, it was solely with reference to the convenience of this branch of the Government, and of the other House, in order that they might have sufficient time for deliberation upon a subject which touched the very heart of our institutions. No one could look at this bill without discovering that it revived all the distinguishing characteristics of the old parties, besides taking in its sweep, much, in his opinion, that was odious, and wholly unknown to either of the old parties. It carried out to their full extent the principles of one of the two parties with alarming and startling "addenda," and came in conflict against all the principles of the other. It touched the fundamental character of our institutions, and on the discussion and decision which would ensue, he conscientiously believed—and he would be constrained so to declare, were they the words he should ever utter—would seriously depend the continuance of our admirable institutions in that wholesome, but, restricted vigor, that would perpetuate a well regulated liberty. He concluded with moving to postpone the bill till Monday week.

Mr. Grundy hoped the Senate would not concur in the motion of the Senator. The gentleman says he has discovered that the bill is about to change the character of our institutions. No doubt its opponents will be ready to do so by Thursday. Others think there is nothing in the bill but what will enable the Government to save itself from ruin. Why delay till Monday, when the friends of the bill will consume a day, and two in explaining it, and showing its importance and necessity. If its opponents should be then unprepared, it can still be postponed. I hope I am mistaken in my opinion, that nothing will take place to satisfy South Carolina after the first of February, more than before. If I am not mistaken, I now declare I will have no share in the consequences of delay. I want my utmost to provide all the means necessary to prevent the evils that might otherwise ensue. I hope the Senate will not delay the subject.

Mr. Miller, after some remarks inaudible in the gallery, said that he did not perceive how the measures proposed by the Senator from Tennessee were to be accomplished by the passage of the bill under consideration. The first of February, he said, had been referred to by that Senator, as a day likely to produce much evil to the country, and it had been consequently urged that this bill, or something similar to it in substance, was necessary to prevent it. But, said Mr. M., the first of February will be here before that bill can possibly pass; and if the Senator from Tennessee is disposed, as he alleges, for conciliation, he can easily avoid the evils he so much deprecates, by a repeal or modification of the tariff laws. Sir said Mr. M., any modification will be, *de facto*, a repeal of the ordinance of South Carolina, and the acts of her legislature passed in consequence of it, and require new proceedings on the part of the State. The Senator from Tennessee apprehends, continued Mr. M., some ideal danger on the day mentioned, and how does he propose to avoid them? Why, by putting at the disposal of the Executive, the whole physical force of the United States—not for the purpose of putting down any unlawful acts of the people, but for the purpose of putting down the rightful act of a sovereign and independent member of the confederacy. This, Sir, said Mr. M., is the grand panacea by which the gentleman from Tennessee proposes to cure the evils he so much apprehends on the first of February? And what, were they, there was nothing in South Carolina that had not occurred in many other instances in other parts of the Union—South Carolina had said that the tariff laws were unconstitutional, and that she would not obey them. Let the gentleman from Tennessee procure a repeal or modification of the tariff laws, and that will do more to remove the evil he deprecates, than the panacea he so highly recommends.

Mr. M., said he did not rise to enter into the merits of the bill before the Senate, but to express his utter astonishment that the Senator from Tennessee should suppose that this bill could accomplish the object he had in view. He was not then prepared to say how far South Carolina would be satisfied by a modification of the tariff; that was the subject under discussion; but this much he would say that the measure proposed by the Judiciary Committee, as commended by the Senator from Tennessee, could be productive of no good. He had always understood that the Constitution placed the civil above the military power. Pass this bill, Sir, said Mr. M., authorizing the President, to act with armed forces, and you will place the military above the civil power. This, then,

is the way in the opinion of the Senator from Tennessee, to obviate the difficulties by which we are threatened. Sir, said Mr. M., the only way, is to abate the nuisance—to repeal the unjust and unconstitutional legislation by which we are oppressed, and this will supersede any use of State authority.

There was one thing, Mr. M., said, he would advert to while he was up. He had seen among the documents accompanying the President's message, one that was described as a test oath. He was surprised at this, had been passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, and he was gratified to see among the papers in the message to-day, an authentic copy of the act referred to, whose title is different from that described in the former message, and forms a part of the documents printed therewith. What was the character of that act, might be seen from the certified copy now on the files of the Senate. It was this:

The people of South Carolina, in their highest sovereign character, had passed an ordinance declaring that every officer of the State shall swear to respect her constitution and laws; and the act referred to was passed in pursuance of this ordinance. In no case, said Mr. M., could it be considered a test oath act. It was not intended for every citizen of the State, but for those citizens who held offices under it. The State simply required all the agents in the pay to take an oath to support the laws; and Sir, said Mr. M., if they have not a right to pass a law to make their own officers and agents obey them, I would not give a brass farthing for State rights. This, Sir, said Mr. M., is the nature of the act, and yet it is called by the President a test oath act. Was this oath more a test than that taken by every Senator at the Secretary's table? or essentially different from that taken by the officers of the Government? We swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and yet this is not considered a test oath. (What course, asked Mr. M., does the General Government pursue, when its officers refuse or neglect to obey its mandates? The moment, said Mr. M., that an U. S. officer refuses to obey the will of the Executive, he is dismissed from office without ceremony, with or without having taken an oath. There was no proscription, Mr. M., added, in the act of South Carolina. The ordinance, added Mr. M., was passed by the people of the State in their highest sovereign capacity, was a part of the Constitution of the State, and every man, when he takes an office under the State, is rightfully required to swear that he will support her Constitution; and when the ordinance is self made before the Senate, Mr. M., said he would be prepared to show that the oath to support it did not conflict with the obligation to support the Constitution of the United States. There was, however, one part of the ordinance which might be supposed to conflict with the Constitution of the U. S. States. It is that which denies the right of the Federal Court to review the decisions of the State Court. The ordinance, however, in this only was intended to operate on the State officers, and did not command resistance by force to the decrees and proceedings of the Federal Court; it was passive—the agents of the State were simply required not to act. But, said Mr. M., it will be recollected that the 25th section of the Judiciary act, which gives this right to review, was believed by many of the best informed, and if he mistook not, by the President himself, to be unconstitutional, and therefore null and void.

Mr. M. further said that when the ordinance of South Carolina came before the Senate, he would not be prepared to show that it was not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, but that it was not contrary to the Constitution of South Carolina. It was absurd, he said, to pretend that the ordinance conflicted with the constitution of South Carolina. It was framed by the people of the State, in Convention, in their highest sovereign capacity; and consequently a part of the Constitution itself, and a repeal of all parts conflicting with its provisions.

He was in favor of harmonizing the country. He was not for secession; nor was he for disunion. When Congress should declare war against South Carolina, and should put it in the power of the President to assail her with the military and naval forces of the United States, it would then be the height of absurdity to talk of secession as a constitutional right. Secession would then be revolutionary in its nature, and would be forced on the State by the war carried on against her. The secession in the ordinance was predicated on the Federal Government disregarding its peaceful obligations to South Carolina.

Mr. M. continued, If the object was to avoid the danger to the Union apprehended by the Senator from Tennessee, it could not be accomplished by the passage of the bill before the Senate. But, he said, if by Monday week, the day named by the Senator from North Carolina, a bill for the modification of the tariff should be reported to the Senate, or the bill now discussed in the House of Representatives, would come from that body, it will then be time enough to say whether this bill should pass. And in either case, he would ask the Senator from Tennessee if the Senate would think it necessary to pass a bill of the nature now before them.

The President then reminded Mr. Miller that he was not in order on a mere motion for postponement, to discuss the merits of the bill.

Mr. M. continued, that it was not his intention to discuss the bill, or to suggest any principle. His object was only to delay action on the bill, until it could be seen whether there was a probability of the passage of a bill in modification of the tariff. By Monday week, he presumed the other House might be heard from, and it was possible that something might emanate from the Committee of Finance in that body. But, said Mr. M., if the Senate will only pass a resolution declaring that the bill shall not be modified, I will at once withdraw it from the consideration of the Senate. If delayed, something may occur of a more peaceful character than that contemplated by the Committee on the Judiciary; but, added Mr. M., if the pacification of the Senator from Tennessee is to be the only relief ex-

tended to the people of South Carolina, I can only say, Lord deliver me from such relief. Mr. Clay said he did not design to present a paper on the subject. He concurred with the Chairman that it ought to be avoided. It would be premature now to put it upon it. It is not important what particular day is designated for its consideration; but that day ought to be without reference to the first of February, or any other day, aside from the consideration of the bill itself. The progress of the Government should not be retarded. The only question is, what is the suitable time for the consideration of the bill in its order. That time should not be too short. Thursday is too soon; Monday too distant. I am in favor of giving the bill a full, deliberate, and careful examination, but of bestowing on the Government any unconstitutional powers. I make the motion, and hope it will meet the general concurrence of the Senate, to postpone the subject till Monday next.

Mr. Bibb said, the bill necessarily brings us into the consideration of first principles. The discussion must involve the fundamental principles of the whole Government. Those who would deny that I am ready to give the Government all necessary power, keeping an eye to the Constitution and to liberty, do not know me. But at the proposal to confer novel and unconstitutional discretionary power on the President, it is the duty of the Senate to pause and reflect. This subject, embraces a vast extent of research. It is my earnest desire to put off the discussion to the farthest possible day. These are not the best of times for the discussion and calm consideration of a subject. Events may happen to render this subject far less exciting.

Mr. Poindexter next addressed the Chair. He said that his object in rising was to ask that the question on the postponement of the consideration of the bill to Monday next, might be taken by aye and no; but while up, he said he would avail himself of the opportunity to offer some of the views he had taken of the provisions of the bill, not for the purpose of entering into the general discussion of questions so momentous, but as justifying his vote in favor of the motion made by the honorable Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Mangum). He concurred in the suggestions of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) that in fixing a day for the consideration of the bill, no particular examination of its details was either proper or necessary; but it was important to look at the great principles which it embraced full in the face, and to afford ample time to investigate them maturely, before the measure was called up for the final action of the Senate. He considered the bill as one of a permanent and general character, as extensive with the Union—aiming a deadly blow at the free institutions under which we live, and not as limited, according to its obvious intention, to the attitude assumed by South Carolina, in reference to the existing system of protection to domestic manufactures.

Mr. President, said he, if the title of this bill corresponded with its provisions, it might with equal justice and propriety, be called "a bill to repeal the Constitution of the United States, and to vest in the President despotism." Such is its spirit, and such is the import of the words used to carry out the purposes intended by its enactment. No measure had ever been presented to the consideration of Congress, from the close of the Revolution to the present moment, so vitally destructive of public liberty, or so palpably conflicting with the plain and positive provisions of the Constitution.

The first section of the bill clothed the President with the extraordinary and dangerous power of controlling, by the exercise of his own judgment, and at his own will and pleasure, the liberty of speech and of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and petition for a redress of grievances—rights secured by the very letter of the Constitution, and inestimable to freedom. At the head of the amendments proposed by the States at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and which now form a component part of that instrument, is an article which declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Sir, compare the check thus interposed in this section to the encroachment of the bill, with power, with the language of the bill. "Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblies of persons, or unlawful threats and menaces, against officers of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws," &c.; then he is authorized to remove the custom houses to a secure place, and execute all the laws duties and prerogatives with which the law proposes to invest him. What shall constitute unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblies of persons? It is not defined—even a threat of a menace, consisting of mere words, is considered criminal, and it is left exclusively to the judgment of the President, to determine the amount of a threat or a menace, and on his own interpretations of these acts or expressions, to call forth the military force of the country, to enable him to carry into effect this new system of pains and penalties. May it not happen, that an "assembly of persons," for the most innocent and necessary purposes, in a particular quarter of the Union, will be construed into an unlawful combination to obstruct the execution of the revenue laws, and in the judgment of the President, authorize the employment of the army to disperse it? Do the people of the several States hold their constitutional privileges by a tenure so feeble as to be at the mercy of the will, the mere caprice of the Chief Magistrate?

Sir, let us throw all the mask at once, and ask the riot act of Great Britain, put it into the hands of one of those myriads of the President to read aloud at every assembling of persons, which, in the judgment of the President, is unlawful; warn the multitude to disperse, and go peaceably to their homes, and in case they refuse to obey, call out an armed force and bring them to submission. Let us substantially the powers which is now proposed to confer on the President as the basis of all the other high prerogatives enumerated in the bill on your table. But this is not the most extravagant feature of this novel and unconstitutional transfer of arbitrary power to the executive branch of the government. An assembly of the people does not constitute an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional act of Congress, imposing burdens on them by a rigorous system of imposts, in the presence of an officer of the U. S. States, without being liable to have their words interpreted to mean a threat or menace against the officers, and therefore subject themselves to be dealt with as the judgment of the President shall direct, under

the provisions of this bill. The most dangerous consequences might result from the publicity of a paragraph in a newspaper, denouncing an unconstitutional act of Congress, and complaining of the manner in which it is executed by an officer of the United States. This, too, might, in the judgment of the President, be a threat, or a menace calling for his intervention. Sir, the idea cannot be credited that the free citizens of this confederacy will submit to these shackles on their dearest privilege in contravention of the compact of union which secures them. It is an encroachment on personal liberty, not to be endured, and amounts almost in terms to a repeal of the Constitution, which secures to every man the freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and declare their opinions of public men and measures.

All those solemn guarantees, which were placed in the custody of one man, to be regulated according to his judgment? Sir, Mr. P. then adverted to the second section of the bill. He said, it was not his intention at present to enter minutely into an examination of that scheme to prostrate the sovereignty of the States, and vest the President with extraordinary powers; but he claimed the indulgence of the Senate while he glanced at a part of the bill which conflicted with an express provision of the Constitution. He then read from the third article of the Constitution, to show the limitation on the jurisdiction of the courts of the U. S. States among other things, it is declared that it shall extend "to controversies between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, &c." It cannot be denied that there exists powers and prerogatives, which are not expressly conferred on them by the Constitution; they are not courts of general jurisdiction, they have no common law powers, and can only resort to that code to illustrate the powers specially granted in the article of the Constitution referred to. This bill enlarges the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the U. S. States, and extends it to controversies between citizens of the same State! The provision is written in language not to be misunderstood or misinterpreted. "If any person shall receive any injury to his person or property, for or on account of any act by him done under any law of the United States, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damage thereon, in the Circuit Court of the U. S. in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside, or shall be found." It is manifest, that this provision transcends the jurisdiction of the courts of the Constitution. An officer of the customs at the port of Boston, receives a supposed injury from a citizen of Massachusetts, which is to discharge of his official duties, both being citizens resident in the same State, will any man having the least respect for his character as a statesman, hazard the opinion that the Circuit Court of the United States for the district where the injury was done, can take cognizance of a civil action between the parties for the recovery of damages? No, Sir, there is not a respectable pleader in any part of the Union who would venture to justify a measure so gross and palpable from the plain letter of the Constitution. But we have arrived at a crisis in the progress of this government, when the tide of popular impulse set in the direction of power and patronage, and the barriers of the Constitution no longer afford protection to the States or to the people against the overwhelming influence of the Executive and the dominant party in the National Legislature.

Pass this bill, and the very idea of State sovereignty will be treated as a vision of the imagination—a tale of by-gone days, no longer to be remembered, but to be spurned and blotted out of our political history for ever. Mr. President, (said Mr. P.) when we turn our attention to the recent State papers under the signature of the Chief Magistrate, of the principles contained in which this bill is the consummation, the fundaments of constitutional liberty have abundant cause of alarm and apprehensions. The alternative is presented to us in a manner not to be blinked between our original beautiful system of confederacy, composed of separate sovereigns, united for the great purposes of common defence and general welfare, under defined and specified powers, and a vast consolidated empire, with a despot to rule and direct its destinies. In such a contest there can be no neutral—he who is not for us is against us; there is not one inch of neutral ground on which the friends of State rights can stand; no one can walk so hard as not to see, that upon the issue of the struggle must depend the fate of this free and enviable confederacy. Shall the States retain the rights reserved to them by the patriots who framed the Constitution, or shall they throw our liberties at the feet of a military spot, clothed with unlimited powers, throughout this vast extended country, backed by the army and navy, ready at the sound of the bugle, to rally around their chief, and execute his mandates? To enable each honorable Senator to deliberate well on the important question involved in the passage of this bill, and to reap its political history, from the close of the revolution up to the present time, in order to determine the true character of this Government, by a review of the meaning and intention of its framers, I shall, vote to postpone the consideration of this subject to the longest time proposed.

Mr. F. Mangum said he would make a few remarks, which he wished to know if the character of unconstitutional legislation, as the bill, implicated him, as a member of the Judiciary Committee. Had it, he asked, as he proposed to confer any power conferred in the Constitution, I would not have concurred in its favor with other members of the committee. The Senator from Massachusetts prebends the character of the bill. The first section of the bill is nothing more nor less than an investment of authority in the President to exercise constitutional power. It refers nothing more to the discretion of the President than the impossibility of executing the laws. The general object of the bill is to furnish him with the means of executing them, where they otherwise cannot be executed; and for that purpose he is authorized simply to remove the custom houses, where a defiance to the revenue laws is attempted. There is no meeting combinations of an "illegal character." When South Carolina declares that she will nullify the laws, the bill invests a power in the President to maintain them. No military force is to be called forth; it is employed by the insurgents. In such a despot as the Constitution makes him. When force shall be used to put down the military of the laws, then power to resist such force is conferred on the President. Sir, I felt myself called upon to give these views of the character of the measure, in order to vindicate it. The bill on behalf the President to do his duty, and it shall have my cordial support.

Mr. Wilkins was not anxious that the subject should be discussed at length, and he thought it delayed the business of the Senate to an early day. He thought it was not a proper subject for discussion at this time, and he thought it was not a proper subject for discussion at this time.

...should be discussed at so early a period, as had been proposed. He was ready to have it delayed till Monday next. It was not the desire of the committee to present the bill on the Senate floor early. He was induced to name an early day, because the bill was an important subject, and a very important crisis. I cannot, however, concur with the Senator from South Carolina, that the measure is more a political and a party measure, than a measure of independence. On the first of February, the degree of South Carolina is to go into one; her independence, test laws, and other measures, are to take effect, and what purpose? To what particular events do these measures affect their tendencies? To nullification it is not denied. (Mr. Calhoun said a few words in explanation denying that the object of S. C. was resistance to the constitutional power of the Government.) Mr. Wilson could not understand the import of this denial in connection with what South Carolina had already done. The people of South Carolina have forbidden to postpone their measures, to see if the Government will render them unnecessary. The President has been governed by a spirit of forbearance till the last moment when forbearance was no longer admissible. What does the South Carolina Senator mean by telling us that all difficulties will be removed if the new tariff law should pass? What if that law should not pass by the first of February? Is the tariff system, now in existence, to be overthrown in that case, by South Carolina? I answer, that the very reason for the delay proposed by those who framed the bill, was that they deemed it defensive, and calculated to prevent bad consequences, to prevent resistance to the laws of the country. There is not one feature in the whole bill, but what you can find advanced on other occasions. It is not so strong a measure as some others that have been used. The President is not armed with an authority equal to that of some of his predecessors. The committee were peculiarly anxious not to introduce any novel power, to which the Government had never been accustomed. The only novel feature of the bill is of a pacific nature, and authorizes the President, under peculiar circumstances, simply to remove the custom house. The President is not to apply force. The object of the committee was this. Looking at South Carolina, the committee were afraid that, by the first of February, some collision would arise; and to obviate the liability to any unpleasant conflict, the bill authorizes the President to remove the custom house, so that it may be done in a peaceful way. I admit the importance of the bill, not in itself considered, but because it is designed to meet a very important emergency. There is a necessity for legislation of some kind by the first of February. When the bill shall be considered, something may be done. I have no objection to Monday next; but hope the day will not be more distant.

Mr. Miller said, the reference made by the Senator from Pennsylvania, to the alternative suggested by him, seemed to require a reply. He had not said what must be the consequences resulting from the present opposition to South Carolina, under the Ordinance referred to; but one thing he could say to the Senator, that any modification, even an increase of the tariff, would supersede the Ordinance for the present; it applied only to the existing tariff laws. Should new tariff laws be passed, the people of South Carolina would exercise their judgment thereon again, either acquiescing in, or nullifying them, as the provisions might seem consistent with justice, revenue laws, while I am not aware of one of two objections proceeding from the Chairman of the committee who reported this bill. We had been told that the people of South Carolina had refused to retract their steps, as might have been reasonably expected upon the promulgation of the President's proclamation, and hence the necessity of speedily passing the bill under consideration, in order to enable the President to execute the revenue laws. Sir said Mr. M., the people of South Carolina may be excused for their refusal to comply with the suggestions in the proclamation, when he might fairly challenge any honorable Senator to rise in his place and justify the right of the President, under the Constitution and laws, to issue such a proclamation. Will the Senator from Pennsylvania maintain that the President has the right to require by proclamation the people of South Carolina, acting in their legislative capacity, to retract their steps? This paper carried nothing of authority with it, founded on the constitutional rights and powers of the President, and hence so surprise ought to be expressed that the intrinsic reasoning or leading doctrines of the paper, did not supersede the people to surrender their deliberate judgement to the Chief Magistrate.

Sir, it will be recollected that, out of the leading topics relied on, to induce the State to reconsider its enactments, was that the President was using all his influence to effect a reduction of the tariff to the proper revenue standard; and hence, without relying upon speculative opinions and uncertain and dangerous experiments, involving peace or war, the Executive influence would, if properly directed, dispense with the necessity of relying on the remedy carried out by themselves. Sir, where is the mighty influence now? Instead of the Senate being stimulated to the retraction of the tariff, we were called on precipitately to pass a bill, hastily reported and more hastily urged to be considered, to enable the President, by the armed force of the United States, to collect the taxes, admitted by the President to be unjust, and pronounced by us to be unconstitutional.

He must be permitted to disabuse South Carolina from the charge of precocity or haste in this matter. We all know, at the close of the last session, the then application of the tariff was considered all the South could expect upon the admission, extinction of the national debt. It is well known, that many Southern Senators, in voting for that law, had the Senators from South Carolina expressly stated, that that State would not acquiesce in it if then passed. Mr. M. said, he had stated in the place, that he believed that Congress did not possess the power to impose duties to protect domestic manufactures; and that he did not believe the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, giving appeals from the State Courts to the Federal Courts, constitutional.

These opinions are carried out in the obnoxious Ordinance to often alluded to. Having stated them here, he was ready to maintain and act on them elsewhere.

We may be wrong in our suppositions, and mistaken in the guarantee of influence offered by the President, to effect the repeal of the tariff laws, and their reduction, but surely the immediate friends of the President do not mean to prove us wrong, by their proceedings on this bill. Mr. M. and he threw upon them the responsibility of passing this bill hastily, pending the prospect of any modification of the tariff, favorable to the South. He called on the friends of the President to prove that South Carolina had prematurely carried out principles by passing

a bill conformable to the suggestions of the administration at the opening of the session. Mr. M. said he would not stand upon all occasions responsible for the conduct and course of the State he in part represented, but he would undertake to indemnify against the loss of a dollar of the revenue, or a drop of blood from South Carolina, if, up to the first day of March next, the tariff shall be reduced the amount of six millions, mostly on the protected articles.

There was nothing so portentous to the country likely to come with the first of February, the terrors of that day were but the conjurations of a brain disordered by unnecessary fear.

We are told by the Senator from Pennsylvania, that the principles of the present bill were "harmless," founded upon the heretofore legislation of Congress, and entirely free from objections. That the bill contemplated no force, but to arm the judiciary with power to sustain the revenue laws, by laws counteracting the legislation of South Carolina. Mr. M. said he did not so consider the bill.

Upon the most uncertain and loose suggestions of force or weakness from persons, claiming to resist the revenue laws, the President is authorized to establish trading custom houses, thereby transmuting the commerce of such part and visiting the whole State with the errors of any given number of malcontents, few or many. If the power had been given to take effect upon the interposition of the State to prevent the collection of the revenue laws, there would then, have been some thing tangible, some respectable basis to urge the exercise of such high discretionary power. The wantonly avoided referring to the opposition founded upon State authority, as an inducement to deprive the part of its commerce, and assumes "unlawful obstructions, combinations, or unlawful assemblage of persons, or unlawful threats or menaces," as the foundation for the disfranchisement of a State of its regular commerce. And this is not all, the duties are thereon to be paid in cash, thus making the act any "unlawful threats," &c. the cause of discrimination in the duties, no matter how many or how few persons may be the actors, whether a few drunken sailors, or the constituted authorities of a State—involving, by the toxic principles of this bill, the guilty and innocent in one common fate.

Again, Sir, it is true, that this bill proposes to act only by the judicial department of the Government? Does it propose to make the President the right arm of the Supreme Court? No! It proposes, upon the suggestion of the President's protractor, his minion, a collector, to call out the whole of the military and naval force of the United States. The movements of the State and Federal Governments may be compared to carriages passing a bridge with double gates. The usage is for each driver to hear to the right.

If, however, one in violation of custom and law, enters the left, and thereby a collision occurs, the strongest must pass on; but can any one doubt who is in error? How guilty must be he who violates right; and then resorts to strength as a substitute thereof. Carrying out this illustration, let me inquire whether the Committee by their bill do not propose to enter the left gate, and then substitute force on the defile for the right to use the passage. Has the State of South Carolina proposed by force to resist the judicial process of the Federal Courts? No. Does not this bill propose to arm the collector with military power to resist the judicial authority of the State, thereby making the military power of the Federal Government run rough shod over the civil authority of the State, thus violating that clause in the Constitution which makes the civil authority paramount to the military?

Mr. M. asked pardon for the observations introduced on the Senate. They were predicated on the direct interrogatory put to him by the Chairman of the Committee, and pursuing the argument, he had unintentionally transgressed beyond his design.

Mr. King of Alabama, said it was with regret that he had witnessed this violation of all order of debate.

He conceived it to be out of order to discuss the merits of a question on a motion for postponement. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had commenced—other gentlemen had followed in the same track, and the consequence had been that a discussion ensued before, as he thought, a regular question was before them. For his own part, he (Mr. K.) was prepared to confer upon the President every power necessary for the due execution of the laws; and he was equally prepared to withhold from him all power not given to him by the Constitution. He was not prepared to act upon the bill before them, and he wished to examine into the matter fully. He had hoped that an action would be taken up on it elsewhere, and that the Senate would thereby have not been called upon to clothe the President with additional powers. But he found now that neither the co-ordinate branches of the national legislature nor any power would act until an action should be taken by them; and under these circumstances, he thought they should not postpone that action to a distant period. They owed it to themselves and to the country, to give the proper action at a proper time. He had risen to state principally that he should vote against the motion to postpone the bill till Monday week, because he believed it might be proceeded with at an earlier day. He was in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky. (Mr. Clay) to postpone the bill till Monday next, and in the intermediate period gentlemen might acquire for themselves all the information requisite to lead them to a right and proper decision.

The question was then taken on Mr. Mangum's motion to postpone to Monday week, and decided in the negative, 9 to 37.

Mr. Wilkins then withdrew his motion to postpone the bill, and made the order of the day for Thursday; and then the question on Mr. Clay's motion to make the order of the day for Monday next, was carried without a division.

Mr. Calhoun then, after some eloquent remarks, (unfortunately omitted to day,) submitted the following resolutions, which lie on the table to-day, and which were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Resolved, That the people of the several States comprising the United States, are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each State acceded as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratification, and that the Union of the said States, and the bond, is an Union, between the States ratifying the same.

Resolved, That the people of the several States thus united by the Constitutional compact, in forming that instrument, and in creating a General Government to carry into effect the objects for which it was formed, delegated to that government, for that purpose, certain definite powers, to be exercised jointly, reserving at the same time, each State to itself, the residuary mass of powers to be exercised by its own separate government; and that whenever the Federal Government assumes the exercise of powers not delegated by the compact, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no effect; and that the said government is not made the final judge of the powers delegated to it, since that would make its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers, but that, as in all other cases of compact among sovereign parties, without any common judge, each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress.

Resolved, That the assertion, that the people of these United States, taken collectively, are now or ever have been with any right on the principle of the social compact, and such, are now formed into one nation, or people, or that they have ever been so united, in any one stage of their political existence, that the people of the several States comprising the Union have not, as members thereof, retained their sovereignty; that the allegiance of their citizens has been transferred to the General Government; that they have parted with the right of punishing treason, through their respective State Governments; and that they have not the right of judging in the last resort, as to the extent of powers reserved, and as to the frequency of those delegations, are not only without foundation in truth, but are contrary to the most certain and plain historical facts, and the clearest deductions of reason; and that all exercise of power on the part of the General Government, or any of its departments, deriving authority from such erroneous assumptions, must necessarily be unconstitutional; must tend directly and inevitably to subvert the sovereignty of the States; to destroy the Federal character of the Union; and to rear on its ruins a consolidated government, without constitutional check, or limitation, and which must necessarily terminate in the loss of liberty itself.

In the Senate, on Wednesday 23d, the resolutions offered yesterday, by Mr. Calhoun, were taken up. Mr. Mangum moved to postpone their consideration until Monday; but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Grundy, who submitted the following resolutions as a substitute for those offered by Mr. Calhoun:

1. Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, certain powers are delegated to the General Government, and those not delegated are prohibited to the States, and reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.
2. Resolved, That one of the powers expressly granted by the Constitution to the General Government, and prohibited to the States, is that of laying duties on imports.
3. Resolved, That the power to lay imports, is by the Constitution, wholly transferred, from the State authorities to the General Government, without any reservation of power or right on the part of the States.
4. Resolved, That the Tariff laws of 1828 and 1834 are exercises of the constitutional powers possessed by the Congress of the United States, whatever various opinions may exist as to their policy and justice.
5. Resolved, That an attempt on the part of a State to annul an act of Congress, passed upon any subject, exclusively confined by the Constitution to Congress, is a breach of the Constitution on the part of the State Government, and that attempts to obstruct or prevent the execution of the several acts of Congress, imposing duties on imports, whether by Ordinances of Conventions, or Legislative enactments, are not warranted by the Constitution, and dangerous to the political institutions of the country.
6. On motion of Mr. Grundy, the resolutions were ordered to be printed. The whole subject was then postponed until Monday.

From the Globe.

VIRGINIA PRINCIPLES.

The following extract from the Richmond Enquirer, may be justly considered a fair exponent of the doctrines of the Old Dominion, with regard to the Secession, until the yearning of the Tariff disturbed the settled opinions of the State.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 1, 1814. [EDITORIAL REMARKS.]

No man, no association of men, no States, or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from this Union, of its own accord. The same power which kept us together, can alone unbind. The same formality which formed the links of the Union, is necessary to dissolve it. No majority of States which formed the Union, must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or obstruct the efficacy of its constitutional laws, is treason—treason to all intentions purposes.

The doctrine here laid down, was, we believe, not controverted at the time of its avowal, by any press, or any Statesman of Virginia. It was recognized as the vital principle of Union—the binding power of gravity, indispensable to counterbalance the centrifugal force, which it was for ever the action of our system would necessarily impart to the several States. If the propriety to break from their respective orbits were subject to no controlling influence, the States, it is certain, driven by such impulses, would, one after another, fly off and reduce our beautiful system to anarchy and chaos. The quotation from the Richmond Enquirer above, is absolute against the right of a State, "to withdraw of its own accord." It leaves no doubt, from the bold, vigorous, uncompromising temper in which it is uttered, as to the decisive opinion entertained by that class of the Virginia School of politicians, of which the Richmond Enquirer has long been the organ. Indeed, we have reason to believe that the passage conveyed the sentiments of both parties in the State, and although the republicans found strong opposition thereon, upon all other questions, yet on this point, we believe no individual, much less a party, ventured to make an issue with the Editor of the Enquirer.

Since the epoch of the tariff excitement, the Editor of the Enquirer has qualified to some extent the broad ground taken in 1814 against secession. In 1850, in presenting Mr. Madison's views of the "good and truth" of the text on which he commented. How far the opinions of 1814 were modified by those of 1850, will be seen from the text and the commentary, as presented in the Enquirer of Tuesday last, which are here given.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION ACCORDING TO MR. MADISON.

And in the event of a failure of every constitutional resort, and accumulation of infractions and abuse, rendering passive obedience and non resistance a greater evil, than resistance and revolution, there can remain but one resort, the last of all appeals, from the cancelled obligations of the constitutional compact, to original rights, and the law of self preservation. This is the ultimate and only government, whether consolidated and confederated, or a compound of both; and it cannot be doubted that a single member of the Union, in the extremity supposed, but in that only would have a right to an extra and ultra constitutional right to make the appeal.

Mr. Ritchie's commentary.

"Upon the doctrine and the dangers of a Secession," Mr. Madison delivers himself with

great deal of force, as well as truth. This Union would be continually subject to the risk of falling to pieces, if every State yielding to its present passions, or to the feelings of momentary excitement, were to withdraw its support, or to withhold measures; nullify the obnoxious act of Congress, or as Mr. Madison says, "to withdraw its arm, or to withhold its support." Such measures would be the result of a total and complete disunion, and when such a state of affairs occurs, when the Federal compact is grossly violated; or when the powers granted shall be flagrantly and persistently abused; or when the rights of the States are grossly invaded; or when the Union is in danger of being dissolved, the people of the States, taken collectively, are now or ever have been with any right on the principle of the social compact, and such, are now formed into one nation, or people, or that they have ever been so united, in any one stage of their political existence, that the people of the several States comprising the Union have not, as members thereof, retained their sovereignty; that the allegiance of their citizens has been transferred to the General Government; that they have parted with the right of punishing treason, through their respective State Governments; and that they have not the right of judging in the last resort, as to the extent of powers reserved, and as to the frequency of those delegations, are not only without foundation in truth, but are contrary to the most certain and plain historical facts, and the clearest deductions of reason; and that all exercise of power on the part of the General Government, or any of its departments, deriving authority from such erroneous assumptions, must necessarily be unconstitutional; must tend directly and inevitably to subvert the sovereignty of the States; to destroy the Federal character of the Union; and to rear on its ruins a consolidated government, without constitutional check, or limitation, and which must necessarily terminate in the loss of liberty itself.

These passages were published in the height of the Hartford Convention; their plots were then exciting the deepest indignation; and even the opposition press was then crying out for disunion. The horror which was such proceedings displayed the broad and unqualified proposition, which is quoted above. We have no apology to make for those feelings. They were among the purest that ever experienced; but those feelings betrayed us into an extravagant assertion. It is certain that the above unqualified proposition upon one of the most difficult and vital principles of our whole system, was thrown out without due consideration. It had an eye only to a particular case—a case of foreign war—disseminated by intestine disaffection. It is accordingly framed without any reservation whatsoever. It does not even specifically provide for the regularity, right of secession, upon the ground of extreme oppression, and without any other constitutional and applicable, to periods both of peace and war, and to both sides of the Potomac.

With regard to his remarks in 1854, against the right of secession, Mr. Madison says:

"These passages were published in the height of the Hartford Convention; their plots were then exciting the deepest indignation; and even the opposition press was then crying out for disunion. The horror which was such proceedings displayed the broad and unqualified proposition, which is quoted above. We have no apology to make for those feelings. They were among the purest that ever experienced; but those feelings betrayed us into an extravagant assertion. It is certain that the above unqualified proposition upon one of the most difficult and vital principles of our whole system, was thrown out without due consideration. It had an eye only to a particular case—a case of foreign war—disseminated by intestine disaffection. It is accordingly framed without any reservation whatsoever. It does not even specifically provide for the regularity, right of secession, upon the ground of extreme oppression, and without any other constitutional and applicable, to periods both of peace and war, and to both sides of the Potomac."

From the vote in the Virginia Legislature adopting Mr. Brown's substitute in lieu of Mr. Brodman's resolutions, and striking from the latter, the portion recognizing secession as a constitutional right, we would infer that disunion was the effect to awaken the patriots of the general assembly, to the danger of the Union. Mr. Madison was at some time in favor of secession, and what is a constitution which any member has a right to desert at any moment? A more laudable, offensive and defensive, between separate nations, people, or even a single State, and available in times of difficulty, than our compact of Union, if it were admitted that the constitution authorized a withdrawal on the part of any state, whenever it should deem that its peculiar policy required it. A compact between independent powers, is consecrated by the law of nations, and cannot be violated by either party without subjecting the wrongdoer to general odium, for the violation of the compact, and also to such punishment or reprisal as the injured party may have the power to visit on the delinquents. But if our compact secures the right of withdrawal, as one of its conditions, then, when our danger comes, or any momentary inconvenience is experienced by a member of the confederacy, there will be no wrong done in abandoning the general interest and seeking security and relief from any difficulty, by a desertion of the common government.

To such results the doctrine of secession, if admitted, is dependent on the mere will of a single member, and secured as a reserved right under the constitution, must come. We cannot think that the Editor of the Enquirer or any other advocate of the Union would give the doctrine this scope. Mr. Ritchie has in all his articles, guarded the doctrine with qualifications; and we hope we understand him rightly, in supposing, that they spring from the compact itself.

VIRGINIA.—The House of Delegates of Virginia, after a laborious debate upon the Report and Resolutions submitted by Mr. Brodman from the committee on Federal Relations, (published in the Whig of the 25th December,) has adopted the following substitute by a vote of 25 to 1.

The General Assembly of Virginia, actuated by an ardent desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, relying upon the sense of justice of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of the extension of the tariff to the public debt—considering that they are strongly attached to the Union, and that they desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, and to secure the rights of the people of each and every State of this Union as a guarantee that the representatives in Congress will so modify the laws usually called the "tariff laws," that they will no longer be a source of complaint to the people of any particular State—believing that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will afford them any relief from the laws in question, especially upon the question of

Dr. SCUDDER'S GENERATED EYE WATER.

For inflammation and weakness of the Eye.
THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant reminder to the traveler. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attack any certificate by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the aged, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing the most glowing testimonials to its efficacy, and the cures effected by it. Eye Water is sold for the cure of all eye diseases, and is the most valuable remedy in the world. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy, and he trusts that its reputation and experience as an oculist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practiced on the public by advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by
Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,
Oculist and Interior of Artificial Human Eyes,
City of New York, and to be had wholesale
and retail of Dr. S. W. SPENCER, Sole
Agent for Dr. S. in Eastern, &c.
dec 23

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street,
Between Charles and Hanover Streets,
BALTIMORE.
THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to
inform his friends of the Eastern Shore,
and the public generally, that he continues to
manufacture of superior materials and in the
best style of workmanship.

all descriptions of
FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,
of the most approved and fashionable pat-
terns.

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

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment
of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, which
he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and
invites his friends and the public to give him a
call. At his store may now be had, among
others,

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Black's Ancient History | Rudiman's Latin |
| Black's History | Grammar |
| Goldsmith's Rome | Euclid's Elements |
| Goldsmith's Greece | Keith on the Globes |
| Goldsmith's England | McIntyre on the Globes |
| Goldsmith's Pantheon | Paradise Lost |
| Goldsmith's Algebra | Blair's Lectures |
| Goldsmith's Greek | Worcester's Geograph- |
| Goldsmith's Testament | ical Atlas |
| Wilson's do. | Adams's do. |
| Greek Exercises | Academy Reader |
| Hutchinson's Xenophon | Introduction to do. |
| Horace Delphini | English Reader |
| Willis | Introduction to do. |
| Solnet | Sequel to do. |
| Cramer | English Grammar |
| Amica Minora | Spelling Books |
| Gracia Majora | Gough, Pike, Jess and |
| Smart's Cicero | Bennett's Arith- |
| Viri Roma | metric, &c. &c. |
| Historia Sacra | Prayer, Blank Books, |
| Maria's Syntax | read, Pencils, &c. |
- EDWARD MULLIKIN.
July 10

MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK

DURING the session of the Legislature of
Maryland, the mail will be transported
from Cambridge Ferry to Broad Creek in a
stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M.,
on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Eastern, leav-
ing Eastern at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on
Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at
Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. some evening.
Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past
7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, ar-
rive at Eastern by 7 o'clock P. M. some day,
leave Eastern on Tuesdays and Saturdays
noon, (or immediately on the arrival of the
northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'clock
P. M.
Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapo-
lis four dollars, from Eastern three dollars.
Jan 5

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or
two to remove to the House on Washing-
ton Street, now occupied by Mr. John D.
Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr.
John Wright, proposes to engage in Manu-
facturing in style various branches. She ex-
pects to obtain the aid of a young lady from
Baltimore, well skilled in the business. She
therefore solicits a share of the public patron-
age, and pledges herself that all orders in her
line shall be promptly, faithfully and labor-
ably executed.
She is also desirous of taking a few boarders
to the year.
dec 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
Eastern and Centerville. Com-
petent Judges have pronounced
him, inferior to few. If any horses in this coun-
try, be his size and great beauty, par-
ticular honor of his stock, size and pri-
ority will be liberally given at full length.
Jan 22

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received
an additional supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART-OF
CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours,
CASSIMERES, of various colours and
qualities,
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN-
NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS,
&c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
such as white and brown Shirtings, handsome
Paid and Striped Domestic, Cotton Yarn,
&c. &c.—Also
A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD
WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.
All of which they will dispose of at most
reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for
Lindsey, Country, Kew-y, Feathers, &c.
dec 9

FOR SALE

That very convenient and comfortable dwell-
ing 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 been 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. 1 G4t

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH



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

REMOVAL.

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

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

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

A CARD.

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

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-
more city and county, on the 4th day
of January, 1833, by Chas. Kernan, Esq., a
justice of the peace, in and for the city of Bal-
timore, as a runaway, a coloured woman who
calls herself SUSAN MYERS or TAG; says she
belongs to Thomas Corkey, Esq. living on
the York road, 11 miles from the city. Said
coloured woman, is about 32 years of age, 5
feet 8 inches high, scar on her breast oc-
cured by a burn, scar on her right ear and a
scar on her left thumb. Had on when com-
mitted, blue calico frock, a pair of coarse shoes
and black stockings, blue and yellow striped
handkerchief on her neck, and red cotton
handkerchief on her head.
The owner of the above described woman is
requested to come forward, prove property,
pay charges and take her away, otherwise she
will be discharged according to law.
—D. W. HUDSON,
Warden Baltimore County Jail.
Jan 15—25

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in
Oxford Neck, in Talbot county, on the
23d instant, a negro man called WATO, 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 black
skin cap much worn. Offer a reward of 100
dollars for the delivery of him to the Jailor in
Eastern, if taken out of the State 50 dollars
if taken within the State, but put out of the coun-
ty, and 20 dollars if taken in this county and
lodged in Eastern Jail.
J. L. CHANDLER, LAINE,
Talbot county, Md. Jan. 26 — 3t

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public, that he has opened
a boarding house in the house formerly oc-
cupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on
Washington street, opposite the Union Ta-
vern, where he is prepared to receive gentle-
men by the week, month or year, on reasona-
ble terms. Being determined to devote par-
ticular 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 accom-
modated with boarding by the subscriber, and
the strictest attention paid to their morals and
conduct.
Jan 22

PROSPECTUS OF THE EXAMINER.

A Designed Tri Weekly Evening Newspaper.
To be published in the city of
PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT utility is to the Church, man wor-
ship in the State. The fatal rock upon
which the liberties of the American People are
to be dashed to pieces, is the abandonment of
principles in a blind devotion to men. Within
the last twenty years, all parties have been
guilty of this political sin, and unless its or-
ward course be arrested at this awful crisis of
our country's fate, all will be lost.

The discontinuance, on the last day of De-
cember, of "the Banner of the Constitution,"
published weekly for three years, under the
editorial charge of the subscriber, has left the
cause of Truth, without a paper at the North,
through which the great political ques-
tions which now agitate the land, can be dis-
cussed unobscured by personal or party con-
siderations. The unexampled unanimity which
has recently been proclaimed throughout the
Middle and Northern States in favor of a con-
solidated government, has cast a deep gloom
over the minds of the consistent free glow-
ing attempt to effect, in that region, such a
revolution as was accomplished by bringing in
power Mr. Jefferson and his principles, would
seem to be as hopeless as despair itself. Des-
perate, however, as it may appear, the attempt
ought to be made, and if a liberal support be
extended to this venture, it shall be made.
The friends of Liberty and the Union, as guar-
anteed by the Constitution, in this quarter, are
not disposed to abandon, without a further
struggle, the glorious inheritance transmitted
to them by their fathers; but being few in
number, and surrounded by a population who
adverse to their views, they can only main-
tain a press by the co-operation of those who
are more deeply interested than themselves in
the preservation of the sacred rights of the
people.

Should the reduction of the Tariff take place
during the present session of Congress, it is
highly probable that an effort will be made at
the North, during the next few years, to re-
store it. With this view, all the calamities
which may be the result from overtrading, over-
manufacturing, over-speculating, over-bank-
ing, and all other causes united, will be
ascribed to the downfall of the American Sys-
tem; and the friends of Free Trade, will find
no easy task to stand up against this probable
reaction, in demonstrating to their fellow citi-
zens the true causes of their suffering.

With the view of inviting the co-operation
above referred to, it has been resolved to pro-
pose the establishment of a Daily and Tri-
weekly paper, in the City of Philadelphia, to be
entitled "The Examiner," upon the follow-
ing plan.

1. THE EXAMINER, will be a regular news-
paper, and will be printed in newspaper form,
of the well known size of the National Gas-
zette. It will contain the usual supply of for-
eign and domestic news, commercial intelli-
gence, and literary and miscellaneous selec-
tions expected in a daily newspaper. It will
give copious extracts from the Proceedings of
Congress, and will carefully preserve all the
State papers and public documents of an im-
portant nature that may appear.

2. In its political department the Examiner
will advocate the Republican doctrine of '98,
as set forth in the Virginia Resolutions and
Legislative Report against the Alien and
Sedition Laws; and maintained in "the times
that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison,
McKean, and the orthodox and distinguished
champions of the Republican party.

3. "A wise and frugal Government, which shall
restrain men from injuring one another, shall
leave them otherwise free to regulate their own
pursuits of industry and improvement, and
shall not take from the mouth of labor the
bread it has earned."
"Liberty of the Tongue—Liberty of the
Press—Liberty of the Conscience—Liberty of
the Hand."
"Freedom of Industry, as sacred as freedom
of speech or of the press."
"Economic of the public expense, that labor
may be lightly burdened, and that the Govern-
ment may be supported in all its operations."
"The support of the State Government, in
all their rights as the most competent admin-
istrations of our domestic concerns."
"The preservation of the General Govern-
ment in its whole constitutional vigor, as the
sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety
abroad."
"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship
with all nations."
"Faxes—as many as are necessary, and no
more; as long as necessary, and no longer."
"Equality of rights and duties, of benefits
and burdens, as the basis of the Union."
4. It will oppose monopolies, special priv-
ileges, and immunities, of every description,
as interfering with the equality of rights upon
which our institutions are founded, and will
oppose, upon the ground of unconstitutionality,
as well as of inexpediency, the establishment
by the Federal Government, of any National or
Treasury Bank.

5. It will also oppose all wasteful expendi-
tures by the Federal Government, of the pub-
lic money for internal improvements, upon
the principle, that to the State Government
belongs the sole power to construct roads and
canals, by their own means, or by the incor-
poration of companies. It will oppose all
appropriations for objects not clearly within
the delegated powers of Congress, and all su-
persessions of authority by any branch of the
Federal Government.

6. It will also be opposed, and in an especial
manner, to man-worship, the deification of
men, and the exposure of corruption and de-
bauchery, in the public servants, to what-
ever party they may profess to belong. This
however, it will do, in a mode which shall not
degrade the press, or excite needless animosities
between the columns of the Examiner, by the vehicle
of scurrilous or vulgar personal abuse.

7. The paper will be commenced as soon
as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have
been obtained to secure its permanent estab-
lishment, of which this notice will be given;
and should this not take place before the first
of May next, it will be abandoned.

TERMS.
Price of the daily paper, per annum,
of the tri-weekly paper which will
comprise the whole of the contents
of the daily, except advertisements,
at least one dollar, which will appear
at least once, in the 1st No. without
payable on the receipt of the 1st No. without

delocation, and annually thereafter, in ad-
vance.
The postage of all letters must be paid, ex-
cept of letters enclosing five dollars and up-
wards, or the names of five responsible sub-
scribers.—The transmission of money by mail
to be at the risk of the publisher.

A notice of discontinuance must always be
accompanied by the payment of arrears, and
no other will be deemed valid, unless at the
option of the publisher.
Advertisements will be inserted at the usual
rates, and annual advertising customers will
be accommodated on reasonable terms.
Communications are to be sent to the sub-
scriber, at the S. E. corner of Walnut and
Third Streets, opposite the New Exchange,
where subscriptions will be received.
CONDY RAGUET.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1833.—12

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NE-
GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years
of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to
purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are
intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of
Mississippi, and will not be separated. Per-
sons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well
to give me a call, as I am permanently set-
tled in this market, and will at all times give
higher prices in CASH, than any other pur-
chaser who is now, or may hereafter come in-
to market.

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

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

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Hydrizate of Potash,
Water, Black Oxide of Mer-
cury, Morphine, Emetine, Cory,
Strychnine, Corrine, Phosphorus, Prussic
Piperine, Oil Cubebs Acid,
Solidified Copiva, Quinine, Cinchonine,
Oil of Cantharidin, Stramonium Powders,
Diantholized Laudu- Chloride Tooth Wash,
num, Do. Jalap, Extract of Bark,
Ditto Opium, Do. Colocyth. Comp.
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
GLASS of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,
and 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu-
setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-
DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated up-
on the borders of Choptank river, nearly op-
posite Cambridge. The land is of good qual-
ity, with an abundance of timber, the
dwelling and out Houses in tolerable
repair.—Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A
further description is deemed unnecessary.—
Persons disposed to purchase will call upon
Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the
subscriber.
oct. 4 if

PETER WEBB, Millinery and Mantua-making.

MRS. GIBBS.
NEXT door to Mr. James Wilson's store,
Washington Street, Easton, has just re-
ceived in addition to her former stock, a large
supply of
Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles,
which she will dispose of on moderate terms.
MRS. GIBBS, grateful for past favours, in-
vites her former custom and friends to call
and see her new assortment of FASHIONS
and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that
by her attention to her business in all the
varieties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to
please the public.

Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep con-
stantly in her employment, two young Ladies
from Baltimore, both experienced in the above
branches. She also receives the latest fash-
ions.
Jan 5 3w

General Agricultural & Horti- cultural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Plant Store,
a General Agricultural Agency, and the Of-
fice of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16, S. Cal-
vert St., Baltimore, in connection with a Stock
and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, on
the city.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named
establishment, respectfully informs his friends,
gardeners, and the public generally, and espe-
cially, that he is prepared to execute or-
ders in any or all of the departments, and has
been long and successfully engaged in the
business, and he is confident that he will be
able to furnish his customers with the best
and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for the cultivation of the soil. This is im-
portant to the success of the farmer, and he
feels it his duty to supply the public with the
best and most economical supply of seeds, plants,
and all other articles, which may be required
for