TUESDAY & SATURDAY MOUNING, PROCE (during the Session of Congress) idue of the year-ny

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 arrea rages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE from

OF VALUABLE BEAL ESTATES BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county By virtue of a decree of Caroline county, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 21st day of January, pent, 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 Anny Ma-NOR, containing five hundred and thirty one Caroline county, about two railes from Den-ten,—the late residence of Philemon Flummer, deceased; on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out houses, &c. all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts— The terms of sale are as follows: the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale,—one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole sum to be secured to the trustee, as such, by the bond or honds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such securi-ty 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 an I sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law,

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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 mer, are hereby notified to exhibit their rlaims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline equaty court, within aix months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneya arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline coun-

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

GILES HICKS, Trustee. AWILL!

More new Goods. ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of

PALL AND WINTER GOODS, CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and

NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.
Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS, such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; 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 Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SFENCER. MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS

GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Hydriodate of Potash, Water, Black Oxyde of Mer Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, Pipperine, Oil Gubebs Solidified Copiva, cury. Quinine, Cinchonine. Oil of Cantharadin. Denarcotized Lauda

Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash, Extract of Bark. Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp. Ditto Opium, Cieuta, Belladons, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES. and GLASS, of ril sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,

12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN
BEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Kaston, dec 18

PAINTING. THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all

House, Sign, & Fancy Painting, with neatness and despatch. Shop one door roan Hopkins & Edmondson's Store, on Washington Street. E. S. HOPKINS.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week of 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 expects to obtain the nid 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 premptly, faithfully and fashionably executed.

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

MARY STEVENS.

G

following effect, viz. States has issued his proclamation de nouncing the proceedings of this State; calling upon the citizens thereof to renounce their primary allegiance, and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the Constitution, and uterly inconsistent with the existence of a free State, be it therefore,

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

Now, I, RUBERT Y. HAYNE, Gover or of South Carolina, in obedience to the aid 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 admonish them to beware of the specious but false doctrines by which it is now attempted to be shown that the several States have not retained their entire sovereignty, that "the allegiance of their citizens was transferred in the first instance to the government of the United States," that a State connot be said to be sovereign and independent, whose citizens owe obeeven under the royal government we

had no a parate character?" that the Con-stitution has created "a national government," which is not "a compact between sovereign States"-"that a State has no ight to secede"—in a word, that ours is a National Government in which the people of all the States are represented, and by which we are constituted "one peo-clary, in a matter affecting her sovereign dent sovereigns, where from the very na-ple"—and "that our representatives in rights, as a violation of the Constitution, ture of things, there can be no common Congress are all representatives of the

States from which they come" -- doctrines by cannot admit of a doubt, that by the of the mode and measures of redress," so correct these acknowledged abuses. ation of our

is here described, has not a single feature of a confederated republic. It is in truth an accurate deleneation, drawn with a bold hand, of a great consolidated empire,-"one and indivisible, and under whatever specious form its power may be masked, it is in fact the worst of a despotisms, in which the spirit of an ar-bitrary government is suffered to pervade any right of refusing to subject to many institutions professing to be free. Such was not the government for which our fathers fought and bled and offered up their lives and fortunes as a willing sacrifice. Such was not the governmen which the fathers of the republican faith led on by the apostle of American Liberly, promulgated and successfully mainmined in 1798, and by which they pro duced the great political revolution which they effected at that auspicious era. To a government based on such principles, South Carolina has not been a voluntary party, and to such a government she never will give ber assent.

The records of our history do indeed afford the prototype of these sentiments; which is to be found in the recorded o- to the rights and liberties of the people. pinion of those, who when the Constitusouth Carolina has so solemnly and restion was framed, were in favor of a "firm peatedly expressed to Congress and the
National Government," in which the world the principles which she believes States should stand in the same relation to constitute the very pillars of the Conto the Union, that the colonies did to stitution, that it is defined unnecessary of the Convention and the secret history sent a summary of those great fundamen. vernment an absolute supremacy over truction of the liberties of the people and the States, by giving them a negative up- of the Union itself. South Carolina has on their laws; but the same history also never claimed (as is asserted by the Pre-

ing no common superior." the law of Congress sanctioned by the that it is found impossible to draw the law of Congress sanctioned by the that it is found impossible to draw the liberty himself, who has consecrated lutions in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson, passed in direct violation of the Constitu- native, but to consider the whole as a sys-

pact in express terms declares that the laws of the United States, its Constitution, 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 necessary to the validity of a treaty that it should be made in pursuance of the Constitution. Such, however, is not the provision of the Constitution. That instruvision of the Constitution. That instru-ment expressly provides that ".he Constitution, and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstand.

Here it will be seen that a law of Congress as such, can have no validity untution." An unconstitutional act is therefore null and void, and the only point that can arise in this case is whether to the Federal Government, or any department upon certain objects of external concern ers whatsoever, it would be the duty of thereof, has been exclusively reserved in which they are equally interested, the States to declare the acts void and of the right to decide authoratatively 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, they were to exercise their soverable them is Congress not only elevated above.

To the convenient conjoint exercise the each should take measures of its own for providing that neither and acts, nor any other of the General dependent colonies, but that our bond of union ally authorized by the Constitution, shall be exercised within their respective terms.

The convenient conjoint exercise the acts void and of none to prompt to aggression on either side on force, and that each should take measures of its own for providing that neither and acts, nor any other of the General dependent colonies, but that our bond of union ally authorized by the Constitution, shall be exercised within their respective terms. the other departments of the Federal Go. of the Sovereignty of the States, there vernment, but it is put above the Constitution itself. This, however, the President His agency is the dent himself has publicly and solemnly rederated States, and executes their she has pronounced the protecting system. the other departments of the Federal Go. known to all the world the right to refuse to execute acts of Congress and
solumn treatics even after they had re
contederated States; and executes their she has pronounced the protecting system in all its branches, to be a "gross,
the powers of this government are wholly derivative. It possesses no thore inConstitutional compact;" and having excived the sanction of every department herent sovereignty, than an incorporated hausted every other means of redress, she

the Judiciary, except so far as may be south Carolina claims that, by the Deits, by d claring these acts to be "null,
necessary to the decision of the questions claration of Independence, she became and mecessary 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 membrable occasion, refused to acknowledge the binding authority of the Federal Court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to acknowledge the binding authority of the Federal Court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and the federal court, and claimed for himself and has exercised to the federal court, and the federal court, and the federal court is the federal court.

it serves the purpose of bringing odium upon South Carolina, "his native State," ing the attempt of a State to release her- from what has been said, therefore is, that self from the control of the Federal Judi-

which uproot the very foundation of our political system; annihilate the rights of the States, and utterly destroy the liberaties of the citizen.

It requires no reasoning to show what the bare statement of these propositions demonstrate, that such a government as the bare states preserved their sovereign.

The political system; annihilate the rights of state of the present controversy, between South the present interposition may be most properly styled that the she interposition may be most properly styled that the she interposition may be most properly styled that the she interposition may be most properly styled that the she interposition may be most properly styled that the she interposition may be most properly styled the submission of her grievances and desires the submission of her grievances whether this right of State when it is declared through her Chief Magistalian the present interposition may be most properly styled that the she when it is declared through her Chief Magistalian the present interposition may be most properly styled interposition may be most properly styled that the she when it is declared through her Chief Magistalian the present is declared through the colories became "free, coverign, and in the present is declared through her Chief Magistalian the present is declared through the colories became when it i declaration of independence, we were known only as "United Colonies;" and that, even under the articles of confederation, the States were considered as form decision of Congress," was reserved to cessor. To the latter "belongs the invention, and upon the former will unfortunately fall the evils of reducing it to practice."

South Carolina holds the principles now promulgated by the President (as the powers of the Federal Government, they must always be held by all who claim as resulting from the compact, to which to be supporters of the rights of the the States are parties, as limited by the to be perfectly "constitutional and con-States) "as contradicted by the letter of plain sense and intention of the instru- clusive." he constitution-unauthorized by its spirit-inconsistent with every principle on further valid than they are authorized by which it was founded-destructive of all the grants enumerated in that compacts the objects for which it was framed"- and that in case of a deliberate, palpable utterly incompatible with the very existence of the States-and absolutely fatal wards the mother country. The Journals to do more at this time, than barely to preof the debates will show that this party tal truths, which she believes can never did propose to secure to the Federal Go. be subverted without the inevitable desteaches us that all these propositions sident) the right of "repealing at pleasure, were rejected, and a Federal Government all the revenue laws of the Union," much was finally established, recognizing the less the right of "repealing the Constitusovereignty of the States, and leaving the tion itself, and laws passed to give it ef-Constitutional compact on the footing of feet which have never been alledged to all other compacts between "parties hav- be unconstitutional." She claims only ng no common superior."

the right to judge of infractions of the Constitutional compact, in violation of the quence of the principles thus authorative- reserved rights of the State, and of arrestquence of the Principles thus authorated by the President, as constining the progress of usurpation within her tuning the very basis of our political system, that the Federal Government is un. 1828, and 1832, revenue and protection—

THORIZED ACTS DONE UNDER the hands of the General Government, with a property of the progress of usurpation within her than the hands of the General Government, with a property of the progress of usurpation within her than the hands of the General Government, with a progress of usurpation within her than the progress of usurpation with the tem, that the Federal Government is un. 1828, and 1832, revenue and protectionlimited and supreme; being the exclusive constitutional and unconstitutional objudge of the extent of its own powers, jects, have been so mixed up together, B THE RIGHTFUL REMEDY." the law of Congress sanctioned by the that it is found impossible to draw the It is the great apostle of American

government which it formed, is compos- within the compact, [casus non faderis] and of their agents, and the Union of which to nullify of their own authority all asit is the bond is a Union of States and not sumption of power by others, within their of individuals-that as regards the foun- limits, and that without this right they dation and extent of its power, the gov- would be under the dominion, absolute ernment of the United States is strictly and unlimited, of whomsoever might exwhat its name implies, a Federal Governies the right of judgment for them," ernmen —that the States are as sover- and that in case of acts being passed by eign now as they were prior to the enter- Congress "so palpably against the Coning into the compact—that the Federal stitution as to amount to an undisguised Constitution is a confederation in the na- declaration, that the compact is not meant ture of a treaty-or an alliance by which to be the measure of the powers of the so many sovereign States agreed to exer- General Government, but that it will pro-

eighty separately.

For the convenient conjoint exercise be exercised within their respective terof the Sovereignty of the States, there ritories."

It is on these great and essential truths,

which all Princes and States are bound before God and man to perform their solthe President has no hesita ion in regard. empledges. The inevitable conclusion in all cases of compact between indepen-It is unnecessary to enter into an elab. judge or umpire, each sovereign has a ty. The discovery of this new feature and will not yield to any department of in our system, that the States exist only the Federal Government, a right which as members of the Union; that before the enters into the essence of all sovereign y, and without which, it would become bauble and a name. Such are the doctrines which South

Carolina has through her Convention solemnly promulgated to the world, and by them she will stand or fells such were the principles promulgated by Virginia in '98, and which then received the sanction of those great men, whose recorded senuments have come down to us as a light to our feet and a lamp to our path. It is Virginia and not South Carolina, who speaks when it is said that she "views ment constituting that compact-as no and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil and for maintaining within their respective limits, the mauthorities, rights and liberes, appertaining to them.

It is Kentucky who declared in '99, speaking in the explicit language of Thomas Jefferson, that "the principles and construction contended for by members of the State Legislatures, [the very sime now maintained by the President that the General Government is the ex dusive judge of the extent of the powdespotism—since the discretion of those tie Constitution, would be the measure of beir powers. That the several States the formed the instrument being soverdgn and independent, have the unquestonable right to judge of the infraction; COLOUR OF THAT INSTRUMENT, power assumed to bind the States, not only in cases made federal, but in all cases whatsoev-

BASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORE

Whereas, the President of the United States has insued to those who have "woven the States has issued its proclamation concerning an "Ordinance of the people of the Sanutation of the Constitution on this company as of the United States, in a constitution of the United States, in a constitution of the United States is a confederated republic, he states that on the Constitution, on this company are solely authorized to judge in the last record to grow, deliberate, and palparate of the powers accretised the united States is a confederated republic, he states that our "Avoidal company are solely authorized to judge in the last record the United States, its character, and constitution of the United States is a confederated republic, he states that our "Avoidal company are solely authorized to judge in the last record of the powers accretised under the constitution, to judge, seab for its flowers are solely authorized to judge in the last record of the powers accretised under the constitution of the United States, its flowers are deliberated and its detained and its detaine

of the Federal Government.

That the Executive possesses this right of deciding, finally and executively, as so the validity of acts of Congress, will hard-the validity of acts of Congress, will have be congressed to the validity of acts of Congress, will have be congressed to the congress of the

derstanding of them." And yet, when than those high moral obligations, under quired by the wants of the Government," quired by the wants of the Government," and finally, "that the proceeds are to be and many, "that the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorised by the Constitution." These facts are notorious—these objects openly avowed. The distinctly recognized by the President himself President without instituting any inquisi-tion into motives, has himself discovered, and publicly denounced them; and his officer of finance is even now devising measures, intended, as we are told, to United States, and not of the particular orate examination of the subject. It sure. right "to judge as well of intractions, as measures, intended, as we are told, to

resolutions of '98, above quoted, even after having fully and accurately re-examined and re-considered these resolutions. what she found it to be her indispensable duty to adhere to the same, as founded in truth, as consonant with the Constitution, and as conducive to its welfare," and Mr. Madison himself asserted them

It is wholly immaterial, however, by what name this right may be called; for, if the Con-stitution be "a compact to which the States are parties;" if "acts of the Federal Government are no further valid than they are au thorized by the grants enumerated in that compact;" then we have the authority of Mr. Madison himself for the inevitable conclusion that it is "a plain principle illustrated by com-mon practice, and essential to the nature of compacts, that when resort can be had to no tribunal superior to the authority of the par-ties, the parties themselves must be the rightful judge in the last resort, whether the bar-gain made has been pursued or violated." The Constitution, continues Mr. Madison, "was formed by the sanction of the States giv en by each, in its covereign capacity, the states, then, being parties to the constitutional com-pact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity, that there can be no tribunal a bove their authority, to decide in the last re-sort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and, consequently, that, as the par-ties to it, they must themselves decide in the last resort, such questions as may be of suffi-

If this right does not exist in the several States, then it is clear that the discretion of Congress and not the Constitution, would be the measure of their powers, and this, says Mr.

guage of Madison's report "the deliberate exercise of dangerous powers, palpably withheld
by the Constitution, could not justify the parties to it, in interposing, even so far as to exrest the progress of the evil, and thereby to ranserve the Constitution itself, as well as to
provide for the safety of the parties to it, there
would be an end to all relief from usurped
power, and a direct subversion of the rights
specified or recognized under all the State constitutions, as well as a plain denial of the funtianguage of Madison's report "the deliberate exercise of dangerous powers, palpably withheld
by the Constitution in interposing the colstitutions, as well as a plain denial of the fun-

atitutions, as well as a plain denial of the fundamental principle on which our independence itself was declared."

The only plausible objection that can be urged against this right, so indispensable to the safety of the States, is that it may be abused. But this danger is believed to be altregether imaginary. So long as our Union is felt as a blessing—and this will be just so long as the Federal Government shall confine its operation within the acknowledged limits of the charter—there will be no temptation for any State to interfere with the harmonious operation of the system. There will exist the strongest motives to induce forbearance, and none to prompt to aggression on either side has been given by Mr. Madison, when h

ought to be interposed, either in a hasty man-ner, or on doubtful and inferior occasions. E-ven in the case of ordinary conventions be-tween different vations, it is always laid down that the breach must be both wilful and material to justify an application of the rule. But in the case of an intimate and constitutional Union, like that of the United States, it is evident that the interposition of the parties, in their sovereign capacity, can be called for by occasions only, deeply and essentially affect-ing the vital principal of their political sys-

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

It is maintained by South Carolina that ac-

cording to the true spirit of the Constitution it becomes Congress, in all emergencies like ment.

But if seems that South Carolina, receive to claim it as a right granted by, or derived from the Constitution, but it is claimed as consistent with its genius, its letter and its spirit; it being not only distinctly understood, at the time of ratifying the Constitution, but expressly provided for, in the instrument itself, that all sovereign rights, not agreed to be exercised conjointly, should be exerted separately by the States. Virginia declared, in reference to the right asserted in the present of '98, above quoted, even after the right asserted in the present of '98, above quoted, even after the right asserted in the present of '98, above quoted, even after the right asserted in the present of '98, above quoted, even after the right asserted in the present of '98, above quoted, even after the right asserted in the present of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented in the dissolution of the Union." South Carolina has presented to be forwarded to him for the express and her views, he would have found, that South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South Carolina has presented no such alternatives. If the President tion of the Union." South mount of duty substantially uniform, should be levied upon protected, as well as unpretected articles, sufficient to raise the revenue not cessary to meet the demands of the Government, for constitutional purposes." He would have found in the exposition, put forth by the Convention itself, a distinct appeal to our air ter States, for the call of a Convention; and the expression of an entire willingness on the part of South Carolina to submit the controversy to that tribunal. Even at the very moment when he was indulging in these unjuried and injurious imputations upon the people of and injurious imputations upon the people South Carolina, and their late highly respect Chief Magistrate, a resolution had actu-been passed through both branches of our gislature, demanding a call of that very Con-vention to which he declares that she had no

vention to which he declares that she had desire that an appeal should be made.

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

Could they have been induced to separate their own personal interests from those of the people of South Carolina, and have consented to abandon their duty to the State, no one

to abandon their duty to the State, no knows better than the President himself, knows better than the President himself, they might have been honored with the himself manifestations of public regard, and the haps instead of being the objects of vitupe tion, might now have been basking in the shine of Executive favor. This topic is a ded to merely for the purpose of guarding ded to, merely for the purpose of people of our sister States against the fatal

blic opinion for the last ten years: that it is the act of the people themselves, ta-ken in conformity with the spirit of resolutions repeatedly adopted in their primary assem-blies; and the solemn deternation of the Legislature, publicly announced more than two selves on this subject, as to persevere in a course which must in the end inevitably pro-duce a dissolution of the Union, under the vain expectation that the great body of the people of South Carolina, listening to the counror or retrace their steps; and still less that they will be driven from the vindication of their rights, by the intimation of the danger of ie discord, and threats of lawless vionce. The brave men who have thrown into the breach, in defence of the this and liberties of their country, are not motess. Even unmerited obloquy, and death itself, have no terrors for him who feels and knows that he is engaged in the performance of a secred duty. The personnel. of a mered duty. The people of South Caro-ine well aware that however passion and pree may obtain for a season the mastery of he public mind, reason and justice must soon er or later re-assert their empire: and that whatever may be the event of this contest, posterity will do justice to their motives, and to the spotless purity, and devoted patriotism, to the spotless purity, and devoted patriotism, with which they have entered into an ardious and most unequal conflict, and the unfaltering sources with which, by the blessing of Heaven,

The whole argument, so far as it is designate this time to enter into it, is new disposed and it is necessary to advert to some passes in the Proclamation which cannot be passed over in silence. d over in silence. The President disexert the right of putting down the opposition of South Carolina to the tariff, by force of arms. He believes himself invested with power to do this under the provision of the Constitution which directs him "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Now if by this it was only meant to be asserted that under the laws of Congress now of force, the President would Congress now of force, the President would bel himself bound to aid the civil tribunals in the manner therein prescribed, supposing such laws to be constitutional, no just exception bet aken to this assertion of Executive laty. But if, as is manifestedly intended, the at sets up the claim to judge for himself in what manner the laws are to be enfor ced, and feels himself at liberty to call forth he militis, and even the military and naval Carolina, her constituted authorities and citizens, then it is clear that he assumes a power not only not conferred on the Executive by pot upon earth exercising a less unlimited au thority than the Autocrat of all the Russias: an authority, which, if submitted to, would at ce reduce the free peeple of these United es to a state of the most abject and degraded slavery. But the President has no power batsoever to execute the laws except in the mode and manner prescribed by the laws bemselves. On looking into these laws it will be seen that he has no shadow or semdance of authority to execute any of the breats which he has thrown out against the cod people of South Carolina. 'The act of a Fabruary 1705, control of the control of the control of the carolina of the ca B February, 1795, gives the President author he a dign nation or India. By ver the laws of the United States shall be epposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the erdinary course of ju-dicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshale by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other

he duly executed." be supposed to be very comprehensive in their import, are restrained by those which follow. By the next section it is declared that, "whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force here-by directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacea-bly to their respective abodes within a limited On reading these two sections together, it is manifest that they relate entirely to combinations of individuals acting of themselves, without any lawful authority. The constituted authorities, acting under the laws of the State, and its citizens yielding obedience to its commands, cannot possibly be considered. sidered as a mere mob forming combinations against the authority and laws of the Union, be dispersed by an Executive proclamation and any attempt so to treat them, would be a gross and palpable violation of the sovereign authority of the State and an offence punishable erininally in her own courts. Whether ed as a compliance with the provisions of his act, does not very clearly appear. But if so, it can only be considered as directed a-gainst the State, since the laws of the United States have certainly not been forcibly obstruc-ted by combinations of any sort; and it is cerworthy of observation, that the command extended to the people is not that they should disperse, but that they should reassement his in Convention and repeal the obnoxious or

State or States, as may be necessary to sup-

The power of the President, so far as this embraced, in relation to the army and many, is exactly co extensive which that ever the militia. By the lst section of the act of Bd March 1807, it is expressly provided, that in all cases of "obstruction to the laws of the United States, or of any individual State, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose, such part of he land or naval lorce until first observed all as may be necessary, having first observed all as may be necessary, the law in that respect." o then it is seen, that unless the Pres olved to disregard all constitutional obligetions, and to trample the laws of his country under this leet, he has no authority what ever to use force against the State of South Gordins; and should be attempt to do so, the patriotic citizens of this State know too well dwa rights, and have too sacred a regard neir duties, to hesitate one moment in re-ing invasion, come from what quarter it. Could they be deterred by the threats if lawless violence, or any apprehension of consequences, from the faithful performance of their duty, they would feel that they were unworthy descendants of the "Pinckneys, aters, and Rutledges, and a thousand other s which adorn the pages of our revoluory history," some of whom have just gone among us, and been gathered to their leaving as a legacy, their solemn in that we should never abandon this

Others still linger among us, animating us by their example, and exhorting us to maintain that "solemn ordinance and declaration" which they have subscribed with their own names and in support of which they have "pledged their fives, their fortunes, and their sacred

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

tary force, constitute the means by which the people have in every age, been reduced to slavery. When we turn to the pages of our own history, we find that such were the meas-ures resorted to at the commencement of our own glorious revolution, to keep our fathers in subjection to Great Britain; and such are the means now used to induce the people of Caro lina to "retrace their steps," and to remain for ever degraded colonists, governed, not in reference to their own interests, but the interests of others. Our fathers were told, as we now are, that their grievances were in a great measure imaginary. They were promised as we have been, that those grievances should be re-dressed. They were told as we now are, that the people were misled by a few designing men, whose object was a disolution of the U-nion, and their own self-aggrandizement.— They were told as we now are, of the danger that would be incurred by disobedience to the laws. The power and resources of the mother country were then, as now, ostentatiously displayed in insulting contrast with the scattered population and feeble resources on which we could alone rely. And the punishment due to treason and rebellion were held out as the certain fate of all who should disregard the pater nal efforts of their royal master, to bring back his erring children to the arms of their indulgent mother. They were commanded as we have been to "retrace their steps." But though divided among themselves to a greater extent than we are now, without an organized Government, and destitute of arms and resource of every description, they bid defiance to the tyrant's power, and refused obedince to his commands. They incurred the legal guilt of ebellion, and braved the dangers, both of the scaffold and the field, in opposition to the co-lossal power of their acknowledged sovereign, rather than submit to the imposition of taxes— light and inconsiderable in themselves, but im posed without their consent for the benefit of others. And what is our present condition?

We have an organized Government, and a population three times as great as that which existed in 76. We are maintaining not only the rights and liberties of the people, but the sovereignty of our own State, against whose authority rebellion may be committed, but in ce to whose commands no man can unconstitutional and oppressive taxatious imposed upon as, not only without our consent, but in defiance of our repeated remonstrances and solemn protests. In such a quarrel our duty to our country, and to ourselves, and our posterity, is too plain to be mistaken. We will stand upon the soil of Carolina and maintain the severeign authority of the State, or be buried beneath its ruins. As unhappy Poland fell before the power of the Autocrat, so may be crushed by the power of her executed." herself, in preventing the establishment of the very tyranny which they are called upon to impose upon a sister State. If in spite of our common kindred, and common interest, the glorious recollection of the past and the proud hopes of the future, South Carolina should be coldly abandoned to her fate, and reduced to subjection, by an unholy combination among terly impossible-and the doctrines promulgs ted by the President are to become the foun dations of a new system cemented by the blood of our citizens, it matters not what may be our lot. Under such a Government, as there

lot. Under such a Government, as there could be no liberty, so there could be no secu rity either for our persons or our property.

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

The President has intimated in his Proclamation that a "standing Army" is about to be raised to carry secession into effect. South Carolina desires that her true position should be clearly understood both at home and a-broad. Her object is not "disunion"—she has raised no "standing Army," and if driven to repel invasion or resist aggression, she will do so by the strong arms and stout hearts of her by the strong arms and store the strong prochained her purpose; that purpose is the vindi-cation of her rights. She has professed a sin-cere attachment to the Union; and that to the utmost of her power she will endeavor to pre serve it, "but believes that for this end, it is her duty to watch over and oppose any infrac-tion of those principles which constitute the only basis of that union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its exist ence; that she venerates the Constitution and will protect and defend it "against every aggression, foreign or domestie," but above all, that she estimates as beyond all price her LIBERTY, which she is unalterably determined never to surrender while she has the power to

The President denies in the most positiv terms the right of a State under any circumstances to seede 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 six-GLE MATION, they cannot from that period pos-sess any right to second." What then remains of those "rights of the States" for which the President professes so "high a reverence,"—in what do they consist? And by what tenure are they held? The uncontroled will of the federal government. Like any other petty corporation, the States may exert such pow-ers and such only as may be permitted by their superiors. When they step beyond these limits, even a federal officer will set at nought their decrees, reveal their solemn ordinances -proclaim their citizens to be Trairous, and reduce them to subjection by military force;

he iron bonds of a "PRIPETUA UNION."

the iron bonds of a "PERFETCAL Union.

If these principles could be ear blished, then indeed would the days of our fifters be numbered, and the republic will have brind a Martin.

If South Carolina had not already to the principle of the property of the FER. If South Carolina had not already laken her stand against the usurphion of the Federal Government, would have been an occasion, when she must have felt liened impelled by every impulse of patriotiam and occasion, when a source of patriotiam and the liance of the arbitrary decrees of the factorities, when a sovereign State is denoused, her authority decided, the allegiance of her citizens denied, and she is threatened with military power to reduce her to obedienes to the will of one of the functionaries of the Federal Government, by whom she is communicated to "tear from her archives" her most solemn decrees, surely the time has some when it must of this contest will be an example to freemen, this contest will be an example to freemen, and a lesson to rulers throughout the world.

Fellow citizens: In the name and behalf of uable trade with Holland, for the chances of Sputh Carolina, I do once more solemnly warn a secure frontier to France.

The committee at Lloyd's have applied rou against attempts to seduce you from your disregard those "vain menages" of military force, which, if the President, in violation of all his constitutional obligations, and of your most sacred rights, should be tempted to em-ploy, it would become your soleme daty, at all hazards, to resist. I require you to be ful-ly prepared, to sustain the dignity and protect the liberties of the State, if need be, your "lives and fortunes." And may reat and good Being, who, as a "father gareth for his children," inspire us with that hely zenl in a good cause, which is the best saferuard of our rights and liberties. In testimony whereof, I have caused the

seal of the State to be hereunte affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at Columbia, this 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1832, and in the independence of the United States, the fifty seventh.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE. By the Governor: SAMUEL HAMMOND, Sec'ry of States

From the New York Standard, Dec. 27.
NINE DAYS LATER FROM PARIS.
By the ship Manchester, Capt. Weiderhold
from Havre, on the 13th November, we have

our regular files from Paris to the 12th, and from Havre to the day of sailing. They con tain intelligence of much interest. The Duchess de Berri, after so long foiling he utmost vigilance of the authorities, and ac the utmost vigilance of the authorities, and ac-tively exciting disaffection to the government throughout the provinces of the West of France has at length been atrested. She was discovered at Nantz on the 7th November, in a house occupied by M. Kersabice, attended by a very small suite, and conducted to the citadel of Nantz by the military commandant. She was traced by the agents of the Paris po-lice. Immediately on the news of the array ice. Immediately on the news of the ararriving at Paris, the council was convenant an ordinance by the King issued, directly an ordinance by the King issued, directly and an ordinance by the King issued.

and an ordinance by the King Beach, and an ordinance by the King Beach, and burst for a law "ensel concerning the Dradien." The noble prisoner set out on the 10th ferther castle of Blaye, where she is to be detailed attended to St. Fairre by the Count of Brish the Prefect of the department, and the Mayo of Nantz; she was emburked in the government brig La Capricience, under the charge of Colonel Bougon of the National Guard, if Polo, adjunct mayor of Nantz, Gol. Chauseri of the gendarmerie, and M. Joly, commission of the Paris police. Mademoiselle Stylie of Kersabica and M. Menars were her immediate attendants.

A Paris paper of the 10th states that public.

A Patis usper of the 10th states that publication was much excited on the subject of the ordennance of the King, directing the Duchess de Berri to be brought before the Chamber of Deputies, which was very generally pronounced to be illegal—and side; that ministers, struck with the general disapprobation expressed towards the ordennance, uttributed its production to M. Casimir Perior.

The event had excited the greatest interest throughout the country. By the government party it was hailed with joy, and properly conough, for as one of the journals asplains, "it is not merely the arrest of a feeble weman that has gratified France, but it is the constitution of the civil war; civil war is now ended in La Vendee"—for that is expected to be the fruit of this arrest. The governments is accused of having intentionally delayed the arrest, and having known all the movements of the Duchess for a long time; but the Municum, the official paper, denies this. The appearance of the papers are almost exclusively filled with the subject.

Hostitities had not commenced in Balaine.

the subject.

Hostilities had not commenced in Belgiur Hostitities had not commenced in Belgium. The 12th November was the day named for the passing of the frontiers by the French army; the prince royal and the Duke do Nemoure had act out to join the troops. General Clusses was resolved, it was supposed, to defend himself in Antwerp to the last, but it was reported in Brussels that his garrison was disaffected, and desertions were going on to a great extent—countenanced, it was rumored, by the Prince of Orange. by the Prince of Orange.

The combined squadron tend on the 7th Nov. tend on the 7th Nov.

The Swebian Mercury remarks that it is not at all strange that Prussis should remain so quiet, after the percuptory dechration which she has made on the subject of Bolgian affairs, because the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time a Prussian at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in that time at the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days, and in the citadel cannot be taken in less than 15 or 20 days th my of 150,000 men, can be placed on the frontiers of Belgium, prepared to act against

The London Courier of the 9th says the The London Courier of the 9th says that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are still of opicion that by prolonging nogoticitions, matters may be arranged between Holland and Belgium without a resort to areas, and that "the winter meditations of the Dutch King will terminate by his accepting in the spring the proposed conditions."—England and France however, have no longer faith in any but colorive measures. The Courier argues that the former powers ought either to present some difficult ties in question, if they oppose that of the others, or to withdraw from the Conference entirely. entirely.

STILL LATER AND IMPORTANT. Embarge on the Dutch Shipping

At a late hour last night our news boat T

H. Smith, came up from the British brig Dap
par, Capt. Dickinson, from Hull, on the 15th
ult. having been politely furnished by Capt. D
with a Hull paper of the 15th, and a London

of the ports, harbors, or roads, in any part of his Britanic Majesty's Dominions; and directing the commanders of British ships of war to detain and bring into port all merchant ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands; but the utmost care to be taken for the pre servation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embenziement whatsoever, be sustained."

The order also probibits the clearance departure, of any British merchant vessels for any port within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, until further orders.

LONDON, (City.) Nov. 8. This morning every thing here is assumin a warlike aspect, and the greatest excitement prevails. The trade with Holland is now clo-sed, and our merchants connected with that "tear from her archives" her most solemn decrees, surely the time has come when it must be seen whether the people of the several states have indeed lost the spirit of the revolution, and whether they are to become the willing instruments of an unhallowed despotism in such a sacred cause, South Carolina will feel that she is striking not for her own, but the liberties of the Union and the montes of the Lachange, and the will find the prevails. The trade with Holland is now elected with that commerce may shut up their stores and ware founds, and dismiss their laborers. If ministens are auxious to get at the real state of public feel that she is striking not for her own, but the liberties of the Union and the montes of the Lachange, and they will find that the real state of public feeling respecting the unnatural war now impending, let them ask of the underwriters at Lloyds, or the mechanic of the Exchange, and they will find that these matter of fact individuals are too obtuse to discover the advantage.

the admirally for information respecting the ou to be faithful to your duty as citizens of measures government had resolved on for the South Carolina, and earnestly exhort you to protection of British property, now affoat, and lisregard those "vain menages" of military in reply have been informed that directions for duly securing the safety of such property have been given. Convoy is to be appointed immediately for the protection of vessels sailing, and all tends to show that the struggle is not or ful-expected to be of short duration. There are rotect many here, however, of opinion, that the first with gun fired will be attended by such fearful consequences that the administration of Earl Grey will be unable to stand against it, and that a contest, in which victory will be dis-honor, and defeat irreparable disgrace, can only ultimately entail execration and dismissal upon its projector.—Morning Post.
We understand that, on Saturday, three

vessels were captured in the Humber, under the order in council laying an embarge on Dutch vessels, and carried into Grimsby. On inspecting their papers, they proved unintel-ligible to the officers, who were obliged to call in the assistance of a Hull gentleman to translate them. One proved to be a Hanove-ries, the second, a Belgian, and the third a Bremenger? They were of course, suffered to proceed, with many apologies for their de-

Hult, Nov. 12 .- We have received the London papers of Saturday. They add little to the information of which we were already to the information of which we were already in possession. Actual hostilities have not yet commenced. It is stated in one of the London papers that intelligence had reached Lloyd's in the course of the day, that a large Russian squadron had actually entered the Scheldt. The Suffrein, the French Admiral's ship, and other vessels of the squadron scattered in the late gale, arrived at Dover on Friday, and a portion of the combined fleet sailed to the northward. A Dutch East Indiaman which

northward. A Dutch East Indiaman which entered Gowes in ignorance of the embargo has been detained there.

[Capt. Dickinson informs that a brig had been captured for infrining the blockade, and sent into Soilly. The principal part of the remains a sent post on the 15th.]

Hulz, Nov. 13.—The Three Vrienden, Capt. Bedeman, which sailed hence for Amsterdam on Tuesday, was Thursday morning brought back, having been detained in Hawk Roads by the officers of his majesty's customs.

CHOLERA.

Council-Office, Nov. 3.

Council-Office, Nov. 3. GREAT BRITAIN.-New cases, 112; deaths 43; recoveries, 85; total cases from commence-ment, 60,639; total deaths, 24,930. Instanc, Oct. 31,—New cases, 90; deaths,

42; recoveries, S8. The emperor of Russia has granted to Charles X. a pension, to be paid out of the funds proceeding from confiscated property in

The Paris Moniteur contains a Royal Ordonaunce, permitting flour of foreign wheat, to be imported into the Colonies of Martinique and Guadaloupe, at all times, whatever may be the prices in France, or in the said colonies, paying a fixed duty of 21f. per barrel of 90 kilogrammes.

From the N.Y. Courier & Enquirer, Dec. 29.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY

INTO BELGIUM. We received at a late hour last night, Paris papers to the 15th November, and Bordeaux of the 17th, brought by the brig Mary Jane, which sailed from Rochelle on the 20th November. She was boarded by the news schooner Eclipse, belonging to the Courier and Enquirer office, and we beg to express our thanks to Capt, McKinstry for the papers loaned by

him, to our news collector.
The entrance of the French army into Belgium is thus announced.

Pans, November 15.
The Moniteur contains the following:—Conformably to the convention concluded on the 22d October last, between France and Engineer the land, the army of the North, under the orders of Marshal Gerard, has passed the frontier, this day the 15th November, directing its march on the Citadel of Antwerp, to ensure the delivery of it to II. M. the King of the Bellians.

The 15th was the day fixed by the Conventhe lots was the day fixed by the Conven-tion between England and France, which is thus far strictly executed. Three small divis-ions of the English and French fleet sailed for the coast of Izolland on the 10th and 11th No-vember. The two Admirals, with the greater part of the aquadron remaind at Deal.

part of the squadron remaind at Deal.

It appears that much uncertainty prevails in France in regard to the part which Prussia will act. It appears certain that the latter power has collected an army on the Rhine and Belgian fronties. By some it is supposed she will take possession of Venlo, which has been allotted by the Conference to Holland, and is now in possession of the Belgians. By others, more important views are attributed to Prussia. A Paris paper of the 15th contains the following:

"A person of respectability when the following:

the following:

"A person of respectability, who left the bend quarters of the French army on Friday evening and who had an opportunity of frequently conversing with Marshall Gerard, refates to us that the commander of the French tates to us that the commander of the French tates to us that the commander of the French tates to us that the commander of the French tates to us that the commander of the French tates to us that the commander of the French tates to us that the commander of the French tates to us that the commander of the French tates to us that the commander of the French tates to us that the commander of the French tates to us that the commander of the French tates that the commander of the French tates the commander of the French t irray spoke openly of the probability of a con-flict with Prussia, in consequence of the en trance of his army into Belgium. It appears that the Marshal has instructions with a view to an engagement with the Prussians, and that a plan of campaign has been laid down in case of their interference.

Upon which the editor observes, "This par-agraph furnishes a key to the arrangements

agraph furnishes a key to the arragements made on those points of our froatier adjoining Prussia and to the rapidity with which many

Gen. Pelet who will certainly have the com-mand of the division of the Meuse will have Colonel Moline as head of his geneal staff."

We need not point out to our readers th highly important consequences which would inevitably result from the intervention of Prus-

sin in favor of Holland.

The Belgian Legislative Chambers commenced their session on the 14th of Nov. The following is King Leopold's Speech: BELGIAN CHAMBER-SPEECH OF Gentlemen:—The four months which have

lapsed since the close of the last session have cen the accomplishment of many events im-ortant to the future fate of this country.

with a generous people, has presented to me a new opportunity to receive from most of the courts of Europe, proofs of their friendship and of their good wishes for the welfare and consolidation of the new state of Belgium.

After long delays, less injurious however to the interests of the country, than might be aporehended, the moment is at last arrived, when can only comply with the wishes of the Chambers and the Nation, by leading the cowers who were guarantees of the treaty of 15th November, to ensure its execution .-Those powers, having acquired the certainty that in longer abstaining from adopting coer ceive measures, they would place Belgium in the absolute necessity of doing herself justice, were unwilling to incur the risk of a general war. United by a formal convention, two of them have engaged to begin the execution of the treaty, by the immediate evacuation of our territory. The fleets of France and England will fetter the commerce of Holland, and if he means of coercion are not sufficient, in two days a French army will advance without troubling the peace of Europe, to prove that he guarantees given are not vain words.

Such are, gentlemen, the fruits of the policy followed until now by government. With confidence I shall submit to your examination the negotiations which have brought about this result.

The solution of the principal difficulties which impeded the progress of government, will permit us, gentlemen, to occupy ourselves more exclusively with those administrative and inancial ameliorations which the interests of

the country demands.
The organization of the judicial power has completed the political constitution of the State, and placed on a defensive basis, the inependence of the magistrates.

At the same time that the budgets of the year 1838 will be presented to you, the ac-counts of 1830 and 1831 will be placed before

The second part of the loan which you have authorized has been contracted for, on advantageous terms, taking circumstances into consideration. These circumstances, which are common to almost all the countries of Europe, have caused Belgium an excess of expense, which must be met by an excess of burthens. The country will submit to these necessary sacrifices with resignation, when it looks around and calls to mind that at no epoch has

owever be presented to you.
[Here follow some observations on the in-

mal government of the country.] We are on the eve of great events, gentle-men. The evacuation of our territory will contribute to confirm public confidence. you will recollect with pain that Belgium en-tire, has not been adopted by Europe. When the day of separation shall come we shall not forget those populations which have associated themselvs with so much devotion to our cause. They deserve to engage those of the nation."

The dates from Amsterdam are of the 10th
Nov. They too speak of the movements of

the Prussian army, but consider their object is principally to watch the movements of the French and not to engage in actual hostilities, unless they should exceed the limits laid down for them by the London Conference.

A letter written from on board a Dutch gun boat stationed in the Sheldt, says:

We are expecting here the arrival of the Anglo-French fleet, however I do not believe that they will ever venture into this river, where every foot they advance will be dispu-ted, and that at least they cannot penetrate further than Fort Batz, which is the Straits of Thermopylæ of the Sheldt.

The Zeme is here with some Gunboats and the position is naturally so strong that it would require very superior forces to effect the passage. Further on are the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshoek, two new Gibraltars and the Citadel can only be compared to a mine covered with cannous and mortars and completely undermined. This fortress will not be so easily taken as the French say: if they attempt it, then it may be said of Antwerp, Here once stood a superb city.

The London dates are of the 11th; on the

subject of Holland, it is said new attempts have been made by the Government to open negociations, but as their object was merely to gain time, they had been unsuccessful. A few Dutch vessels had been soized i

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

Curious Customs.—When the Jadges enter the town of Newcastle upon Tyae, to hold the assizes for the county of Northumberland. they are each presented with a piece of gold coin, of the value of about £1 10s., of the reign of James the Second, and which is called dagger money. It originated from the circumstance of the Judges in that King's reign having been presented with daggers to guard them from the attacks of the Moss-troopers. When no executions occur at these assizes, the Judges are each presented with six pair of gloves Mr. Baron Bolland and Mr. Justice Park received the dagger money and the gloves on their late visit to Newcastle, of James the Second, and which is called dag-ger money. It originated from the circum-

under consideration so much of the Message of the President of the United States, referred to them, as relates to "such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for ob-jects of general welfare and public defence authorized by the Constitution."

And now submit the following reports:

The whole of the debt of the nation remaining unpaid at the expiration of the present year, amounts only to seven millions sixten. thousand; a sum less than the market value of the stock of the Bank of the United States seen the accomplishment of many events important to the future fate of this country.

Belgium has been successively recognized by the powers of Europe, and the national flag admitted in most of the foreign ports.

My union with the eldest daughter of the King of the French, in drawing closer our ties with a generous people, has presented to me mencement of the next year the epoch of that "happy and memorable event," on the near approach of which, the President has justly congratulated Congress and his fellow citizens, "the extinction of the public debt of a great and free nation."

The time and the occasion, whilst they are fitted to awaken the noblest feelings of the pa-triot, and to give confidence and ardor to the principles and hopes of every friend of repub-lican institutions, rall also upon us, with equal force, to discharge the weighty, honorable, and practical duties to which we have been certifially invited by our Chief Magistrate, the removal of those financial "burthers which may be found to fall unequally upon any," and "the reduction of the revenue to such a limit as shall be consistent with the simplicity of an eco-nomical Government, and necessary to an efficient public service."

The examination of the general accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Uniter States for the last six years, presents the fel lowing results: The aggregate expendite for the year ending with the 31st of December 1832, including the estimated expenditure the present month, amounts to 162,400.0

During the same period, that expenditure has been supplied by an aggregate amount of revenue from several sources, but chiefly from the customs, of 157,690,000 dollars in addition to an unexpended balance in the Treasu ry, at the commencement of that term, of 6, 358,686 dollars; about one sixth of which, com sisting of the paper of broken Banks and aimilar funds, has remained unavailable in the

Deducting from these receipts and expendi-tures the amount received and paid out, on ac-count of claims of our citizens against foreign governments. of which the Treasury was governments, of which the Treasury was merely the channel of receipt and payment, there will result an annual average of twenty-six millions of dollars of annual income, soft an average of expenditure absorbing this amount, together with the balance in the Treasury, at the end of 1826, amounting to searly twenty-seven millions of dollars a year.

During the same period, 80,187,000 dollars of public debt was paid off, leaving an average amount of expenditive for all other purposes.

amount of expenditure for all other purpose of something less than thirteen millions fiv undred thousand dollars.
These amounts are stated in round numbers

round and calls to mind that at no epoch has it existed notwithstanding the importance of events, under a system of imposts so moderate and so mild.

If the execution of the treaty by the person should prevent our young and brilliant army from signalizing its valour, its devotion guarantees, that in the course of events now preparing, the violation of our territory by the enemy, or any other act of aggression against Belgium, will not pass with impunity.

The interests of this army are the object of my lively solicitude. It is difficult as yet to fix the epoch of a disarmament now become more probable. The project of a law for the organization of the army in time of peace, will however be presented to you.

[Here follow some observations on the inand navel service, need not amount to more than thirteen millions of dollars annually, in-cluding the pension system of former years. 'This calculation, deduced by the committee

rom the Treasurer's accounts from 1927 to 1832, inclusive, corresponds in its results very nearly with one furnished by the Treasury Department founded on somewhat different data, by which the average expenditure of six years from 1826 to 1831, inclusive, for all or different data, and first the average expenditure of six years from 1826 to 1831, inclusive, for all or different data. linary and fixed expenses, together with those of a less permanent character, but growing out of the regulation, and long continued policy of our legislature, as for fortifications, navy yards, light houses, &c. and is stated at 13, 148,000 dollars.

To this sum the act of the last session exwill require for some years an additional sum, which is not yet fully ascertained, but is certainly not less than one million of dollars. If another annual million be added for the enlarged expenses of our present Indian policy, and for the erection of custom houses and publie stores, and for future and unforseen contingencies of all sorts, including those of temporary collissions with the foreign powers for the Indian tribes, the clear revenue of lifteen millions seems to cover all that can be required

or national expenditure in ordinary times. This sum it will be remarked, is that estimated as the proper permanent revenue of the nation by the Secretary of the Treasury,

But in making this estimate, this sum is masumed by the committee; not as absolutely necessary for the support of the government, but as being liberal and abundant. Looking mainly to the providing a safe, permanent, and honorable revenue, not to the extreme possible limit of expense, they have not cought to find the lowest sum to which a rigidly economical administration, seconded by a legislation of Congress equally visitent over the Present Congress equally vigilant over the Treasury, could reduce national expenditure, but have, wished to secure a regular income amply auwished to secure a regular income amply sufficient, not only for providing on a liberal scale, for every object within the just limits of federal legislation, that can advance the honor or prosperity of a nation loving peace, yet prepared for war, but, moreover, to leave such a balance, after defraying the ordinary charges of government, as may meet any unusual and unexpected demands other than those which would arise from a state of regular and long continued warfare. The chance, too, of an accidental and temporary diminution of revenue for a year or two, arising from the flustuations of trade, or the political changes of forcing nations, presents also another strong argument for assuming a liberal scale of revenue. gument for assuming a liberal scale of reve-

zerding to The act tion towar the reven This is m The probe (for reason sum be d lands, the act, a rorr less than thatly of a hibiting a millions or and taxing to its shar called for This ex tee, should gress, and guishment ment of th

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policy, co revenué. no more. as they b ment and greatest private c The or committe lands and The tem of an producing and a his disposing to withd funds of the higher propose I merits of tered by tual eye

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lat. about 2 about 2 2d. 7 other at which lands. of ladh 392,700 ament o 3d. utile to the grader bounty have a twell and canno four tracts. The proba cand four tracts. The rate of lands in the rate

can institutions, staining their purity and ha

zerding their permanence.
The act of 1852 has made a partial reduc tion towards this point. But under this act the revenue from the customs for the next year is calculated in the report of the Secreta-This is made from an estimate founded on the average importations of the last six years.—
The probable average for the next six years, sops which will be hereafter stated;) will much exceed that estimate. If to this sum be added the income from the public lands, the Treasury would receive under that act, a recente for some years hereafter, of not oly of more than twenty-four millions, exover the just uses of the government ng every family in the United States to its share, or more than its share of that uncalled for excess.

This excess, in the opinion of the commit lee, should be reduced by the present Congress, and at the present time. The extin-guishment of the debt, and the commence-ment of the new Presidential term, make this fit season for permanent fiscal regulations, itally important too to all engaged in of those numerous commercial, manufac-ng, or agricultural enterprises, which are feeted by changes in the rates of imposts and are more exposed to suffer from uncertainty than even error in legislation, now to know the intention and policy of this government

regard to their several interests.

The occasion, too, of economical reduction offords a propitious opportunity to make such se-antjustment of the rates of imposts as may distribute and equalize amongst all those qually upon any," whether pressing with pe-cultar hardship upon any class of the commu-nity, any species of labor or any section of the

Deeply impressed by these considerations, tee have prepared a bill for redueing and otherwise altering the rates of duties foreign merchandize, which, should it meet with the approbation of Congress, may serve as a basis for a financial system for ma

Throwing out of view, for the present, the progressive reduction that expediency and even justice require, they have fixed the rev-cause to be ultimately received, at a sum not eding fifteen millions. The stock owner by Government they regard solely as an offset the remaining debts.

Neither justice, nor any principle of liberal policy, can permit, without urgent necessity, that the post office should be made a source of percents. It should bear its own expenses and no more. Its whole profits should be applied, have heretofore been, to the improve ment and extension of the system, giving the greatest possible facilities, at the least possible private charge, to the diffusion of intelligence and the interchange of correspondence.

The only sources of revenue on which th multice propose to rely, are the public and and the customs.

The public lands, at the present sys-

tem of sale, may now easely be calculated as producing an annual income of two millions and a half. It is true that various plans for withdraw the proceeds from the general funds of the treasury, have been proposed by the highest authority. The committee do not propose here to enter into any discussion of the propose here to enter into any discussion of the meries of these propositions. Until it be al-tered by legislation, they must regard the no-tual system as the settled policy of the Gothat should that policy be changed, such alterwould of necessity overthrow or disarrange the plan of finance now proposed.

large sums expended in former years by the United States, in acquiring this territory, either by arms or by jurchase, together with the past expenses of our land system, as yet unliquidated by the proceeds of the sales, me are other current expenses now defrayed might be justly chargeable upon the income from the lands, should that be a distinct fund, ad which, if unid from thence, would thus for diminish the amount of revenue necessary to be drawn from other sources. They are,

1st. The expenses of the land system itself, about 250,000 dollars annually.

about 250,000 dollars annually.

2d. The expense of Indian annuities, and of other stipulations arising under the treaties by which we have obtained possession of these lands. These (wholly exclusive of the charge of Iedlan emigration) amount at present to 392,700 dollars a year, and will probably be much increased before the final extinguishment of the Indian title.

3d. Revolutionary Pensions.—The original itle to a great part of these lands arose from the grants or relauses of the States to the confederacy, for the purpose of common defence and general welfare, during the war of the Revolution. They have been again and again solemnly pledged for the debt of the nation. The pensions now received by the surviving soldiers of the Revolution, were at first granted under the harsh and unjust name of national bounty. But the act of 1828 and that of 1832 have now placed them, on the more sound as re constitutional ground of payment of Revolutionary debt, and an equitable the

The pensions for the next two years wil probably be. (though, as yet, the exact amount cannot be ascertained) about two millions year .- But this sum, depending upon the lives of old men, all above accenty years of age, must rapidly decrease, and in a very few years scase entirely. Should these pensions be considered for the present as a charge upon the lands; it would be temporary only. Within four or five years the greater part of the incolo, and in a few years more the whole, would be liberted, and at either period, the surplus from this source might be applied as the wisdom of Congress may direct; leaving the revenue from the customs sufficient for al the other heads of the public expenditure.
Then there remains to be raised by the im-

ost upon foreign merchandize, to ment all other charges and contingencies than those just recapitulated the sum of twelve millions

The average value of all the imports from The average value of all the imports from 1827 to 1832, inclusive, is 86,200,000 dollars a year. The average of the six years immediately preceding was 89,900,000 dollars showing an average increase of 5,300,000 dollars in six years, or about six and half per cent.—This augmentation arose solely from the natural increase of population and of domestic products suited for exportation. There can be, therefore, but little doubt, that without any change in the existing tariff, the same rate ny change in the existing tariff, the same rate of increase would go on, not regularly, but holding good as to any average of a success

sion of pearsful years.

On this principle of calculation alone the average of the next period of years would be

But the operation of the revenue system now proposed; as compared with those of 1824, and 1928, would relieve the consumers of imported

goods from a tax of twelve millions a year. These twelve millions heretofore paid by the merican people to their Government, and by that Government principally to the public creditors abroad, will remain in the power of the consumer, to be applied according to his wants, habits, and tastes, in precuring an equal value of the other necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life; probably, in a great degree. in an increased consumption, or the use of a higher quality of the goods he had been accus-tomed to purchase. From the operation of this, and other obvious causes, springing from a more moderate tariff on larging manufac-tures, the average importation of the next six years may be safely computed at a further ad-dition of at least eight, perhaps twelve millions, making a gross importation of above one hun dred millions in value, and not much varying

from the large importation of 1831 and 183 Judging from the experience of some years. one sixth in value of the amount imported will be re-exported in our foreign exchanges, and about one fifth of the gross revenue received from duties, will be absorbed in expenses of collection, or refunded in drawbacks upon re-

exportation.

Twelve million and a halfof revenue is the to be raised upon about eighty-four millions of imports used or consumed in the United States; or, deducting therefrom the imports of specie and of many other articles which public policy the security of the revenue, and numerous of er motives have made free of duty, upon between sixty five and seventy millions of dutiable commodities, according as the list of free goods is made more or less extensive.

The committee, in the bill herewith reported y them, have endeavored to arrange the duies with reference to this principle at rates of rom ten to twenty per cent. varying from hem chiefly in those instances where national ndependence in time of warseemed to demand ome sacrifice in peace, (as in the case of iron,) or when it was thought that a higher or lower rate of duty would be of advantage to the revenue without any individual injury, (as in regard to distilled spirits,) or when some branch of industry might be materially bene fitted by low imposts on some of its raw ma ts, iron, &c., experience has shown that fraud can only be prevented by specific duties on weight or measure, and as these rates must be graduated on the mean value of commodities of the same class or name, this may sometimes fall heavily on particular kinds and qualities

In adjusting the several duties they have renerally conformed, unless some strong reason for a different rate was perceived, to those of the tariff act of 1816, with its short supple mentary act of 1818.—The act of 1816 was framed with great care and deliberation by some of our ablest statesmen, looking at the same time to the revenue then so peculiarly necessary for the discharge of our large war debt, and to the preservation during a violent transition from war to peace, of the numerous manufactures that had grown up under the double duties and the practical prohibition of the embargo, the non-intercourse and the war with Great Britain. The vast increase of manufactures of all sorts in the United States du ring the eight years between 1816 and 1824 proves that the framers of that tariff in proviling revenue had not only given ample inciding revenue had not only given ample incidental security to existing manufactures but even induced new investments of capital. So well does it appear to have been adjusted in regard to woollens that the munufacturer of these goods, examined by the Committee of Manustant Clerk, Isaac Hiers committee Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Isaac Hiers committee Clerk, Isaac Hi goods, examined by the Committee of Manufactures of this House in 1928, generally agreed that their business was in a more flour ing state under the tariff, of 1816, than un der the higher protection of 1824.

It has, however, been the wish of the con

mittee to guard sgainst a sudden fluctuation of the price of goods whether in the hands of the merchant, retailer, or manufacturer, and with that view they have made the reduction upon the more important protected articles, gradua

and progressive.
The higher rate of duties for the next year. which results from this principle, if calculate upon the amount of importation assumed as a probable basis for the estimates of future years probable basis for the estimates of future years elections to supply the vacancies occasioned would produce a revenue for the year 1834, by the death of Mr. Williamson and Mr. Ken-

unnecessarily large.

But commercial experience has repeatedly shown that, with the prospect of an early and arge reduction of impost, importation is gen erally closely limited to the immediate consumption of the country and the certain de mand of foreign trade, and that, therefore, unless this law is disturbed by some other powerful counteracting course it is probable that the aggregate importation of that year will fall short of the average now assumed, and that the revenue will not much exceed that estima-ted for the permanent income of the Treasury. Should it prove officrwise, from any cause which cannot now be anticipated, the unex-pended surplus will remain as a balance in the Treasury to meet the contingencies of future

The committee perceiving no sufficient reason why the consumer of foreign luxuries should not pay their share of the public burthens, propose to raise the rates of duties upon silks nearer to the average rate of duties,imposed by the bill than they are now under the act of 1832. They also propose to fix a moderate specific duty, equal to about 20 per cent. on the value upon teas, which were made wholly free by the act of the last summer. This has been added from a motive of financial prudence, lest the revenue from the customs should, from any modification of the bill or other cause, fall short of the estimate, or lest the proceeds of the public lands should be in part diverted to some other source, in either of which cases an increased revenue, would be derived from this source of about 700,000 dollars, calculated on the rather short importation of tea in the last year. Should this sum not be needed for the public service, it may be repealed without affecting the other parts of

the system.

A detailed statement of the operation of this bill has been prepared, calculated upon the actual importation of 1831, a year of lurger importation than many former years, but which will, it is thought, not exceed the future average under the operations of a tariff such as that now proposed.

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

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

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 5., 1832.

REDUCTION OF THE TABLES. In another colmn of this day's paper, will be found the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, on the reduction of the Tariff to a revenue scale, as proposed by the President of the United States, in his annual Message, at the opening of the present

That the Bill which accompanied this report to Congress, and which is designed to go into operation after the third of March ensuing, or some other, calculated to allay the excitement now existing & increasing in various parts of our country,—may receive the inrancdiate sideration of this bill, in Committee on West. sanction of Congress, must be the anxious wish of every American. That it should have been so long delayed, is deeply to be deplored; for however we may condemn the action of South Carolina, as rash, unwise, and indeed uncalled for; the obstinate persistence of the Genral Government in a system so manifestly unequal and unjust, is equally worthy our condemostion.

considerable ability, is supposed to be from the pen of Mr. Verplanck of New York, Chairman of the Committee.

the loss of this frigate is contradicted by a letter from Mr. Barclay, captain's clerk, who cautions his friends against the rumour, which had got to his ears before he wrote. The ship was out in the equinoctial gale of the 25th Sent, but sustained no other injury than the loss of a fore-gaff. All hands were well.

A vessel arrived at New Orloans, reports that in lat, 37, 21, long, 67, on the 12th December, he fell in with the wreck of the brig Patrician, captain Forbes, of Baltimore, full of water, mainmast and fore top mast gone .-Found two men and a boy dead in the fore lop, from appearances having been there severill days. Took from the wreck two anchors, seven barrels flour, one box chairs, and part of her lower rigging, likewise Captain's trunk of clothes. No papers except some letters which indentified his name.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

. Monday S1st December, 1832. SENATE.—This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature of Maryland, the following Senators appeared in the Sen-ate Chamber, Messrs. Chapman, Claude, Den-nis, Emory, Forrest, Hughlett, Montgomery,

drew Slicer, messenger, and Samuel Peaco deer keeper.

House or DELEGADES .- Sixty members appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Jan. 1, 1883.—The House organized by electing Richard Thomas, Esq. Speaker, Geo. G. Brewer, chief clerk, Gordon M. Handy, as-sistant clerk; John W. Pratt, Thomas Kear-ney, Jc. Mackall Harris, Benjamin Seegar, and Robert Griffith, committee clerks; Gotleib Frammar, Sergeant-at-arms, and John Quyan,

door keeper. Warrants were issued to the Mayor of Annapolis and Sheriff of Washington county, for

Leaves were granted to bring in bills-to explain and amend An act relating to free nogroes and slaves -to repeal an act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace," passed at Dec. session 1830, chap. 155-a bill to be entitled an act directing the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Several petitions were presented and refer-

The house proceeded to ballot for Registers of Wills for Anne Arundel and Charles ties, when Samuel Brown, Jr. received 63 votes as Register of Anne Arunde Icounty and Henry Brawner received 55 votes as Register of Charles county, and were declared duly olected, and accordingly recommended to the Governor to be commissioned as such.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Ded. 27.

The Senate did not meet yesterday.
In the House of Representatives petitions were presented by various members, and several bills reported from the Standing Committees. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Wicklippe, calling on the President for the names of members of Congress appointed to office since 1826, then came up upon Mr. to office since 1826, then came up upon Mr. Foster's motion to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, which was lost, year 54, nays 118. On stating the question on the amendment of Mr. Kennon, which extended the call to those who had been candidates for for appointments Mr. L. Condict moved an amendment requiring the office to be designated, and the letters or other papers of recommendation to be communicated. After a few remarks from Mesers. Isacks, and Barringer the question was laken and the amendment to lie question was taken and the amendment to the amendment was lost without a division The question was then taken on the amend ment of Mr. Kennon, which was rejected, year 73, nays 103. The resolution was then adopted, year 102, nays 74. Several private bill herelofore ordered to be engrossed, were read a third time and passed. The bill making a grant of land to the New England Asylum for the Blind, and the N. York Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb was then taken up, and the several amendments made incommittee of the whole concurred in. Mesers. Root and Mason then addressed the House against the general principles of the bill, and upon the question, shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time? it was rejected—ayes 70, noes 99. Mr. Root then moved to reconsider this vote, for the purpose of smending the bill in such a manner, as to provide for the distribution of the avails of the Public Lands among the several States in proportion to their federal population, and moved the postponement of the question of reconsideration till this day, which was negatived—ayes

75, noes 80. The House, then adjourned .-

In the Serate, yesterday, the resolutions offered on Minday, by Messay. Tipton, Moore,
and Hendreks were considered and agreed to.

The hillam ilementary to the act authoriring the Territory of Florida, to open canals
between Unpola, river, and St. Andrew's Hay,
and from Majanas to Hallifax river, was
road a direct time and passed. Several bills
from the Hang of Representatives were read
tyite and rejected to appropriate Committee
Vanous bills, mostly of a private character,
passed stages. At an early hour the Senate
adjourned.

nesday the 2d day of January next.—Several other bills were reported by the Standing Com-mittees. The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Adams, requesting the President to tay before the House copies of the Ordinance of the Convention of South Carolina, and of his Proclamation thereon, came up. On motion of Mr. Clay, the question—will the House now consider the resolution?—was taken by

remation.

The Report, which is drawn with care, and considerable ability, is supposed to be from the considerable ability as a considerable ability as a constant of the considerable as a constant of the considerable as a constant of the constant of Ellsworth, Carson, Speight, Blair, of South Carolina, Root, Clayton, and Huntington, when Mr. Borges moved the Committee rise, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sprague submitted a resolution directing the Countittee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to prepare and introduce a bill reducing the rates of postage. A short time was spent in the consider-

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Ver planck; from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a reject explanatory of the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports, which was ordered to be printed. Several bills were reported from the standing committees.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, the de-bate upon the resolution offered by Mr. E. Everett, for instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to enquire into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage, was continued by Messes. Wilde, Huffman, J. Rord, and Craig, during the hour allotted o morning business, without the question be-ng taken. Several other resolutions were in troduced, on Teave, and adopted; arrong which was one offered by Mr. Jarvis, that the House adjourn over to Wednesday. The House then went into Committee upon several private bills, which were gone through with and reported, and the House directorics. reported, and the House adjourned.

Extractifrom Mr. Smith's Speech at the Union Meeting in Spat tanburg District, South
Carolina.

MR. M. DUFFIE IN 1831.

The goal standard that many at an fellcitizens shall look to Congress for selief, with
a faint hope, long cherished and long defer-

a laist hope, long cherished and long deferred: Lan also aware that some of our State physicians, notwithstanting the repeated disappointment of these delusive hopes, very confidently tell you, that all things will come right of themselves. As citizens of South Carolina, deeply impressed with the magnitude of her wrongs, I am sure you feel that it is not unbecoming the condition of colonial vassalage to which bur, State is reduced, that we should mingle even with the festivities of the hospitable heard, the solemn consideration of the naole board, the solemn consideration of the na-

ture and extent of our gridvences, and the means by trick our violated rights can be most successfully reclaimed and secured."—See his Charleston dinner Speech.

"And do we nessee almost passing before us, in this stanguil period of peace, an example of State insularisation. The laws of the Union clothed with the most solemn sanctions of the Constitution, have been under the extreme pressure of local embarrasement, absolutely resisted by the State authorities—after the suprementational of the country proabsolutely resisted by the State authorities—
after the supreme tribunal of the country pronounced are act of Congress constitutional, and
consequently the supreme law of the land, a
State government has openly opposed its excettion. It will be readily understood that I
allude to the embarrassing conflict of authority belween the General Government and the
State of Ohio, in relation to the National
Bank. And I hesitate not to pronounce it que
of the most portentous events that has occurred since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. For if, after the National Indianal tution. For if, after the National Judiciary have selemly affirmed the constitutionality of a law, it is still to be resisted by the State ru-lers, the Constitution is literally at an end; a revolution of the Government is already ac-complished; and anarchy waves his horrid June 18 - One of the People, page 15.

"We sainly boast of the blessings of self government, when those who are directly in-terested in our destination, are disposing of our rights at their pleasure, and actually im-molating them at the shrines of avarioe and ambition. In this state of things a very grave and axial responsibility devolves upon the sovereignty of South Garolina: that of inter-posing its sacred abield to protect our citizens nosing its sacred anield to protect our entantion pluider and oppression, and ultimate ru-in. I believe this to be one of those great or mergencies in burnan affairs, which impose an imperative obligation upon the sovereign power of the State, to take care that the republic

MR. M'DUFFIE IN 1821. "You resert that when any conflict shall ocments, as to the extent of their respective powers, each party bave a right to judge for itself. Leonfost I am at a less to know how such a proposition ought to be treated.—No climatro position, hereares can be imagined, in which this might not fairly claim the most prominent place. It resolves the government, at once, fullo the elements of physical force, and infroduces us, directly into a scene of an archy and thought.—There is not a single powor delegated to the General Government, which it would not be in the power of every State government to destroy, under the suthority of the licentious principle.— One of the People, page 16. MR. M'DUFFIE IN 1831.

"We hear our oppressors, and not unfre-quantly our own citizens, very gravely talk-

ing about the treason and rebellion of resisting about the treason and rebellion of resisting the unconstitutional acts of Congress, by interposing the sovereign power of the State, precisely as the English oppressors of our an ecstors, and the tories of that day, talked a bout the treason and rebellion of resisting our sovereign Lord, the King. But thanks to our illustrious and heroic ancestors, the States are no longer Colonies. Where, then, is the difficulty and where the decrees of interest of interest. no longer Colonies. Where, then is the difficulty, and where the danger of interposing the sovereign power of the State, in a case of acknowledged injustice and oppression, perpetrated in opposition to the most solution? All low me to tell you that there is no real-store culty or danger in that there is no real-store ow me to tell you that there is no real liffi-culty or danger in the matter, that a freeman bould regard for a moment,"-His Speech in Charleston

MR. MDUFFIE IN 1821 "Upon the discretion of Congress' in "lafng and collecting taxes.' and 'in raising mid supporting armies, there are no restrictions but those imposed by nature. Congress may push these powers to the atmost verge indicated by the physical capacity, of the country.— They may, upon the slightest occasion, and for the most unwise, improvident, and wicked ends, draw from the people (of the States too!) the utternost farthing that can be spar-ed from their suffering families, to fill the na-tional coffers, and call out the last man that can be spared from raising the necessaries of life, to till the national armies and fight the battles of ambitious rulers. And all this, however inexpedient, unjust, and tyrannical, they can do, without transcending the limits their constitutional authority. The Generic The General Government is thus invested, (safely and constitutionally invested,) with an unlimited command over the purse and the sword of the nation."—[One of the People, page 8.

Can any thing transcend this sorrender of power made to the General Government? I

re leave Mr. M'Duffie's "One of the People," and will draw on his speech in Congress, made upon the powers of the General Govern-ment over Internal Improvement. MR. M'DUFFIE IN 1924.

"I confidently assert, that this Government s as popular in its organization and as sale a epository of power as a State Government."

(His Speech in Congress on Internal Improve-ment.

"I am clearly of opinion, that, under the general power to raise and appropriate mo-ney to "promote the common defence and ge-neral welfare," Congress has the power to ppropriate money for making roads and ca mals, with the consent of the States in which these works may be executed, without refer ence to any of the specific grants of power."
[His Speech on Internal Improvement, page 15.
"My position is, that Congress has power

to raise and appropriate money to carry into effect the other powers expressly granted, and also to promote "the general welfare," so far as it cannot be promoted by money merely."—
[His speech on Internal Improvement, page 18.

MR. McDUFFIE IN 1881.

His speech on Internal Improvement, page 16.

MR. McDUFFIE IN 1851.

Those who dare not openly vindicate tyranny and justily oppression, exclaim in the most patriotic agonies, the Union, the Union, the Union is in danger. The Union, such as the majority have made it, is a foul monster, which those who worship, after seeing its deformity, are worthy of their chains."—[His Charleston dinner Speech

"Whatever they may pretend, and whatever they may believe, those are not the true friends of a constitutional Union, who recommond passive obedience to every act of tyranny and oppression, perpetrated in the name of that Union. But disunion is not the worst of the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to make the spectral dangers that have been conturned to th tures of war and blood are presented to plarm the timid, and it is with deep mortification that I acknowledge that many have been imposed upon by so shallow an artifice."—[His. Charleston dinner Speech.

MR. McDUFFIE IN 1824."

"Though I have deemed it important to show that this Government has the power to execute Internal Improvements, with the consent of the States in which they may be made, I confess t deem it of much more importance to establish its absolute and sovereign power to make such roads and canals as are requito the great powers expressly conferred upon it, "in order to form a more perfect union," and perpetuate the blessings of liberty.—His

speech on Internal Improvement, page 20.

"Indeed, I am satisfied with that proposition, that power is essential to liberty, will be found to be philosophically true, upon the fullest examination."—[See his speech on Internal Improvement, page 26.

processent, page 26.
"The course of argument which denies to this government the power to make Internal Improvements, is too refined and metaphysical for the comprehension of the people, and, as far as my observation has extended, it is almost entirely confined to the politicians.—
Tell a plain man that the Government has not this power, and you will strike him with as-tonishment."—[See his speech on Internal Imrecement, pages 27 25.

nents, whether in reference to the diffusion of ntelligence, the increase of the defensive power of the country, or the perpetuation of the Union, they are as essential to our , sistence as a nation, as the veins which give circulation to the principle of unimal life are to the health; and vigor of the unimal system."—[See his

and vigor of the animal system."—[See his speech or Internal Improvement, page 51.

MR. McDUFFIE IN 1831.

"If every State actually paid an equal contribution to the Federal Treasury, by a system of direct taxation, my life upon it, there would be no farther waste upon wild and improvident schemes of internal Improvement. Those who are now so liberal in expending the maney of other people, would then be as remarkable for economy in expending their corn; and I think it extremity doubtful whethown; and I think it extrem ly doubtful whother an appropriation could be forced through Congress for constructing a national road ten iles long? - See his Charleston dinner speech.
MR. McDUFFIE IN 1828.

It had been intimated to Mr. McDuffie that he was supposed to have abandoned his In-ternal Improvement principles. To remove this unjust suspicion on the 15th of March, 1828, Mr. McDutlie wrote a letter to his friend. which he used the following expressions. "The Cumberland Road, the Chesapent

and Ohio Canal, the Canal connecting Pitts-burgh, with the Lakes, the line of inland nav-igation from New Orleans around the coast, through the neck of Florida, thence to the extreme north, and finally, the post road from Washington to New Orleans, are the principal national works which I have regarded always as entitled to the patronage of Congress. And I am prepared to carry them on, pari passe, as soon as our financial resources will enable us to doit."—[See his letter in the United States Telegraph, April 7, 1828.

"I think the southern and western states are the natural advocates of a system of Inter-

nal improvements; and I regret that the constitutional scruples of a portion of the southern people, should prevent a hearty co operation."

— The same letter as above.

Signed, "GEORGE M'DUFFIE."

MR. M'DUFFIE IN 1831.

'Shall we be tertified by mere phantoms of blood, when our ancestors, for less cause, on countered the dreadful reality? Grant God are we the descendants of those ancestors—and men—grown men—to we freemen-are we men-grown men-be frightened from the discharge of our MR. AI DUFFIE IN 1824

ment! I This is anarchy itself. [See Remark appended by Mr. M Duffle to his Internal In provement speech, of November 1824, page 8. I have faithfully alternated Mr. M Duffle opinion, and it he thinks after making this mendous surrender of power to the General Government, which he has done in his "On the Received and the Received See Remarks and the Rem Government, which he has done in his "On of the People" and his Congressional speed on laternal improvement; and the demal-our government being a confederacy of inde-pendent sovereignties, can console himself an-his friends that they have had no agency of forging chains for their children; I have a motive to envy that consolation.

MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.

DURING the session of the Legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Combridge ferry to Broad Creek in a stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Ruston, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving of Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. same evening. Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Friday. To 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 6 acceptable by 8 acceptable b clock P. M.

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Acaspo-

is four dollars, from Easton three dollars. jan 5

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 sup-

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles. which she will dispose of on moderate terms, MRS. GIBBS, greatful for past favours invites her former customers, and friends to eal and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters berself the by her attention to her business in all the va-risties of MANTUA and MILLINERY.

please the public.

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

Swil - to

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining to the Post Office at Beston on the 1st day of January, 1832.

B
Rechael Brewer, 2

John Bartlett
Rev. Thes. Bayne, 2

Jos. Baley
Peter Barton, 2

Solomon Barrott

Mr. Leopard Solomon Barrott Catharine Banning James Merridy Marian Miller Rachael Bruff Joseph T. Berry Samuel T. Banning Wm Berry Jonathan Ozmont Richard B. Bowdle, 2 Henry A. Ogden

Ann Maria Plumu William Clark, 2 Robert Powers William Caulk John Camper Elizabeth G. Richar Henrietta M.Chaml Henry Clift, 2 Isnac Camper

Mary Rightson Rubert R. Ross Wm. Richardson Jumes Redman Ennalls Rosself Апр Саре D Henry Donn Louisa Dorrell Charlotte L. Edn Edward Sears son

Dr. Jas. Tilton William Urie, 2 Wm. H. Tilghman John Forkner Hester Ann Gregory Dr. Gibbons John Vinson

George Van Oeler Changes Halans James Harrison Short A. Willia James Henry Adam Harchlous Adam Harchlous Thomas Warwick
Samuel Hockens Henry Williams
Margarett Ann Harris Maria Wright
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will held their next meeting at the reaidence of Richard Spencer, Esq. on Thursday the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, A.M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. By order. MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH See'ry,

G jan. 1

THE Subscribers a Committee of the Diesetors of the "Young Men's Library" of
Easton, will offer at Public Auction on SATURDAY EVENING, 5th January, at half
past 6 o'clock at the abop of Mr. January,
smith, adjoining the Easton Hotel, 150 volumes of valuable Books, the property of said
Library, among which are:

Wasley's works complete in 10 vol.
Horne on the Scriptures, Guthrie's History,
Josephus, Blair's Lectures,
Priestley's Lectures, Plutarch's Lives,
Lockhart's Napoleon, Tales of my Grandfather,
Bozman's Maryland, Payley's Works,
with a number of others including a part of
Scnit's Campbell's, Rogers' and Mostgomer's
portical works. The proceeds of the Sale will THE Subscribers a Committee of the Di

portical works. The proceeds of the Sale will be given after paying debts, &c., to some chan itable institution of our town.

By order of the Directors,
HENRY E. BATEMAN,
JAMES L. SMITH,
JAMES H. M'NEAL.

Hooktown, Philadelphia road, three miles frem Easton

Dr. SCUDDER'S

CHLERATED EYE WATER. For inflamation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant vacis-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 ion of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afficted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these forms. ed by Dr. S. within these few years, contain ing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water—and the cures effected by it, have been set forthas Wonderful beyond precedent. cudder confidently recommends it as a ale 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 advertise-ments of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use. Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER,

Oculist and Inserter of Artifical Human Eyes City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole dgent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his customers and the ic in general for the liberal patronage he sived in the above line of business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, and has now ed at his well known Stand, opposite the Court House, A PIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

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

He has also on hand some excellent Razors, Penknives, | Fine-tooth Combs, Silver Thimbles, Automatons.

Razor Straps, Plain Gold Finger Watch Keys, Horn & Wood Combs, Pocket Books, Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps, Shaving Brushes, Watch Ribbons,

Lead & Slate Pencils,

Ladies Work Boxes & Busks, Sewing and Knitting tofore offered in this a Needles. Pocket Inkstands. Watch Snuff Boxes, Plated Breastpins & Finger Rings. Buckskin Purses. Gun Screws. Small Looking Glasses

and a variety of other FANCY ARTICLES, all of which he invites the public to call and axamine, 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 re-The public's humble and obedient serv't.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Dec. 18. N. B. The highest cash price paid for ok

BOARDING.

THE sebscriber 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 JAMES LECOMPTE.

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 fu-ture. 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 sevant, ALEX. C. BULLITT.

Who will give the above reward for the aprehension of the person, who broke down ad stole a pannel of his post and plank fence dec 6-11

INFORMATION WANTED. 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 Sub-scriber near Milford, Kent County, Del. will be very thankfully received.

JAMES C. HUTCHINSON.

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

WM. W. HIGGINS 8. just received from Philadelphia and

A SPLENDED ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

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

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

all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable pat-

POrders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely pack-ed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted aug 28 lyear

CAUTION.

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

JAS. A. RIDGAWAY.

WINTER SUPPLY.



NEW BOOTS AND SHOES

THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, begs leave to announce to his Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin friends and the public generally, that he is now opening at his stand, adjoining the Drug Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements Store of Thomas H. Dawson and Son, a Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes handsome supply of the various articles con- Grinshaw's England nected with his business, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gentlemen's fine & coarse Water Proof Boots, do and boy's coarse and fine Monroes do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elas-

tic 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

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 Baltimoro. Also a splendid stock of Calf, Hores, Scal, Kid and Frents Skin and waterproof upper, and a good supply of Spanish sole 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

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

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 kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all will be warranted to perform.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. Offers his services to his friends and old cus

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

February 21, 1882.

A CARD.

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

N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, an. discontinue the others. oct 9

WAS committed to the juil of Baltimore

woman is requested to come forward, prove-property, pay charges, and take her way, o-therwise she will be discharged according to

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail.

400 Acres of Land for Sale. will sell, at private sule, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly op-posite Cambridge. The land is of good qualrepair.—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 unbaselier.

PETER WEBB.

oct. 4

POR SALE

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and West streets, near the new Methodist Meeting House, at present eccupied by Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excelent order. For terms apply to Edward Mulikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, Cambridge and Easton.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the own-

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

Oct. 8-29 COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this full, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable proper-ty 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 hose 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 MACKEY,

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

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

McIntyre on the Globes Tooke's Panth Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-

phy and Atlas Adams' do. do. Testament Wilson's do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Introduction to do. Vilgil Sequel to do. English Grammars Cæsar

Græca Minora Spelling Books Græca Majora Smart's Cicero Clarke's Homer Historia Sacra

July 10

Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetie, &c. &c. Also, Slates, Pencils Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAIL LORS, 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 receiv-

A BOY WANTED.

THE subscribers wish 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 smiable disposition.

Easton, Dec. 4.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the RESPECTFULLY informs her friends 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 he self that her attention to her business in all its va-rieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be Pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

E Editors throughout the State will please give the above one insertion. dec 11

Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart & Wa-

gon 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 black-



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 Sunday the 15th inst. leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner that advantages will afford, at one dolla and fifty cents and found, to or from Balti-more. Freights of all kinds will be thankful-

her usual place of starting. lower end of Dugan's wharf; and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Easton for Cambridge and Annapolis at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Passage to Annapolis \$1.50; to Cambridge or Easten, \$2.50; children under 12 years of and assures them that nothing shall be warning on his part, to afford a general residue. The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to afford a general satisfaction, in executing any business in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of

T. H. Dawson and son in Easton, or with my Brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery,
November Term in the year 1832.

Ordered, that the sale of the lands made to
William Hughlett, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Stephen Theodore Johnson, deceased, in the cause of William H. Johnson and Charles Dimmock and wife, against Stephen Theodore Johnson and Thomas H. Dawson, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three: Provided a copy of this order be in-serted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the a

mount of the sales to be \$3,581 82. P. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON.

True Copy, Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, CPk. dec 4 (G)

1350 NEGROES WARTED.

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 purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in-

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency oflice, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. may 29 Baltimore.

REMOVAL. SAMUEL MACKEY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the stand formerly occupied by Green and Reardon, next door to the store of the late William Clark, and directly opposite the Court House. He has just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore, and is now opening

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, nsitable to the present and approaching season, selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and solicits his friends to give him a call at his new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for Cash. oct 98

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the American Farman, at No. 16, S. Calvert St. Baltimore; in connex on with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Girden and Nursery, in The subscriber, proprietor of the above nam

ed establishment, respectfully informs fatmers, gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute or-ders in any or all of its departments; and he so-licits those who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (free of expense to bim) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper the American Parmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds, 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 berself LYDIA ELIZABETH, says she belongs to Williamson B. Tomlin of Virginia. Said colored woman is about 20 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 ewner of the above described colored woman is requested to come formed and is requested to come formed with the short of the work is now at press.

The ewner of the above described colored woman is requested to come formed and colored and colored woman is requested to come formed and colored are concentrated, or may be procured in shurt notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, roo's, vines, domestic ani male, books, implements, and last, though not least; a consant fund of timely and important information on atmost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American property, in which are indicated also, by an advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice are concentrated, or may be procured in short Washington street, lately occupied by Charles Rodman, next door to Mr. Spencer's blacksmith shop, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

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

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

dec 18 Sw G

PROSPECTUS Of a New Paper to be issued

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER. UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF PRANCIS HARTHORN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLIFE LIF. ERATURE, &c. &c.

ONG established custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication shall be ushered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be guestian. erned. In obedience to this custom, we now pre sent 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 wiser course not to excite over-great expecthe wiser course not to excite over-great expec-tations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicale which uni-formly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it t the public to decide, whicher we shall have suc-ceeded in our aim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been establish

es under the immediate suspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that great cause, so essential to the permanence of our republican institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its salurary principles. In order to attain this desirable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every description of information relative to this mo teresting topic, and for this purpose to allot a or e-says on the subject, coming from any quar-ter 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 so cieties throughout the country, and such statisti cal articles as may be collected, shewing the ad vancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a ware that a paper devoted to one subject, howev er excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addi-tion to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingling gay with the serious, the useful with the pleas ant, will render it secentable to every reale whose taste is not vitiated by the grossest self abandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and foreign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sum maries of passing events, at home and abroad, will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of (ashion and amusements as may be harmless, and accept able to the scholar or man of leisure.
The object of "THE GUARDIAN" wil

be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial a tention will be paid. Be-lieving that knowledge and virtue will always 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 purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are entereded for a Cotton Farm in the State of rich and ever verying stores of knowledge, which Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well workings of nature and of art, and so vice versa. It was our fund of information is enlarged, will our capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that spring from a pure and elevated standard of mor als, be expanded, the editor will direct any abil ity he may possess to the advancement of the

> 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 PARTISAN FOLITICS. He will not ad mit, knowingly, any thing of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will be 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 the contents of his own pleasure.

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IN TELLIGENCER, will be published every 8st turdey, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form; and in order to bring it within the most moder-

ste 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 sub
scriptions of ten sub-cribers will be entitled to a copy gratis .- Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Daq, who is authorized to receive the same.

The publication will be commenced as soon a

sufficient number of subscribers shall have

The undersigned respectfully recommend th paper to the patronage of the friends of TEM PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining sub

STEVENSON ARCHER, President State Temperance Society. President Balt. Temperance Society Subscription lists will be left at the Stores of Messrs. Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market street; Coale & Littell, Calvert street; J sept

N. Tov. Market.st. Papers well affected to the cause will con fer 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 the officers thereof in receiving deposites of mo ney subject to interest, vizi-For deposites payable ninety days af-ter demand, certificates shall be i-sued bearing interest at the rate per an-

For deposites payable thirty days af. ter demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the plea-sure of the depositor, interest shall be

allowed at the rate of R. WILSON, Cashier. By order.

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed he gent 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 sec, 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, satisfactorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land ad-joining the city of Tallahassee; and, in reference to locality, health, fullness of climate, fertility and adaption of soil to the culture of sugar, and cot-ton, is unequalted by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

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

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

CIRCULATING LIBRARY Containing equal to Fifty Valumes for fire Dollars

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical en-tirely new in its character, it will be expect-ed that the publisher should describe his plannd the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a nu.

There is growing up in the United States and merous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence brooks and literary information emanate, feel thems-lyes at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are thesp in our princi-pal cities, but in the interior they cannot be pro-cured as shon as published, nor without counde. rable expense. To supply this desideratom is the design of the present undertaking the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading chesper, 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 fitteen to twenty five days after it is published, as the trifling expense of two and a half cents; of in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphis, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermint To elucidate the advantages of "The Select

Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other pubple; the Chromeles of the Cannonga's occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodics, at an expense of this periodics, at an expense of this ty-seven cents, postage included. So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by alopting the newspaper form—But we consider transmisin 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 never at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with rough to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fity-two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at anorter intervals - fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

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

now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced imour columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of intro-ducing the "Select Circulating Library" into heir domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and h.bits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in careting for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, de-trimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements affords 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 hiterary

department It would be supererogatory to dilate on the

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

fif y two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumer, of Ree's Cyclopædia.—Each volume will be accompanied with a

Title-page and Index. The price is Fire Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each, - a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronned, Agents who procure five subscribers, shall

we a receipt in ful by remi ting the pu \$2.2 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 sgents liberally.—
Clubs of five individuals may thus precure the
work for \$4 00, by uniting in their remittances.
Subscripers living near agents, may pay their
subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his xpense. Our arrangements are all made for the

Subscribers' names should be immediately for-warded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers. Editors of newspapers who give the above Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

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

Philadelphia, October, 1833.

Subscriptions received at this Office, dec 11 IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands and tenements made to Samuel Benny and Joseph Council, by Bennett Jones, one of the Coustables of Talbot county, under and by virtue of a wit of vendition expense. and by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas at the suit of William C. Ridgaway, against Thomas Parrott—and also by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, at the suit of William C. Ridg-away, for the use of Edward H. Nabb, against Thomas Parrott, issued by Thomas C. Ni-cols, Esq., one of the State of Maryland's Justi-ces of the Peace, in and for Talbet county. (the proceedings under which said writs, together with the warrants, have been delivered to the Clerk of this Court,) be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the twenty third day of May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbat country bot county.

P. B. HOPPER. JOHN B. ECCLESTON. True copy,

J. Loockerman, Clk.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE. LATROBE'S JUSTICES PRACTICE-STABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING_FOR SALE AT THIS

VOL. V

PRINTED TUESDAY & (during and every TU idue of the year EDWAL PUBLISHER

Are THREE payable half ye No subscript rages are settle the publisher. ADVERTISEM inserted THRE

twenty five cer

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OF VALL BY virtue o the subscribe sale on MONI next, on the p o'clock, A. M and valuable NOR, containi acres, with a Caroline cou ten,-the late deceased; on med d houses being late Philemon till be sold f The terms o ser or purcha sale, -one th day of sale, the trustee, the purchase ty as the tru est from the tion of the s payment of

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MILERINTED AND BUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING churing the Session of Congliss, y due of the year - BY Danses manatta knotons

Are THREE DULLARS PER" ANNUM, The world was altered in his view, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrea rages are settled, without the approbation of Were new offensive to his sight; the publisher. A state of amounts on the

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THEE TIMES FOR ONE DELLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent inser- Take up his lodging in a wood. tion-larger advertisements in proportion.

"IMPORTANT VICTORY." SYLVESTER against the World!! The ver fortunate Sylvester has again cause to an-

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 Hid by the trees from human view,

value wealth send your orders to the prize fling Sylvester. AGAIN. In the New York Lottery, drawn Dec. 26th, 1832. Sylvester sold the second Capital Prize of, 84,000. It was owned, by an Adventurer, who for a long time had been wooing the Fickle Goddess.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3,

for 1835-to be drawn on Monday Jan. 21st, Highest prizes. 20,000 | 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

20,000 1 Prize of 5,000 1,600 1.500 1,270 Tickets Five Dollars. Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1833 To be drawn on Friday January 18th, 1883. 66 Number Lottery.—10 drawn bal-

lots. \$25,000 !! CAPITALS. 1 prize of 25,000 | 1 of

1 of ... 6,000 | 1 of 2,000 &c. amounting to \$2,232,000.

Tickets \$6. Halves \$3. Quarters \$1 50. For prizes direct your orders to

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

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John Vinson George Van Osler Ebenezer Halsom James Harrison

James Henry Short A. Willis

Adam Harchlous Thomas Warwick

Samuel Hockens Henry Williams

Margarett Ann Harris Maria Wright

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. jan 5

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, 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

noon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 of

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapo lis four dollars, from Easton three dollars. ajan Si hav

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washing ton atreet, 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 patron. therefore solicits a share of the public patronage, and pleiges herself that all orders in her line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashion-

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

OR NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY. EDIVIRD MULLIHIAN Pow Frier Philip lost his wife,

Fush issues of the Laws of the Union:

The charm and comfort of his life
He mourned her not like modern

THE TERMS The charm and comfort of his life, Ho mourned her not like modern men, For ladies were worth having then. All things put on a yellow hue; Even ladies once his chief delight. In short he pined and looked so ill, The doctor hoped to get a bilt. At last he made a vow to fly, And hide himself from every eye, 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. To snatch him from all female charms, intending he should never know, which has attended the efforts of one of his distant correspondents.

Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Olass No. 7, drawn at Richmond, Dec. 21st, "For," said he, "he might lose his wife." The place he chose for his retreat, Was once a lion's country seat. The sun himself could scarce get through. A little garden tilled with care, Supplied them with their daily fare: Fresh water-cresses from the spring, Turnips and greens, or some such thing, Hermits don't care much what they eat An appetite can make it sweet. Twas 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 pearle; 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 his sixteenth year was night He could not tell the name of care; And all because he did not know 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 alms 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! the bears! 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-

as the Battle Ground of Tippecame.— chraca the worthy dead to their last some hindrance to our progress—as into the page of his country's decoism as the bright freezist, and whose try's decoism as the bright freezist, and whose boson swells at the rectal of those glo-our swells and whose boson swells at the rectal of those glo-our swells and brisery which distinguished out fronter wirs, cannot be ut attem brow; but brave and stern distinguished out fronter wirs, cannot heats vere bowed low upon that battle low state of our freezist, and whose but attempts of unlectingly on this interesting apot, ground, and many, an unpoken, prayer the water armsets in their attempts to quelt the haughty souls of our freezist, which were endurable the worthy dead might be happy in the western rangers in their attack.

The troops left the engagement.

On the 20th May, I visited the battle relatives of the fallen, met upon the batground in company with an elderly gen-tleman and his son from Louisville, Ky. tered and bleached bones, placed them It was a clear calm day and after a plea-together in one large coffin, bearing upon sant ride from Lafayette, we halted upon the lid the inscription, in gilt letters, the memorable spot. Many of those who "itest Warriors Reut!" and re-internal the memorable spot. Many of those who fell peneath the rifled fire of the darkeved Pottewattomic, and the blood-thirs- side of the hill, on the right of the enty Shawnee, had been intimate friends of campment ground. No marble obelisk Mr. H. my companion. He spoke of rears its gorgeous form above that grave; their manly virtues with warmth and energy; and a tear furrowed the old genile. of their glorious death to the visitor; but man's cheek, as he gazed upon the rude a far more holy feeling than the sight of 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 tew Indians that the troops found here, manifes ed 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 encampmen, 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 roops were much fatigued from a continued forced march for several days; and ary 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 trescherous, and attempt an attack. Before day-light the Indians advanced in a large body, and attacked to the Methodist Episcopal Church, arranged the myslyes there are body, and which was read at the annual meeting of that the indians advanced in a large body, and which was read at the annual meeting of that the indians advanced in a large body, and which was read at the annual meeting of that the indians of the india Indians advanced in a large body, and arranged themselves dispersived beneath the brow of the enteroperior of both sides. A servined at the extreme rear of the tents was fired upon, tomahawked, and scalped, before the "alarm" had a roused the camp. Harrison shouted his meet 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 bravest quaited and tottered beneath the thonders of the tax setting in every countenance. The Dravest quaited and tottered beneath the thonders of the savage's fire; and the sall morning as the keel of bright anticipation and glorious hopes. The chances of victory were against the white men, and the dult of the Church whose consequences of the fireing of the Church, whose loadering, cape and glorious hopes. The chances of victory were against the white men, and the dult of the consequences of the fireing of the Church, whose loadering, cape and glorious hopes. The chances of victory were against the white men, and the dust owners and friends, would do it with unfeigned was the well of bright anticipation and glorious hopes. The chances of victory were against the white men, and the dust owners and friends, would an owner of the Church, whose loadering, cape and provided the work of the Church, whose loadering cape and provided the work of the Church, whose loadering cape and provided the work of the Church, whose loadering cape and provided the work of the Church, whose loadering cape and the child the work of the Church, whose loadering cape and the child the same and the child the work of the Church, whose loadering cape and the child the work of the Church, whose loadering cape and the child the same and the child the cape and in 1932 followed the coast far south of the cape and the chi arranged themselves unperceived beneath

rock upon which Daviess fell and expis- semblage of persons, among schom were edt and the grave of the fallen warriors, many of the survivors of the battle, and them with the honors of war, upon the such honour would conjure up, burns within the bosom of the American as he' gazes upon the rude mound of earth that is thrown up above their Bones.

> "Lowly may be the turf that covers The sacred grave of their last repose, But oh! there is a glory around it hovers, Broad as the day-break, and bright as its close."

A rude pannelled fence is around the grave; and the wind whiteles wildly through the large out that stands at the head of the enclosure. The memories of those who fell in that struggle will be cherished until America forgels to our her brave forefathers; till she loses recollection of the deeds which have made

My companions and myself had stopped longer on the ground that we in-tended. As the old gentleman gave a last look at this interesting apoi, he said; there is the death ground of Daviess, the brave and excellent Joe Daviess, of Ken-tuckers Dwings, and of many others, as worthy fellows as ever fixed a gun. God grant that they are now happy in heaven;" and he repeated, with a melancholy cadence the inscription upon the coffin,leave the memorable battle ground of

tempts to quelt the haughty souls of our savage borderers; and chords of memory and feeling are touched, to which fah.

An hour and a half's pleasant ride from the agreeable little village of Lafayette, (Ladiana,) on the Wabash, will place you on the spot—and you will generally find some one in the neighbourhood who will accompany you over the ground, and point of first attack by the enemy; the point of first attack by the enemy; the rock upon which Daviess fell and expisness—inasmuch as there is an increased demand for means to push forward the victories of the Gross. We know that the great "I AM" 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 Gosaght are bound to use our efforts to send it to those who are still destitute of it -The demand, we have binted at arises from the fact that the scope for missionary pursuit is much more extensive than Dodd morly-Heretofore the attention of our missionary enterprises have been mostly confined to our own country. The in-crease of our population has been so great as to occupy the most of our missionary resources in attending to domestic wants-and to the entightening of the Savage Tribes, within our Union. Much good has been done, and much is now do ng among the latter people-many of these have been made experimentally ac quainted with the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and are now proclaiming a free matration to their brethren who are sus Christ, and are now proclaiming a free salvation to their brethren who are in heathen darkness. Those, alded by a few self-denying Heralds of the Cross, are carrying the tidings of salvation to the Pagan Tribes, who linkabit west of the Missiasippi, and thus is the kingdom of Christ, and the consequent bleasings of comed by a perusal of Capt. Morrell's medical process of the salvation extending themselves the insures. civilization extending, through the instru-

> 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 Ame-rica 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 Ma-

mentality of our missionaries, even to the

edonian cry of "come over and help uss" "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 The interesting Report of the Secretary of of the zealous & enterprising missionary;

To amount of fund remaining in the hands of former Treasurer E25 224.
Feb. 29. Donation from Mr.
Robi Skiener.
Donation from Mr. Charles herities Jenkins svingrales leistenen Dec. 29. Cash from Miss El-Ich Nicholson
Cash Jeom Miss Henrietta M.
Chamberlain
Cash from Miss Marion Ann Chamberlain 3 00 Dec. 24: Cash from Miss May Nicholson 3 50 Cash from Miss H. M. G. Willson 4 124 Cash from Mr. J. W. Bell Cash from Mr. Perry W. Stewart 1 50 Cash from Mr. William L. Jones Cash from Mr. N. G. Single-Cash from Mr. Alexander Cash from sundry persons Making a total of 50 00 in the hands of the Treasurer on the 25th

A NARRATIVE

day of Dec. 1832.

Of Four Voyages to the South Sea, North and South Pacific Ocean, Chinese Sea, Ethiopie and Southern Atlantic Ocean, Indian and Antarctic Ocean. From the year 1822, to 1831. By Captain Benjamin Morrell, June. Published by Messra. J. & J. Harp-

be formed by a perusal of Capt. Morrell's m morial, which we perceive with great pleasu is now before Congress.

"Your memorialist," he says, "believes him

"Your memorialist," he says, "believes himself to be the first American who has ever visited the Antarctic Circle, and that he has sailed for the Antarctic Circle, and that he has sailed for first and West above the 60th degree of south latitude than any other; he is slee the only one that has examined the is ands of Sandwich Land, the western coast of South America thoroughly, from Terra del Fuego to Valderia, and the eastern cosat of New Zealand. He is the first American who has ever carried an American ship the straits of Magellan, or the Gulf of Guay tecas; that ever landed on Circumcision or Bouvette'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

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observeries and adventures, with the immehas and clause at preparations of the Parry's and the Romes, and above all compare the results, we hancet but be struck with the proof they afford, of the superior skill, daring and enterprise of our galfant seamen. We are also readily atruck with the conviction, that a single reasel of a moderate size is a formula size. el of a moderate size is a far more at geous vehicle with which to prosecute scorery, than any number of vessely, or any seel of a greater bulk. The chances, may a certainty of occasionally parting company, d the loss of time in warting for a junction, which frequently never takes place; on the one hand, and the difficulty of managing a large chie in the midst of shoats and currents, on the other, is in all probability one principal reason, why the early adventurers of Portugal, Spain, England and Russin, whose vessels re more coasters, achieved greater, far grea-

ter discoveries than any of their successors.

We perceive from the memorial of Capt.

Morfell, and from rarious passages in his narrative, that he enticipates important commercial results and discoveries from a further prosecution of his adventurous career, to which he looks forward with keen anxiety.

"There can be no doubt," he says, "that

wast field for commercial enterprive remains usexplored in this part of Africa. Between the southern boundary of the Cape District, and the southern boundary of the Portuguese district, there is an immense space of country extending over about 800 miles of latitude, an more than twice that distance of longitude ardently hope and trust that my country will be the first to explore this interesting region of the world and open its boundless stores of riches to her enterprizing citizens. I, for one bould glory in leading the way, being per feelly willing to encounter the personal haz-ard which might attend a solitary pilgrimage across the continent for the purpose of open-ing a lucrative trade with the different tribes d nations.

We cannot but hope Captain Morrell will speedily be enabled, either by the Government or an association of private individuals, to secute this magnificent enterprize. From what we see of him in his narrative, we are fully satisfied that he is competent to the sucrequiring courage, prudence, enterprise, perenverance, and a capacity to meet any sudden emergency. We find sufficient proofs of this every where in the course of his narrative. He beloags to the same order of men as the istinguished Ledyard, the hardy Pike, the Lewises and Clarkes, the pioneers that go in the advance of the rest of the world, and prepare the way for others to resp the harvest of honours and wealth.

The seoner this project is set on foot the better. No time is to be lost. The English are far more expert at improving the bints of others, so well as in appropriating the profits and honors to themselves, than they are in original discoveries and inventions. The For tuguese, the Spaniards, and the Datch have far exceeded them in the variety and extent ir maratime discoveries; -yet the Eng. sh have managed to give names to a large por-ion of these, with as little justice as Americus Yespecius gave his to the new world. Let us for some anticipate them. We should be pleased to lay before our readers a few extracts from the Narrative of Captain Morrell; but conclusion, that it is a work, than which no-thing of the cind published in the present cen-tary is more interesting or useful to naviga-sors, and to general readers. It should be in the hands of every master of a ship, and every mayal officer, for it will teach them that no sit nation is desperate to a man of courage, and dangers unconquerable by skill, steadiness and sagacity.—New York Courier and Enquirer.

From the Richmond Enquirer. THE ATTITUDE OF VIRGINIA! We republish the following striking remarks from the Albany Argus:

"We repeat our remark of yesterday, that upon the action of Virginia, more than upon that of any other single state, will the issue of the present crisis hinge. The eyes of the Union are upon her. Her attitude is alike responsible and elevated. It is well for the country that it is so. Her geographical position, her high character, her devotion to republican principles, the alactity with which she has reresisted federal encroachment, and the moral
power with which she has contended for the
power with which she has contended for the
power with which she has contended for the
power of the States, her deep
stake in the preservation of the Union, and
her abiding attachment to Andrew Jackson
and the general principles of his administration, not only give her the power of controling
events at this emergency, but are a sufficient
guarantee that her whole energies will be put
forth for the tranquility of the country and the
preservation of the depublic. The University of Maryland, Traders' Licences, Victualiers' Licences. preservation of the depublic.

course of Virginia will be. We cannot doubt that she will cordially sustain our venerated President in his noble and patriotic capitals reclaim the people of a sister state from the delusion of a fatal teresy. She will appeal to sident in his noble and patriotic efforts to her northern brethren and urge the still farther measures of compromise, and to renewed of forts, it a magnanimous and liberal spirit, to remove or dimmish the sources of complain at the south. To her southern breturen she will speak in the strong language of utfinity and local interest, and a common attachment to the old constitutional landmarks. She will urge forbestrance, and a farther trial of constitutional remedies. She will point to the danger and the absurdity of nullification, and to the reckless profluency of the land, and to the reckless proffigury of the leaders in this acheme of ultimate disunion. And whatever may be the arts and efforts of those leaders.

we have no belief that she will speak to the

The duties which the Argus is pleased to essign to Virginia are of the most august char-actor—but we trust she will be prepared and able to discharge them—all, with the excep-tion of the censures which it calls down upon the leaders of Nullitication.—She will deal with their acts, not with their motives. It does not become her, standing as she will do, in the at any man. We trust, that she will denounce the Tariff in the strongest terms—that she will declare her opposition to Mulification in a firm but respectful manner—that she will reeasert these great "constitutional rights of the States" for which she has always contended that she will reiterate especially the doctrines of 90 - 99 - that she will frankly declare her opposition to so much of the Proclamation as seems to her to depart from those dectrines—that that she will not do so, in terms of severity or unkindness—that she will not sacrifice ty or cakingness—that suc was the enemie each a man to the resentment of his enemies or even to the pussions of the hour, on account of these errors in point of doctrine, which his receivable contains. He does not deserve this treatment at the hands of Virginia—and we are confident, that our fellow citizens will not parallel. Unfortunate as are some passages of his Proclamation, errontons as some of its doctrines are, (and no man is more read to acknowledge them, and more dotermin

Book Company, Call ed to oppose them, first we are,) yet we owe too much to Andrew Jackson to treat him wher there as a friend—Witst man has done more for us than he has done? What other man would have arrested the gigantic system of Internal Improvement, velocd the Bank, contributed so much to reduce the Tariff? Is it Clay, or is it Cathom; or who is it? But; put this distinguished man down—destroy the moral force of his character by violent denundiations—bind him as a victim at the feer of his personal whemles—and how will you we place him? Who will supply his place? Who will she has the moral courage to conceive, and to promotic? We should hold the scales of justice and of truth even—sacrifice not one atom of for un than he has done? What other nd of truth even-sacrifice not one atom o our principles, for him hold them up aloft, even in the face of his Proclamation—let us speak plainly our sentiments, but let us speak of him as a friend-s firmer patriot does not reathe in this land-severity from Virginia to him would be "the unkindest; gut of ail." ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

The Legislature,

the Mayor and City Counsil of

The Union Bank of Maryland, The University of Maryland,

TREASURER OF THE WESTERN SHORE. Western Shore Treasury ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 31st, 1852.5

To the Honorable
the General Assembly of Maryland.
The Treasurer for the Western Shore, in
obedience to the 3d section of the act of Deember Session, 1824, chap, 149, has the honor to report that: On the 1st Dec. 1831, there remained in the Weslern Shore Treasury, In the year ended 1st Dec. 1832, he received \$606,077 55, viz:

Ou account of 24,692 2 Luction Duties, 6,597 9 Auctioneers' Licencies, 33,383 84 1,256 60 Bank Stock. Billiard Table Licences, Costs of Suit Fines and Forfeitures. Funded 3 per cent Stockprincipal \$223,403 16, in-233,456 24 terest \$10,058 08, Hawkers and Pedlers Licen-546 00 interest, on personal accounts. icences for Races, Fisheries, and Musters, 221 9 Licences to Dealers in Lot-tery Tickets, "1,5 5,585 3 icences to Retail Spirituous Liquors, Marriage Licences, 335 5

7,414 94 21,382 22 7.475 00 Road Stock, 147,500 00 tate 5 per cent Stock, 14,177 30 State Lotteries, tate Tobacco Inspection in 58,103 0 757 50 l'axes in Chancery, 4,034 44 l'ax on Plaintiffs, 277 29 The Eastern Shore Treasu-20,699 8 2,043 42 The Penitentiary, The Public Buildings, 2,897 36

21 00 I'be State's Wharves in Bal-2,040 03 The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, The University of Maryland " 200 00 750 00 'raders' Licences 27.111 46 lictuallers' Licences, 937 16 Making an aggregate of Of the sums so received and \$683,255 19 \$606,077 55

271 57

50 00.

333 52

341 77 2,050 08

666 .10

277 29

8,472 83

56 48

11,796 38

17,964 87, were for revenue accrued before the year 1832, viz: uction Duties, fines and Forfeitures. 1,930 00 Licences for Blaces, Fisheries and Tickets.

Licences to retail Spirituous Liquors, Marriage Licences, Ordinary Licences, Taxes in Tax on Plaintiffs. The Direct Tax, The Eastern Shore Treasury,

17,964 97 To which, add the receipts on the following accounts, or so much of them as were re-payments, or over payments, viz: 183 33 Funded 3 per cent

Stock, 223,403 16 Marriage Licences, The Public Build-91 00 logs. And the par amount of State 5 per cent Stock, included in that account, 144,720 00

368,150 8 Making. 386,115 71 That amount deducted from the receipts into the Treasury in 1832, shews this sum to have

nue accrued in 1832, which was received in that year, , Of the said aggregate in the Western Shore Treasury, in the course of the year ended 1st December, 1832, amount-6683,25L 19

been the amount of the reve-

ing to de disbursed in that year \$651,-928 39, on the following accounts, viz: lexander Robertson, of Allegany county, Danal'5 per cent Stock-for Interest, olleges, Academies, & Schools,

Indian Annuities Louins of 1827-'8. donument 5 per cent Stock-for Interest. Penitentiary 5 per cent Stock of 1822—for interest,
Pensions to Officers and Soldiers
of the Revolution,
Rail Road 5 per cent Stock—for Interest, Rail Road 48 per cent Stock-for

State 5 per cent Stock-for Inter-State Tobacco Inspection in Ballimore, The Hank of Maryland, The Baltimore and Ohio Rail

the General Assembly approve, be control to be arried for the line to be arried for the line to bacco Warehouse Sinking Fund, and, together with the profits thereof and my possible fundamental to the profits thereof and my possible fundamental to the profits ture excess of the same revenue, to be invest for the redesaption of the Loan of \$48,000 negotiated by the Treasurer for the same object in 1827, in pursuance of the act of 1826,

In the disbursement reported as on account For Interest on Rail Road five of Loans of 1927—'8," is included the repay per cent Stock;

so ment, in obedience to Res. No. 13, of the last For Interest on Canal Sper cent

The University Studing Fund. iniversity 5 per cral Stock of execution of its 7th section, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow \$20,000 for the year, has For Expenses on Account of the been deferred, until more of the money shall have been called for, than the Treasury can conveniently part with for that object.

The probable receipts for the ensuing year, he estimates as follows, viz:

For Principal and Interest on 3
per cent Stock of the United
States, And there remained in the W. Shore Treasury on the lat De-cember, 1932, the balance of Phat balance is subject to the following appropriations, it let December, 1832, then the pended, to wit: \$51,326 80

For interest on Special Deposites
viz:—From the Union Bank of
Maryland,
The Bank of Maryland, pay Civil Officers, The Judiciary.

Pensions to Officers and Soldiers 5,611 75 For Interest on Loan to the Trustees of Charlotte Hall School. The Journals of Accounts from For Fines, Forfeitures and A-1849 to 1831, inclusive, dian Agnuities, For Marriage and other Licen-ces, granted by Clerks of the County, and of Baltimore City Expenses on Account of the

Colleges, Academies Courts, For Escheats and vacant Land, Interest on Penitentiary 5 per cent Stock of 1822, and For Taxes in Chancery, For Taxes on Plaintiffs, per act Loan of 1828, Interest on University 5 per of Dec. Session, 1825, chapter cent Stock of 1822. For Ditto, per acts of 1928, chap. 161, sec. 8, & 1829, chap. 200, laterest on Loan of 1827, peract of 1826, ch. 252, To pay interest on Rail-Road 5 sec. 7. For Auctioneers' Licences, er cent Stock.

For Auction Duties, For Dividends of Stock, viz: Interest on Canal 5 per cent. 2,133 33 Of the Bank of Bal-Interest on Monument 5 per cent Stock, timore,-at 6 per \$10,440 00 To redcem so much of the Mon ument 5 per cent Stock, To pay interest on Rail Road 41 The Union Bank of 2,177 30 Maryland-at 6 per er cent Stock, 1,903 00 cent, The Farmer's Bank Interest on State 5 per cent

of Maryland -at 6 The American Colonization 11,400 00 per cent: Society, for 1830-'31, and The Hagers Town 3,000 00 Bank,-at 7 per The State's Inspectors of To-1,750 00 ceut. bacco, in Baltimore, & their Of the Commercial & Clerks, Farmer's Bank of For the States Tobacco Ware-, houses in Baltimore, Commission to certain Deputies Baltimore, at 3 per 19,725 11 cent, he Farmer's and Morchant's Bank of the Attorney General, The claims liquidated in pursu-

ance of res. no. 10, of 1822, per cent, Commissioners to examine the of Baltimore-at 6 State's Tobacco Warehous es in Baltimore, per ses, no. per cent. 20, of 1831, The Marine Bank of William Hughlett, Esq. per res no. 113, of 1831, For Binding Books in the Baltimore-at 6 per 4 00 The Mechanie's Bank State Library, for 1831, per of Baltimore -at 6 res. no. 26, of 1827, 25 00 per cent.

The Union Manufacturing Com-pany of Maryland, The Baltimore and Amounting to and shewing the balance in the Treasury 1st Dec'ber. 1832, Ohio Rail \$1,896 87 unappropriated, to have been Company, The Baltimore and That balance, applied to the payment of the Journal of Ac-Frederick Town Turnpika counts, &c. of the present Ses-Company, The Baltimore and sion, which it is estimated will

York Town, do. amount to 45,000 00 From the Medical Professors of Will leave chargeable for that the University of Maryland, account, on the receipts of the From the Directors of the Ma-\$41,113 15 ensuing year, ryland Penitentiary, Two thirds of the State's Funded 3 per cent From the loan authorized by ch. 281. sec. 7, of the acts of 1831,

stock of the U. States, having been redeemed, as is shewn, on the 1st of October list,—the From State Lotteries, From Licenses to Vend Lottery as it slews, on the lat of October lies,—the Treasurer, in the absence of any special direction by the General Assembly, and to prevent so large a portion of the State's capital from being for a moment unproductive, used the authority given to him by Resolution! No. 50 of 1627, by depositing the money of interest of 5 per cent per annum payable quarterly, in the Bank of Maryland and in the Union Bank of Maryland and in the Union Bank of Maryland and in the Union Bank of Maryland not being able to obtain a ny particular security from either, he appor-Tickets. From the State's Tobacco Inspection, in Baltimore, rom the Baltimore and Staque hanna Rail Road Companyfor interest. rom the State's Wharves, in Baltimore, On account of direct Taxes, for ny particular security from either, he appor ed the deposites, to the ratio of their re-1923 4.5 and 6. The Tax for Colonization, per spective capitals paid in hocluding in the arrangement, the remaining third of the 3 per cent stock, to be redeemed on the first of Jan

uary next.
If the General Assembly determine to continue them, they will add nearly \$7000 a year to the State's previous income from the 3 per cont stock, and place the Treasury hereafter, in a very eligible condition for the redemption of so much of the State's 5 per cent stock, from time to time, as it shall become redeema ble-when, if its value in the market should be less than par, it may, with the money so deposited, be advantageously purchased or, if it command a premium, other like stock may be substituted with like advantage—the de-posites in the mean time yielding to the "Preas-

ury, the same rate of interest it would pay on His Council, the State's stock. Their Clerk, If, on the other hand, it shall be determined to withdraw them, the mency may be well ap-plied, to the payment of the residue of the State's subscriptions to the stocks of the Bal-timore and Ohio Rail Road, and Chesapeake The Treasurer for the Western His Clerk, and Olife Canul, Companies, as the instal The Treasurer for the Eastern ments shall be called for in pursuance of the Shore,

ments shall be called for in pursuance of the provisions of their respective charters.

But, to enable the Treasurer to have the deposite in the Union Bank of Maryland, continued at the rate of interest now contracted the rate of interest now contracted. The Clerk of the Senate, The Clerk of the Senate, The Examiner General, Western Shape (his fees deducted) tion of his right to check for the principal; as may consist with the security of the State and the interest of the Bank—the deposites being for the present (to accommodate the Treasurer by bringing the transaction fully within the latter of the Land Office, The Register of the Land Office. letter of the resolution referred to) subject al-

ways to his official check.
In the disbursement reported as on account of "the State's Tobacco Warehouses in Baltimore," \$25,000, paid in redemption of the remainder of the Stock issued by the Expositive For Pensions to Officers and Sol-For Donations to Colleges, Acadfor their purchase and erection, are included —and the \$19,725 11, bf the resenue from the For Expenses on account of the 12,891 55 and the \$19,725 II, bit the revenue from the State's Tobacco Inspection, reporter to be in the Treasury with the same destination, is its excess of the appropriations for account of the Inspection to 1st of December inst.

As the charge for Cooperage, of one dellar per hogshead, was on the 10th of August inst, an altedichec to Res. No. 21, of the last Sestion, directed to be discontinued, and there are Salary to the Adju-Salary to the Armour 5,009 00

6,000 00 farth the revenue from the inspection, may 50,089 96 not as yet, be relied upon for more than will defray its expenses, this last sum should, if alary to the Armour Rent of Gun House

For Indian Annuities, For Interest on Pentientiary 5 per For Interest on University 5 per cent Stock of 1822, or interest on Loan of 1827, per act of 1826, ch. 252,

For Interest on Rail Road five ment, in obedience to ites. No. 13, at the last for interest on Caust 5, per cent Session, of the \$20,000, horrowed in 1927 in Stock,

Session, of the \$20,000, horrowed in 1927 in Stock,

pursuance of ch. 211, of 1826.

No part of the tax directed to be levied by 5,000 of Colour in this State, has yet come into the Treasury, from the Western Shore—and the Treasury from the Western Shore—and the Stock.

For Salary to the Chancellor The Chief Judge of Baltimore The Chief Judges of the six Judicial dis-13,200 00 tricts. The Associate Judges of the 6 Judicial Districts, 16,800 00 The Judges of the 6th District, per chap. 127, of 1828, 2,000 00

The Judge of the 3.500 00 Land Office, Eastern Shore, or per diem to the Messenger, Cur. 70,000 00 250 00 2.000 00 Can .- estimated at The Sheriff of the Court of Appeals, Western Shore,-2.500 00 estimated at

210 00 The Sheriff of the Court of Appeals, Eastern Shore, -2,000 00 6,000.00 estimated at 35 00 26,000 00 The Crier of the court of Appeals, Westted at 150 .00 The Crier of the court

of Appeals, Eastern Shore-estimated at For the University Sinking Fund, per act of 1821, chap. 38, sec. For the augmentation of the Li

brary, per act of 1826 chp. 53, scc. 6 For binding Books therein, per Res. No. 26, of 1827, 1,733 34 For Salary to the Governor's Steward. For Salary to the State's Inspec-tors of Tobacco, in Baltimore, of Baltimore-at 6 900 00 and their Clerks The Franklin Bank For the use of the American Col-

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1,000 00

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ch, 281 of 1831,

ensuing year,

Civil Officers, viz:

the State House,

The Governor,

ceipts.

Which would amount to

Am't. chargeable on the year's re-

Will leave, applicable to the pay-

ment of other expenses of the

For the Salaries of the following

Their Messenger and Keeper of

Shore (his fees deducted)

Eastern Shore,

Militia, viz:

tant General.

Shore, \$500 and

er of the Eastern

The probable further demands on the Treasur

for the ensuing year, he estimates as follows.

onization Society, per ch. 172, of 1826-for 1833, For so much of the cost of the State's Tobacco Warehouses in Baltimore. For the State Colonization Fund, per ch. 281, of 1831, or State Colonian 32,421,34 For the Education of the Indi-

> For the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, per ch. 111, of 1827, For the Trustees of the University of Maryland, per ch. 198, of 1827, ... For the Contingent Expenses, estimated at For Miscellaneous and Addition

140, of 1827,

al Expenses, certain and probable-estimated at . 2.625 00 For deposite in the Union Bank of Maryland, 111,701 58 2,897 36 Which would amount to 20,000 00 And make the Treasury deficient 15,000 00

on the 1st December, 1833, by the sum of 5.000 00 From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 4 20,000 00 LATE AND IMPORTANT.

At two o'clock we received our papers by the packet ship George Washington, from Liverpool-London of the 23d of November, and Liverpool of the 24th, both inclusive. INVESTMENT OF ANTWERP-OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS; ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE

KING OF THE FRENCH. The resolutions agreed to by the merchants of London against the Dutch war, have been printed in Holland, and posted up in every Dutch city. The aspect of the intelligence from Antwerp is certainly warlike, but the predominant belief was, that the general peace

f the continent would not be disturbed. Private letters state, from the Hague, that the English and French Ambassadors, at the request of the King of Holland, have delayed

their departue for the present.

The French army entered Belgium on the
15th November—the whole force amounting to four divisions of infantry; each about 12.

000 men; two divisions of heavy and three brigades of light cavalry, making about 7,000 horse, with 80 field pieces, forming a grand total of nearly 48,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse, or nearly 60,000 men of all arms and denominations.

The French papers announce that a Prussian army of observation, amounting to nearly 100,000 mea, is to occupy Venloo, Limburg, 450 00 and Liege; but they bring no news from their own troops.

Declaration of the king of Prussia .- The Prus sian State Gazefte of Nov. 11th, contains an official announcement, that "the King, conformably to the declarations which he has en to the governments of England and France, that he must refuse to coercive measures not only all kind of co-operation, but also his assent; and that on the contrary, he has resolved to place a corps of observation on the Maese, in order to be ready on the entry of a French army into Belgium, to avert the eventual con-sequences which the intended military operations might have with respect to the tranquili ty of Germany and of his Majesty's dominions

and to the general peace.

Portugal — Intelligence from Oporto is received down to the 16th of November—six days later .- Up to that period no attack had en made on Oporto by Dan Miguel's troops who are represented as by no means cager for close work. They prefer a long shot.—
Miguel is endeavoring to cut off Don Pedro's supplies, and has been in a great measure suc-cessful.—Don Pedro's orces had made a successful attack upon one of Miguel's batteries, spiked three gups, and took 300 prisoners.— The affairs of Don Pedro, however, are be-

compatants, that Don Pedro cannot, with the present means, succeed in placing his daughter on the thrope of Portugal. Dos Miguel, it was supposed, was at Coimbra.

France—The session of the Chambers was

2,400 00 Nov. 19. We are sorry to state that, during 9,484 45 a crowd took deliberate aim at his Majery with a pistol, but fortunately missed his mark.

13,072 92 The assassin was immediately secured. The attrocious attempt excited general exceratio attrocious attempt excited general excerction, and the King was greeted with the loudest cheers, and cries of "Vive le Roi," forth the his route, and by the Deputies. Some persons do not scrupla to say that the whole affair was a trick, invented by the muristers to raise the King's drooping popularity; but if this were true they would hardly have managed matters so clumsily as to allow their agent to be taken into custody.

into custody.

The King commenced his speech to the Chambers by alluding to the internal condition of France which he described as prosp and tranquil, the insurrection in the west has ing, as he says been completely suppressed, and the attempts at a counter revolution in the capital and other towns being deleated by the loyalty and bravery of the National Guards and the troops of the line. His Majesty does not mention in express terms, the capture of the Duchess de Berri, but we presume that he alludes to it when he says, "A recent, and for the public peace, a decisive event will destroy the illusions of that party," His Majesty, atter congratulating the Chambers on the abendant barvest, and the disappearance of the cholera, speaks, of the Foreign relations of France in the following terms.

"Without, the pledge of national prosperity "I have every reason to recken on the paci-fic disposition of Foreign Powers, from the as-surances which I daily receive from them.

"The close alliance, which has been brought still closer, between France and England, will be for the two nations a fruitful source of welfare, and of strength, and for Europe a new guarantes of peace "A question was likely to have kept Europe in a state of inquietude. In spite of the efforts

of my Government, the treaty of the fifth November, 1831, which went to effect the separa-tion of Belgium and Holland, remained unexecuted; the means of conciliation appeared to be exhausted, the end was not maintained. "I conceive that such a state of things con not be prolonged without compromising the dignity and interests of France. The moment

had arrived to enforce the treaties, and to ful fil the engagements contracted towards Bel-"The king of Great Britain participated in my sentiments. Our flags float together at the mouth of the Sheldt. The French army, the discipline and good spirit of which equal

walls of Antwerp. My two sons are in their "In giving to the king of the Belgians my dear child, I have strengthened, by a new tie, 1,000 00 the intimate connexion of the two nations. The Act which has sanctioned that union will be

laid before you." After referring to a treaty with America, and the settlement of the Greek question, his 10,116 24 Majesty concludes in the following terms:

you at this moment any reduction of the pub 3,500 00 the circumstances in which we are placed, atill require of us weighty sacrifices; but the approaching settlement of the affairs of Eu-20,000 00 rope permit us to anticipate a speedy improve ment in that respect. The future appears to us under favorable auspices. The public creus under favorable auspices. The publidit sustains and fortifies itself, and une cal symptoms announce the progress of nation 3,000 00 al wealth. "A few more efforts, and the la

the inquietude inseparable from a great revo-15,000 00 lution will be effaced; a feeling of security will be impressed upon every mind; France will repose with an entire confidence in futurity; and then will be restized the dearest wish of my heart, which is to see my country raise her-self to all that prosperity to which, she has a right to pretend, and to be able myself to my that my efforts have not been useless in ac complishing her destinies.".

From the New York Standard, of the 7th inst. LATEST FROM EUROPE. COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The packet ship South America, Captain Marshall, arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool; she sailed on the 5th of Dec and has brought files of London papers to 4th inclusive. The intelligence respecting the affairs of Holland is highly important; dates from Antwerp are to the 1st of December inclusive.

HOLLAND.—Hostilities were commenced against Antwerp on the S0th of November; on he morning of that day, Marshall Gerard sent

the following summons to Gen. Chasse."
"Head Quarters at Bargenhaut, under Antwerp - November 30, 1832. - Arrived before the citadel of Antwerp, at the head of the French army, with instructions from my government to reclaim the execution of the Treaty of the 15th of November, 1831, which guaranteed to his Majesty the King of the Bel gians the possession of this fortress, as well as the forts dependent on it on both sides of the Scheldt, I hope to find you disposed to sel knowledge the justice of this demand. If con-

trary to my expectations, it should be other-

wise, I am commanded to inform you that I must employ those means which are at my disposal to occupy the said citadel. The operations of the seige will be direct ed to the exterior fronts of the cilidel; and notivithstanding the weakness of the fortifies tions on the side of the city, and the shelter alforded me by the houses, offer me every ad-vantage for the attack, I shall not profit by it-I have therefore, every right, to hope; conformable to the laws of war, and to customs constantly observed that you will abstain from a made on every occasion, and in concert with kinds of hostilities against the city. I shall Austria and Russia, has caused notice to be giv- cause to be occupied a portion of it, from the sole metive of being prepared for any thing that may expose it to the fire of your artillery. A bombardment would be an act of useless barbarity, and a calability for the Commerca

of all nations. "If notwithstanding these conciderations, you should fire on the city, France and England will exact an equivolent indennity for the damages caused by the fire from the ciadel and its forts, as well as from the ships of war "Receive Monsieur le General, 1 pray you.

the assurance of my consideration.

(Signed) "COUNT GERARD, (Signed) "COUNT GERARD,
Commander of the Army of the North."
The answer of Gen. Chasse was, that he would defend his position to the last extremity. Gen. Chasso declared that if the French continued their work after 12 o'clock he would

fire.

At 12 o'clock the first gun was beard in the city of Autworp; alarm and agitation soon appeared on all sides. This being market day the country people in the place fied as quick

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as possible, fearful of a bombardment of the

As soon as the answer of Baron Chasse was received. Marshal Gerard sent in another flag of truce requiring a more direct explanation of the intentions of Chasse with respect to the neutrality of the city. The answer of the Baron had not transpired when the last accounts left.

Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle.

Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle.

Animery, Nov. 30.—2 o'clock.—The French have had at work all night 7000 men, have seemed the trenches around Fort Laurent, and on towards Kiel. They have already cut a considerable distance. At 10 o'clock, it is said 500 k'rench metres were opened. Some military men, have expressed their astonish ment that General Chasse could have suffered the French to work so much during the night, and as it seems under his nose.

During the night the Krench soldiers occupied all the posts round the citadel; 400 men have also entered the city, and taken the posts along the explanade. I walked along there at 11 o'clock, and saw the French sentinels in the former positions of the Belgians. The 5th Helgian regiment has left the town by the road for Mechin and Brussels.

The cannons continue to roar at internals from the citadel, or rather from St. Fort Laurent, as according to the paper between each

rent, as several minutes clapse between each sound, it is presumed that the shots are directed at the soldiers who show themselves in the trenches. The works, therefore, continue, but

the men do not show themselves.

I have not yet been able to learn the nature of the negotiations stated to exist relative to the city, but all is expectation. The mernta assembled on 'Change, and without deing business, calculate the chances of each ot, and what is the nature of the propositions respecting the town.

Half past 12 o'clock. Half past 12 o'clock.

Some persons imagine that the question respecting the town is to be decided by the dring from Montebello Fort, which the French hold and cannot relinquish, as it is their best position. This is doubted by the best informed. The firing continues at the new batteries which the French are forming. It will require, it is said, 36 hours before these batteries will be ready, and as the Dutch fire on them, more time will be necessary. The Dutch are said to fire now in order to know the range: To morrow evening all, it is exthe range: To morrow evening all, it is ex-

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carrying on the siege with effect.

Half past one o'clock.

The division on the left bank of the river under Gen. Sebastiani maintains its communi cation with Marshal Gerard by a bridge of pontoons at the village of Kulbeck, a little in advance of Hemixen. The object of that dirision being to clear the left bank, is likely to be delayed from the want of a flotilla. It can be soon united with the chief corps of the army, in case the Prince of Orange moves for

The question relative to the neutrality of the town has not yet been decided, but if Chasse leave it alone until to morrow the French expect to employ his attention so as to force his fire into another direction, and silence it before he can do much mischief.

The firing from the citadel still continues, and but occasionally. It is directed chiefly a-gainst the battery forming to enfilled the face of the Lunctte.

The Dutch have made a sortic of two or three companies by the gate of Klei, and ad-vanced towards the trenches, which were inmen to see what the French supeurs were doing, and then, having burned two houses which obstructed their view from the citadel, with-

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

In order to make room for the Report of of State, communicating a copy of a letter from the Hon. John C. Calhoun; resigning the free of the Western Shore, we have office of Vice President of the United States. been compelled to curtail the proceedings of Numerous bills from the House of Represenwish to have done. The condensed view we have given, however, we trust will be satisfac-

The unmarly and unjustifiable treatment of Gen. Blair to Duff Green, Esq. it seems, is ordered to be engrossed were read a third time likely to prove more serious than was at first tad to private bills. auticipated. It is stated that Gen. Green will hardly be raised without the loss of his arm; and indeed some reports say his life is despaired of. This may possibly explain, in some meaaure, the more recent conduct of Gen. Blair, at the Theatre, as reported in the following article many anar

Another Outrage .- Gen. Blair, of South Carolina, entered the Theatre in this city, night before last, armed with four pistols and two dirks. During the progress of the play, he deliterately arm one of the pistots and fired it—the ball striking the stage very near where Mr. Palmer and Miss Jefferson were standing.

IL opbre 12 ward

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

From the Washington Globe, Jan. 4. ANALYSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Kane, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom had been referred the bill to uppropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting lands to certain States, reported the same with an amendment, striking out all after the exacting clause, and inserting in lien thereof, a proposition for the reduction of the price of the public lands, &c. Ou motion of Mr. Clay, the bill and amendment, was made the special order of the day for Monday next. Also Silsben introduced a bill to explain and amend the 18th section of the act of July last, "to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," which was read twice and committed. Mr. Benton introduced a bill to increase and regulate the pay of the Medical Staff of the Army, which was read and ordered to a second reading. A short time was spent in the consideration of Execu-tive business; after which the Senate proce-ted to consider the resolution offered on the 17th ult. by Mr. Poindexter, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinious, &c. in relation to the reduction of the duties on imports. The amendment proposed by Mr. King, to strike from the resolution the clause which required the Secretary to append to his Report, an enumeration of articles deemed to be "essential to our national inde-pendence in time of war," &c. was negatived pendence in time of war," &c. was negatived
—yeas 12, nays 24. The amendment proposed by Mr. Brown, to substitute for the original resolution the one reported by the Committee on Finance, calling on the Secretary of
the Treasury for the projet of a bill, was then
further discussed, but before any question was
taken, the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Ver-

planck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution ordering that, on and after Monday next, the House will, at one o'clock of each day, go into the consideration of the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports, until the same shall be disposed of. By the rules this resolution should lay one day on the table. Mr. Verplanck moved to suspend the rules that i might be acted on without delay. Upon this question the yeas and nays were as follows.— Yeas 106.—Nays 77.

Two thirds not voting in favor of the motion

it was lost, and the resolution lies on the table until to day. The resolution of Mr. Everett, for enquiring into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage then came up .-Mr. Cambreleng offered an amendment, when Mr. Polk moved to lay the resolution & amendment on the table, which was carried. Ayes 90, Noes 89. The bills reported on the preceding day from the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, were then ordered to be engrossed, excepting the bill providing for the exemption of merchandize imported under certain circunistances from the opera tion of the act of May, 1828, upon which an animated debate arose, in which Messrs, Wickliffe, Dearborn, Hollman and Ingersol, took part. Before the question was taken up-on the engrossment of the bill, the House adjourned.

JANUARY 5. In the Senate, yesterday, the Hon John C. Calhoun, elected by the Legislature of the Calboun, elected by the Legislature of the state of South Carolina, and the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, elected by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, appeared, when the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to them by the President of the Senate pro tempore, and they took their sents. The Hon. George A. Waggaman, of Louisiana, also attended. Mr. Dallas, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase and regulate the pay of ted a bill to increase and regulate the pay of the officers of the Navy, which was read and ordered to a second reading. The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary atives were read twice and committed to the Standing Committees, when, at a late hour, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives several bills were reported by the Standing Commit-tees. The hour allotted to morning business having been claused, various bills heretofore

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
House of Delegates, Jan. 3, 1833.
Mr. Teackle presented ten memorials and petitions of cisizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank; which were read and referred to Messis. Teackle, Harris, Merrick, Pratt, Horward, Bourke and

Jenkins.

Mr. Sutton obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled An act to authorize the granting writs of replayin by Justices of the peace, and for other purposes therein mentioned; ordered,

The state of the s

Committee on Lotteries—Mesers Chandler, Knight, Bourke, Dennis, Davall of Anne Arundel, Gantt and Louthan.
Committee on Expiring Laws—Mesers Jones, Harris, Burgess, Morsell, Weight of Dorchester, Forman and Unkefer.
Committee on Engrassed Bills—Mesers Milbourne, Willson, Wright of Dorchester, Edelen, Heard, Dennis and Sutton.
Standing Committee on the Coloured Population—Mesers. Harper, Nicols, Millar, Turner, Pratt, Jones and Somerville.
Select Committee on the Constitution—Mesers Johnson, Megrick, Harper, Cottman,

lessre Johnson, Merrick, Harper, Cottman,

Bruce, Sutton and Bourke.

Select Committee on the Inspection of Tobacco—Messrs Heard, Kent, Mudd, Duyall of Prince Georges, Compton, White and Ham-

Select Committee on so much of the Gov ernor's Message as relates to the Sword pre-posed to be presented to Captain George W. Rogers—Messrs. Pratt, Miller and Evans.

On motion by Mr. Jones, Ordered, That

warded to him by express, signed by the pres-ident of the Sonate and speaker of the House requesting his attendance to qualify agrees blyto the constitution.

This being the day appointed for the choice of the Council for the Governor, the two Houses, at 12 o'clock, proceeded to the discharge of the duty, when it appeared that Robert W. Bowie, Samuel Turner, Thomas C. Worthington, William Potter, and John S. Martin of Worcester county, were duly elected.

In the Senate, on Tuesday.
On motion of Mr. Emory, leave was grantp bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to al-

our streets and churches and other strong pla-ces fortified, with the view of keeping out the ememy; and to crown the whole, a forced loan of \$100,000 has been voted by our govern-ment, to enable the same to be carried into ef-fect. Of this loan \$38,000 has already been distrained from a few individuals, and of which Carolina is pow placed. Let me first notice The policy of th

of Manufactures at the expance of Agricul-ture, acted upon ever since the days of Col-bert, France owed the striking inequalities of private fortune—the overgrown wealth of some and the superfixtive misery of others; the contrast of a few splendid establishments of industry, with a wide waste of poverty and de-gradation."—Boston Globe.

FROM THE SPY IN WASHINGTON. To the Editor of the New York Courier and

Enquirer. [Exragra.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 27th, 9832. On motion by Mr. Jones, Ordered, That the committee on gravances and courts of Justice, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Magnistrates courts in the several counties, for the trial of assaults and batterics.

Monday, Jak. 7.

Mr. Roberts obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Queen Appe's county. Ordered, That Messrs. Roberts, Larrimore, and Bourke, report the same.

Mr. Holmes reported a bill, entitled, an act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgements tendered by justices of the peace; passed at December seasion 1830, chapter 155. Which was read the first time, and ordered to see an act, the first time, and ordered to see as the table.

This being the day appointed by the ronstitution for the election of Governor, after the interchange of the usual messages, at 12 o'clock, thetwo Houses proceeded to the discharge of the duty, when it appeared that duty, when it appeared that duty is proportionally to prey upon the table.

James Thomas, 6 St. Mary's County land received 62 votes, John S. Stoddart, 2 votes and there were 21 blanks:

James Thomas, Esq. being declared elected governor, a joint letter was directed to be for warded to him by express, signed by the proaches and the first time and there were 21 blanks:

James Thomas, Esq. being declared elected governor, a joint letter was directed to be for warded to him by express, signed by the proaches and the first time and the proportion of the committee of Manufactures; and I think successfully to report, in substance, the bill mat the Committee of Manufactures; and I think successfully to report, in substance, the bill mat the Committee of Manufactures; and I think successfully to report, in substance, the bill mat the Committee of Manufactures; and I think successfully to report. Sia-The committee of Ways and Mean

ported.

My Verplanck gave notice that he should call the bill up the middle of next week; but it think it, will be crowded out during the whole week; as the house will undoubtedly, meet to morrow and Saturday, and then adjum over until Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Emory, leave was grantto bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General
Assembly of this state, and for other purposes:

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

San Louis Poroai, (Mexico.)

November 9th, 1883.

The writer addressed you last on the 13th
August when the thought we were in undust as
miserable a state as we could well be, but we
regret to say that we have been gradually getting worse and worse ever since. This tewn
has been twice taken by the belligerents, and
we may almost say that it is at present in a
state of siege, expecting every day to be at
tacked and again retaken. Our shops are shu
up—the town deserted—ditches cut across all
our streets and churches and other strong places fortified, with the view of keeping out the

faye heard some habblers comparing, what is termed the whiskey insurrection in Penasylvania, to the position in which South Carolina is now placed. Let me first notice an easential difference: South Carolina is acting, through her regular and duly constituted organs of covernment, as a State, in her sovereign capacity. The Penasylvania insurrection was the act of manthorised individuals, in appendiculate the State and General Government.

Merick, Harper, Bruff, Bruce, White, Ellitott and Bennis.

Miller, Schley, Morrell, Cottman, Davall, of Anne Arandel, and Wieken.

Committee on the Millitin Mesers. Johnson, Heard, Hayne, Elly, Grove, Heard, Schley, Bruff, Wight of Q. Ann's.

Committee on Insertence—Mesers. Composite of Q. Ann's Gittings, Souncerille, Unkerler, Gommittee on Divorces—Mesers, Gomposite, Grows, G

wasee and washed, and prepared he he logically and the grant of any of its authentics, to postpose the see spilone of Poble. Debt for longer of the grant of the properties of

it think it, will tea crowded out during the whole week; as the house will undoubtedly, meet to morrow and Saturday, and then adjum over-until Wednesday.

Mr. Anama' resolution, calling upon the President, for the proclamation, see, was this day in order, but the house refused to consider it. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Anama' introduced by Mr. Adama, without consultation with what is termed his political friends. An effort was made, two days since, to indoes him to withdraw it; be paid on the first of October, and and If the house agreed to consider the resolu-

ed to be paid on the first of October, and ad-vertised to be baid on that day, wa do not hes-trate to say, that it will be the duty of the Go-rernment to find a depository for the public funds that better knows its duty, or will more faithfully perform it! west

We understand that a work will be shortly put to press, from the pen of Col. White, our delegate in Congress, emitted: "Sketches of Bast and West Florida, and Louisiana," con-Dast and West Florida, and Louisiana, 'containing a history of the discovery and settlement of the provinces, and the correspondence between the British Ministry and the governors of the Floridas, between the years, 1763 and 1781, together with various papers never before published, louching the history, condition, and value of these territories to the States—To which will be added an appendix, showing the extent and value of the agricultural productions of the West Indies, and especially the Island of Cuha, showing what portion of these articles might be grown and manufactured in the Territory of Florida—Floridian.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated Nicosus, C. C. 21st Dec.

About ten on twelve years ago, I read in the Spectator (I think) he account of a nurrier committed at Waterford, Ireland, by a simple of the name of James Fitz Gerahd, who, beat out his wife brains with his shoe hammer, and not effecting his purpose goon enough, cut her throat with a slide knife, and then thathed the brains of his infant child out in the cells against the wall. He however, effected this against the wall. the brains of his infant child out in the called against the wall. He however, effected his escape, and came to America, and about the recept, and came to America, and about the recept, and came here, and a m introduced there. About three wasts ago a man and his wife come here and were recommended to go to hits Gerald's to stop for the night, and the moment theory, it is stop for the night, and the moment theory is man cast her eyes upon him, she recognized him as the man whose wife and child ahe has waked and washed, and prepared for the lopp it is me good, and will be sent home in the spring to explain himself.

ty, deseased. GILES HICKS, Trustee.

dec 25 4w (G)

MORE NEW GOODS. ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of

PALL AND WINTER GOODS. CLOTHS black blue page of the

CASSIMERES, of various colours and Qualities.

CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS.

Booker with a general assessment of DOMESTIC GOODS, such as white and brown Shirtings; they some Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yara, S.c. Also

Scc.—Atso
A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENSWARE Scc.
All of which they will dispuse of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Rerseys, Feathers, &c., dec 8 if

SIOO REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thereday leat, a negro man by the name of
ABRAHAM; he is about five feet 6 or 7 inchea high, has rather a down sulky 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 Senl
Skin Cap, a new pair those 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 takes in this county; see
if out of the county, and the above reward of
4100 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 sorn 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

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Bahi-

PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT idelatry is to the Church, man norship is the State. The fatal rock upon
which the liberties of the Amercan 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, onless its onward course be arrested at this awful crisis of our country's fate, all will be lost.

ontinuance, on the last day of December, of "the Banner of the Constitution, ublished weekly, for three years, under the ditorial 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 tecently been proclaimed throughout the Middle and Northern States in form of a consolidated government, has cast a deep gluomover the minds of the consistent lew 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. Jefferson and his principles, would seem to be as hopeless as despair itself. Des cause of STATE RIGHTS without a paper at the nem to be as hopeless as despair itself. Des seem to be as hopeless as despair itself. Desperate, however, as at may appear, the attempt ought to be made, and if a liberal support be extended to this overture, it shall be made. The friends of Liberty and the Union, as guaranteed by the Constitution, in this quarier, are not disposed to abandon, without a further struggle, the glorious inheritunce transmitted for them by their fathers; but being few in number, and surrounded by a population wholly adverse to their views, they can only main tain a press by the co operation of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immenses the that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Watch Reys.

Watch Has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Watch Reys.

Watch House and Combs, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Watch Reys.

Watch House and Force to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received at the proposal of the converse of their views, they can only main in flattering remarks relative to this Eye Watch Ribbons, watch any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immenses the that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Watch Reys.

Watch Combs, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Watch Reys.

Watch Wood Combs, Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Shell Side Combs, Pocket Books, Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Shaving Brushes, Watch Ribbons, Watch Ribbons, watch any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immenses the that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Watch Reys.

Watch Reys.

Watch Keys.

Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Watch Ribons, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Watch Ribons, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Watch Ribons, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Watch Ribons, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Watch Ribons, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Shirt Stude, Gilt Suaps, Watch Ribon tain a press by the co operation of those whare more deeply interested than themselves the preservation of the RESERVED RIGHTS OF

ld the reduction of the Tariff take place furing 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-banking, and all other causes united, will be ascribed to the downfail of the American Sys-tem; and the friends of Free Trade will find it tem, and the friends of against this probable reaction, in demonstrating to their follow 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 Triveckly paper, in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled "The Examiner," upon the following 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 Gasette. It will contain the usual supply of for-eign and domestic news, commercial intellirence, and literary and miscellaneous selec-tions expected in a daily newspaper. It will rive copious extracts from the Proceedings of rive 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.

Political Economy, in all its branches.

cluding Pauper 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 fre-

sently 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 ill advocate the REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES OF

298, as set forth in the Virginia Resolutions and Legislative Report against the ALLEN and SEDITION LANS; and maintained in "the times that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison, M'Kean, and the othodox and distinguished S. 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 pursuits of industry and improvement, and repair.—Fish and Kowl in their seatons. brend it has earned." Liberty of the Tongue-Liberty of the

Press-Liberty of the Conscience-Liberty of Freedom of Industry, as sacred as freedom

of speech or of the press."
"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened." he support of the State Governments in

all their rights as the most competent admin-

istrations of our domestic concerns." "The preservation of the General Governent in its whole constitutional rigor, as the sect anchor of our peace at home, and safety.

"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations." "l'ages-us 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." It will oppose monopolies, special privi-leges, and sinecures, of every description, as interfering with the equality of rights upon.

which our institutions are founded, and wil oppose, upon the ground of unconstitutionality as well as of inexpediency, the establishment, by the Federal Government, of any National or 5. It will also oppose all wasteful expendi-

tures, by the Federal Government, of the pub the money for Internal Improvements, upon the principle, that to the State Governments 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 hill 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 epposed, and in an especial manner, to man-worship, the bane of lieupublies; and it will expose corruption and dereliction of principle in public servants, to what ever party they may profess to belong. This, however, it will do, in a mode which shall not degrade has press, and upon no occasion will

grade the press, and upon no occasion will ecolumns of the Examiner be the vehicle of

the columns of the Examiner be the vehicle of securitity or vulgar personal abuse.

7. The paper will be commenced as soob es a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained to secure its permanent catablishment, of which due uptice, will be given; and should this not take place before the first of dley aext; 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 each of which will appear
at least once,

Payable on the receipt of the 1st No. with

defalcation, and annually thereafter, in ad-

vance.

The postage of all letters must be paid, except of letters enclosing five dollars and upwards, or the names of five responsible subscribers.—The transmiss on of money by mail to be at the risk of the publisher.

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

Advertisements will be inacrted at the usual rates, and annual advertising customers will be accommodated on resaonable terms.

Communications, are to be addressed to the subscriber, at the S. E. corner of Walsut and Third Streets, opposite the New Exchange, where subscriptions will be received.

CONDY RAGUET.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1833.—12

Dr. SCUDDER'S OPLEBRATED EYE WATER.

For inflamation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant code mecan 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 the plain Gold Finger water—and the cures enected by the have been set forthas 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 a cainst the gross impositions which we daily practised on the public by advertise-ments of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER Oculist and Inserter of Artifical 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

MOIR SALE

That very convenient and comfortable dwel-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 Carrirowhouse, 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 forther information as may be desired. THOS. S. GOOK. Easton, Jah. 1 G4r enedamed et. afra

BLACKSMITHING

The subscriber, having taken the stand for-merly occupied by John Craw, 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 work, ploughs and edge tools. Having, as he be-lieves, a thorough knowledge of his business, and being determined to exert himself to please, he hopes he will receive a liberal share EPHRAIM McQUAY,

Hooktown, Philadelphia road, three miles dec 25

400 Acres of Land for Sale. I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly op-Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable further description is deemed unnecessary .-Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.

PETER WEBB.

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 hersel LYDIA ELIZABETH, says she belongs to Williamson B. Fomlin of Virginia. Said colored woman is about 20 years of age, five feet high. Had on when committed, a recalled frock, and brown handkerchief on he neck, white cotton stockings, and coars

The owner of the above described colo woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her way, o-therwise she will be discharged according to

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

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENGER. MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, 40.

AMONG WHICH ARE! Dr. Scudder's Eye Hydriodate of Potash, Water, Black Oxyde of Mer Water,
Diorphilite, Emetine,
Strictishine, Cornine,
Pipperine, Oil Cubebs
Solidified Copiva,
Oirof Cantharadin,
Denarcotized Lauda
Acid,
Quinine, Cinchonine
Stratoga Powders,
Chloride Looth, Was
Extract of Bark,
Db. Jilapp,

Pipperine, Oil Cubebs
Solidified Copiva.
Olivor Caritharadin,
Denarcolized Lauda
num.
Ditto Opium,
Indyne;
Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the
modero preparations, with a full supply of and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,

CLOCK AND WATCH



knowledgments 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 DIEST 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

He has also on hand some excellent

Fine-tooth Combs. Razors, Penknives,

Gun Screws, Small Looking Glasses 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 ad-The subscriber hopes from his expe-

Automatons, Ladies Work Boxes &

Busks, Sewing and Knitting

Watch Snuff Boxes,

Plated Breastpins &

Finger Rings. Razor Cases, key rings

Buckskin Purses,

Needles, Pocket Inkstands,

rience and personal attention in the above line of business, that he will still continue to re ceive a share of the public patronage.

The public's humble and obedient serv't. JAMES BENNY.

N. B. The highest cash price paid for old Silver, or will be taken in exchange for work BOOK AND STATIONERY AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING

MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

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

Slair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Lytler's History Grammar Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Rome coldemith's Gree Keith on the Globes McIntyre on the Globes Paradise Lost Grinshaw's England Cooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra

pby and Atlas Adams' do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Introduction to do. Sequel to do. English Grammars Spelling Books Græca Minora Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arith-Graca Majora

Clarke's Home metic. &c. &c. Viri Romas Also, Slates, Pencils Historia Suera Paper, Blank Books, Muir's Syntax EDWARD MULLIKIN.

FOR ANNAPOLIS. Cambridge and Easton. The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND leaves Balti-

DAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from her usual place of starting, lower end of Du-gan's wharf; and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Easton for Cambridge and Annapolis at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Passage to Annapolis \$1.50; to Cambridge or Easten, \$2.50; children under 12 years of

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the own

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Oct. 5-28 Captain.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting set 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 the county, to call on him at his office in the county, to call on him at his office in the county, to call on him at his office in the county of the reception of the same. It is hoped that these who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him on on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts. PHILIP MACKEY,

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

REMOVAL.

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

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 applies Leating to the public.

Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart & Wa-

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

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

Enaton, dec 18

PAINTINGO

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the yearlier that he has taken the stand on washington street, lately occupied by Charles Redman, next door to Mr. Spencer's block of short 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, Endis prepared to execute all kinds of the stand to orders immediately. In the complete stock of seasoned timber, Endis prepared to execute all in the public that his worken in the stand on the public state of the seasoned timber, Endis prepared to execute all in the stand to orders immediately into the business, he can confidently agare his friends and the public that his worken in the stand on the spencer's block of seasoned timber, Endis prepared to execute all in the stand on the spencer's block of seasoned timber, Endis prepared to execute all the spencer's three, lately occupied by Charles the short to mr. Spencer's block of seasoned timber, Endis prepared to execute all the spencer's three, lately occupied by Charles the short to mr. Spencer's block of seasoned timber, Endis prepared to execute all the spencer's three, lately occupied by Charles the short to mr. Spencer's block of seasoned timber, Endis prepared to execute all the spencer's three, lately occupied by Charles the short to mr. Spencer's block of seasoned timber, Endis prepared to execute all the spencer's three, lately occupied by Charles the short to mr. Spencer's block of seasoned timber, Endis prepared to execute all the spencer's three, lately occupied by Charles the short to mr. Spencer's block of seasoned timber, Endis prepared to execute all the spencer's three, lately occupied by Charles the short to mr. Spencer's block of seasoned timber, and the spencer's bl



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

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to form his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in tho best style of workmanship, FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,

of the most approved and fashionable pat-

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality-and the furniture, (securely packd,) delivered on board ressels, agreeably to N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted

on reasonable terms. aug 28 | lyear

CAUTION. A LL persons are forwarned not to hunt on my farm with dog or gun, or haul Seine on my shore. Having sustained considerable njury 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

> 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. Persons 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 igher prices in CASH, than any other pur haser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith at. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. 'The house is

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. Denton, Maryland:-

Offers his services to his friends and old cus U tomers, and the public generally:-He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, 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

February 21, 1832.

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the who reside in retired situations—they are so ob to not but will, so long as he is accommobile for owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents,

Tanna.—'The Select Circulating Library" will I'HE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, INhut 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 Bultin and where immediate attention will be paid

N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discentinue the others.

General Agricultural & Horticul tural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the American Panner, at No. 16, S. Culert St. Baltimore; in connex on with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in

and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders m any or all of he departments; and he solicits those who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (free of expense to him) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper the American Parmer, containing a full description or his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeda, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union p 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 of acceptance in Bahimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and labelized. led, put up in boxes expressly for country desiers. He centures to affirm, that for thowho desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive Lorsonstment, there is not in the U acted 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 abort are concentrated, or may, he procured in short courer, from all parts of dur country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and vast variety, many of which are very rare and vast variety, many of which are very rare and vast variety, many of which are very rare and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the wolf. This last is imported weekly to subscribers for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American inbution, through the columns of the America Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an ad-Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice composition, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal nurs-ries and gardens in the Union;—and for several collebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other doments animals—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assort ment of whose celebrated garden seeds, fresh and genuins, may at all times be had from him wholessie and retail, on the best terms. Address I. IRVANE HITCHCOCK, dec. 11.

WM. W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia ar

SADDLERY Easton Oct, 16

FANCY AND WINDSOR A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical en-sirely new in its character, it will be expect, it that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes in accomplish. There is grawing up in the United States and merous population, with literary testes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distantrom the localities whence books and inerary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss. formation emanute, teel the meetves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are chesp 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 emphasically is, to make good reading chesper, 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 effice in the Union in from lift teen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half senter or is onlier words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphis, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermoni.

Philadelphis, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermoni, may be preusing it in their parkurs. To clucidate, the advantages of "The Select

Circulating Library" 1000 as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for eximple; the Chronicles of the Cannongate 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 this numbers of this periodes, at an expense of this 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, se 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 bout Fifty Volumes of the common Landon novel size for Five Bollsrs. This may not take first two weeks to accomplish for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number; yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edm ourgh, together with the periodical literature Great Britain. From the former we shall select es, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such lite rary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as able to the scholar or man of lessure. will prove interesting and entertaining to the lo-

now out of print, may also occasionally be re-pro-duced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of intru-ducing the "Select Circulating Labrary" into ty he assumes in Calering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, de trimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental abusent. His situation and engagements effords him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books: These, with the addition-channels created by agencies at London, Liver, pool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the Interary

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the who reside in retired situations—they are so ob

e printed veckly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octave 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 primed and fimsned with the same fifty two numbers will form's volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopse in. - Bach volume will be eccompanied with

l'atte page and Index. The price is Five Dallars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in ful. by remitting the publisher \$20,00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—
Cube of five indeviduals may thus procure the work for \$54 00, by uniting in their remittances. Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated ney remit the amount to the subscriber at be xpense. Our arrangements are all made for the

ultilment of our part of the contract.
Subscribers' names should be immediately for varded, in order that the publisher my ". Editors of newspapers who give the above three of more conspicuous insertions, will be en titled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

ADAM WALDIR Carpenter Street, Near Sevenih, under the Apprentices Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received. Philadelphia, October, 1832. Subscriptions received at this Office.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands and tenements made to Samuel Benny and Joseph Council, by Bennett Jones, one of the Constables of Talbot county, under and by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponss at the suit of William C. Ridgaway, against Thomas Parrott—and also by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, at the suit of William C. Ridgawsy, for the use of Edward H. Nabb, against Thomas Parrott, issued by Thomas C. Ni-cols, Esq., one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the Peace, in and for Talbot county (the proceedings under which said writs, toge ther with the warrants, have been delivered to the Clark of this Court,) be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twenty third day of May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county.

P. B. HOPPER. JOHN B. ECCLESTON. True copy,
Test,
J. Loockerman, Cik.
dec 29 Sw

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE. ATROBE'S JUSTICES PRACTICE including the DUTIES OF A CON STABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING_FOR SALE ATTHIS

di be to PROSPECTUS . Shinteng a Of a New Paper to be issued

ON SATURDAY, (ht nooh) in saids water THE GUARDIAN TO SHE

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER.
UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF ERANAS
HARLHORN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORATS,
THE ART'S AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIF.
ERATURE, &c. &c.

ONG sea ablished cow on requires, the the

ONG established cow om requires, that the comments ment if every new periodical publication shall be usifered to the world by PROSPECTOS, setting forth in the form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its donductors intend to be gowerned. In obedience to this custom, we now present ourselves to the freeding public, and task of them such patronage as their indulgent sense of them such patronage as their indulgent sense 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 wiser course not to excite over-great expectations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon on the ridicale which uniformly attends acrogsno pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have succeeded in our six or not.

As leathe Guardian' will have been established update the immediate auspice of some of the

As le The Guardian" will have been establishes under the immediate auspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that grest cause, so essential to the permanence of our republican institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prosperity. The PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its salurary principles. In order to attain this desirable end, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR." DIAN" the medium of circulation for every description of information relative to this most last teresting topic, and for this purpose to allot at due portion of each number to commissionations. due portion of each number to communications ter where gond 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 ancicles throughout the country, and such estati-cal articles as may be collected, showing the ad-vancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully s-ware that a p-per devoted to one subject, howev-

er excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; lie therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in side-tion to the above, which, by the Espirity, taste, and sound some exhibited in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingling g.y with the serious, the useful with the pleas-ant, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitiated by the grossest selfabandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and foreign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sur maries of passing events, at home and abroad will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of isshions and amusements as may be harmless, and accept-

ver of knowledge, and accence, literature, and novelty. Good atandard novels, and other works, ing, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid heving that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the lives of men are virtuous, will be their increas-ed love of information and ability to enjoy the their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and hibits, adds a due sense of the responsibility workings of nature and of art, and so vice versa, that as our fund of information is enlarged, will our capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that speing from a pure and elevated standard of morals, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability be may possess to the advancement of the one and the other.

Having thus far hinted at what the editor insteads to do it may be expected.

channels created by agencies at London, Liver, pool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the Interaction of PARTISAN FULLINGS. He will not admit, knowingly, anything of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the blush on the publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired attentions.

TELLIGENCER, will be published every Baaurday, on poper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form; and in order to bring it within the most moderate pecuniary abinity, at the small price of \$3
per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 it paid
at the end of the year.
All persons obtaining and forwarding the sub-

scriptions of ten sub-cribers will be entitled to a copy gratis. Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Dig. who is authorized to The publication will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have

The undersigned respectfully recommend this paper to the patronage of the friends of PEM PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining sub

cribers. STEVENSON ARCHER, President State Temperance Societ

President Balt. Temperance Society.

"Subscription lists will be left at the Stinges
of Measra Cushing & Son, Howard near Market
street; Conle & Lattell, Calvert streets doseph Toy, Market at. fer a favour by publishing the above, and may be assured of a return, should occasion offer.

Bunk of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1882. 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 deposites of mosev subject to interest, vizi-

For deposites payable ninety days afer demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of Sper of Forders of Sper of Sperior Sperior Special Spec ed bearing interest at the rate, per an-

ours of On current scaounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of By order, R. WILSON, Cashier,

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP.

The subscriber, having been appointed the agent of Cen. Lalayette, to dispose of
his LANDS in Florids, is ready to
rederive proposals for the purchase of
any portion not less than one see. 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Townwill be carb, or one fourth in cash, and the resi due in annual instalments, satisfactority accured, with interest on the amount of cucts instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land all-joining the city of Tallanagues, and, in reference to locality, health, fullness of classics, fertility and ediption of and to the culture of sugar, and colored to the culture of sugar to the cult on, in unequalled by any, other Township of land on heaf certainy of Florids.

ROBERT IV. W.H.LLAMS., Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1833.

VOL.

TUESDAY (during and every T due of the ye EDWA

Are THREE payable half No subscri rages are set the publisher ADVERTIS inserted THE twenty five tion—larger "IMI

SYLVES ounce to hi which has a distant corre Class No. 40 45 Combinatio 000 dollars a gentleman value wealth again.

Capital Priz

Adventurer

wooing the Grand C

for 1833-t

Highest pri

New Yo To be draw 1833. 66 \$20,000. 1 Priz

Virginia 1833. To 1833. 66 lots. \$25,0 1 prize of &c. amour For prize

> Remaining John Bar Rev. Tho Peter Bar Catharine Rachael I Samuel B Joseph T Joseph B Samuel " Wm Ber Richard

Henriett Isanc Ca Ann Can Charlott John Fo

William

John Car

James | Adam | Samuel Margar jan 5 DUE N

Hester A Dr. Gib

Annap 7 o'clo rive at jan

Green
John
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EASTERN-SHORE WHIGAND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V .-- Nº. 25.

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

WHOLE No. 233.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMA. (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the resdoe of the year-pr EDWARD MULLIKIN, TUBLISHER 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. IMPORTANT VICTORY."

000 dollars was sent by Sylvester in a letter to a gentleman at Nashville, Tenn.
Adventurers look to the above, and if you

Adventurer, who for a long time had been wooing the Fickle Goddess.

Highest prizes. 20,000 | 1

4,000 1 Tickets \$5. New York Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1933 To be drawn on Wednesday, January 15th, 1833. 66 No. Lottery—10 drawn ballots.— \$20,000.

CAPITALS 20.000 5,000 1,600 Tickets Five Dollars.

Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1833. To be drawn on Friday January 18th, 1835. 66 Number Lottery.—10 drawn ballots. \$25,000!! CAPITALS. 25,000 | 1 of 6,000 | 1 of

Sc. amounting to \$2,282,000.

Tickets \$6. Halves \$3. Quarters \$1 50

For prizes direct your orders to

S. J. SYLVES IER, Baltimore.

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

Rachael Brewer, 2 Wm. Jones John Bartlett Rev. Thos. Bayne, 2 M. L. Knapp, 2 Ann Kirby Jos. Baley Peter Barton, 2 Mr. Leonard Solomon Barrott Catharine Banning James Merridy Rachael Bruff Samuel Barrott Marian Miller

Joseph T. Berry Joseph Bruff Samuel T. Banning John Nicols, Wm Berry Jonathan Ozmont Richard B. Bowdle, 2 Henry A. Ogden William Clark, 2 Ann Maria Plummer Robert Powers William Caulk

John Camper Elizabeth Catrup Elizabeth G. Richard-Henry Clift, 2 Mary Rightson Isanc Camper Wm. Richardson Ann Cane James Redman Henry Dean Louisa Dorrell Ennalls Roszell

Richard Sherwood Charlotte L. Edmond-Edward Sears Dr. Jas. Tilton Wm. H. Tilghman

Hester Ann Gregory William Urie, 2 Dr. Gibbons John Vinson George Van Osler Ebenezer Halsom James Harrison Short A. Willis James Henry Adam Harchlous Thomas Warwick Samuel Hockens Henry Williams
Margarett Ann Harris Maria Wright
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.

DURING the session of the Legislature of 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 northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'-

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

From the Norfolk Herald.

TION. No. 1.

The recent proclamation of the President of the United States, in denying the correctness of certain propositions that have ever been held (in Virginia at

of the wisest and best amongst us who losses by the ravages of the Gothic conare 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,

the probable effects of such a novel practice in this country, even if it is conceded that the dogmas so proclaimed may be true. But as this is a matter of minor importance, and in its matter of minor interest matter of their English and their posterity enjoy past.

Consideration and the lower part of the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the sensitive jealousy always manifest and in its matter of minor interest matter of their English ancestors, do their posterity enjoy past.

The wisdom of this example, although consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the sensitive jealousy always manifest and the lower part of the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the sensitive jealousy always manifest and the lower part of the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the sensitive provided in the sensitive provided in the lower part of the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be iminor into the city, in consequence of its becoming known that duly a preciated here, could not be im which, under a different view of this sub-

threshold. amination may very possibly be drawn ters. Such is the foundation of British existing and acknowledged sovereign, out through several numbers,) it will be liberty, and such the means by which it seeming at least to limit its own power by necessary to offer a few brief and very was and is still secured. general remarks upon the nature and

vestigation. It is better to trust the flock to the dog, crown. although we know that he will and does worry it, than to leave it defenceless avouring wolf.

right has always proved unmindful of its condition of this country then. ors are omnipotent; even if this vast pow-

time, nature herself seemed to oppose ed them that the principle of democracy people are the only sovereign of the peo- believe, who would more strongly detime, nature herself seemed to oppose ed them that the principle of democracy these devices, and to present immutable laws, as obstacles not to be overcome by the wisdom of the most ealightened sages. That the people should govern themselves, directly and immediately, was one of the experiments of antiquity, which experience soon proved to them, could not be usefully applied to a wide extended empire. Go hic 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 democracy where adonted by the sage to congress, and his present declarations. He deprecates the use of any could not be usefully applied to a wide extended empire. Go hic 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 democracy where adonted by the sage to Congress, and his present declarations. He deprecates the use of any other weapons against Seen and servants of this sovering but the agents and servants of this sovering that here magistrates of all sorts are but the agents and servants of this sovering that here magistrates of all sorts are but the agents and servants of this sovering, called into being by its fiat solely for its own benefit, deriving all their authority from its grants, which grants are revocable at the pleasure of the grants are fect. I should judge so from his vetoes, from his necessary and his present declaration. teast) as fundamental truths of constitutional law; and by affirming, in the confident language of authority, the propriety and justice of other propositions, which
we of Virginia have ever regarded as political heresies, seems to demand of some ble, their number would be too great for at that time. Virginian, to review these his various assertions. I have waited ever since this maxim of one of the wisest of the Greek of this kind (if indeed any such had ever proclamation first appeared, in the hope that some one more disposed and better qualified to perform such a task, would undertake its but as none such has yet undertake its but as none such has yet and the same plate in the barbarian people with whom they had undertake its but as none such has yet and the same plate in the wing reper, but not the barbarian people with whom they had existed or so imperfectly exhibited to modern view, as to enable us only to insome the political philosophers of the old world, which considers government there as a compact between the government there as a compact between the government of the wing reper, but not the barbarian people with whom they had existed or so imperfectly exhibited to modern view, as to enable us only to insome the publican compact between the government of the old world, which considers government there as a compact between the government of the old world, which considers government there as a compact between the government of the old world, which considers government there as a compact between the government of the barbarian people with whom they had existed or so imperfectly exhibited to modern view, as to enable us only to insome the publican compact between the government of the old world, which considers government there as a compact between the government of the old world, which considers government there as a compact between the government of the barbarian people with whom they had compact between the government of the old world, which considers government there as a compact between the government of the old world, which considers government there as a compact between the government of the old world, which considers government there as a compact between the government of the old world, which considers government there are a compact between the publican compact people with whom they had compact between the publican compact people with whom they had com done so, even I will essay its perform. an easy prey to the ambition of a more for that origin from the subsequent refer- None of our governments can ever be more for them than any other man in

querers of the western empire; but free

merely announce it now, to show that I constitutional law and legal liberty. The an origin so ancient as to dely any search have not overlooked a great question, violation of this liberty brought one King for its primitive foundations. The preject than that which I propose to take, with his blood for the crimes he had com- of the people, both rested upon the same mitted against its sacred guarantees .- basis, immemorial usage. All the de-The attempted violation of this law, hurl- clarations of what these were and ever would present itself naturally at the very As preliminary to the examination of ed another from his throne, to expiate in had been. [no matter how such declarachar.

objects of all Governments, and upon by Great Britain, our forefathers settled nection with the government of the mosome of the peculiar characters of our here under the protection of written char- ther country, left us no substitute for that, own. These will constitute the matter ters, in each of which were they assured and so imposed upon us the necessity of of this number, which is designed as the full enjoyment of all the rights of free establishing a new government for ourmerely introductory of my intended in- born British subjects. These rights selves. A new government so created, were trampled upon by the power of the could have no powers derivable from cus-No history records, nor any tradition mother country, and we were then too tom, could have no authorities but such faintly preserves the memory of the com- weak to protect them. But time rolled as should be bestowed upon it, in terms, mencement of that struggle between on, and we became stronger. Former by its creators. While these creators, it power and right, which has continued un- submission provoked, as it always does, the very act of establishing a new govceasing to this day, and must still go on new aggressions. We first petitioned arnment themselves, thereby asserted and while man is but man. Founded upon our sovereign for relief, but he was deaf manifested their pre-existing right to do this long experience is the general truth to our prayers. We then called upon so. Hence, it resulted, and from neceswhich so many particular examples illus- our fellow-subjects, to assist us in obtain- sity too, that while all the powers of all trate, that whoever is possessed of au- ing redress and security, but they too cur governments are derivative and temthority will probably abuse it. But as in were heedless of our applications. They porary, the rights of those who created a world compounded of good and evil, so forced us to appeal to the God of bat- these governments are self-existent and right can never be long preserved except tles, and in independence we wrung from eternal. Therefore, in each of these Uby power, the securities of right must our oppressors that which had they have nited States, the people, by whom all our necessarily be confided to the custody of granted at first to our just applications, governments were created and establishpower, although man is certain that this might possibly have preserved much ed, are the only legitimate sovereign. will be perverted and often misemployed. longer its richest jewel in the British Governors and magistrates of all sorts

The chartered rights of British sub- their creators, appointed to attain the jects were ours. Of these rights we had good of the people, by the exercise of gainst the insatiable voracity of the de- been unjustly deprived. Like our com- the powers and authorities granted to mon ancestors we demanded them in them for that purpose by the people, and In yielding to the necessity of commit- battle, and like them by battle we obtain- responsible to the people for the manner ing the preservation of right to the care ed them. Although the acquisition was in which all these duties have been perof power, man has always endeavored so sealed with some of our best blood, yet formed or neglected. to muzzle and shackle power, as that all knew it would be of little avail if not In the relations between such a sovewhile its strength might remain unim- secured by as much of wisdom and of reign and such its agents, the idea of a Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a should be impotent to accomplish any attack, 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 Sundays and Sundays are Sundays and Sundays an have existed throughout all time, are but assemblages are we indebted for all our efit of the grantees, constitute a limit different inventions to accomplish the original constitutions, the peculiar char- upon the authority of the grantor, in besame purpose. Parental affection, the acters of some of which charters it shall ing irrevocable. Such grants may well obligations of religion, the precepts of be the purpose of my future numbers to be termed compacts between the granteducation, and the division of authorities, display. At present I will merely say, ing Sovereign and his accepting subjects, noon (or immediately on the arrival of the all, have been tried in past time, singly, that they were all the new inventions of solemn agreements which neither party and in every sort of combination which most profound wisdom, designed to em- may of right alter, without the consent of ingenuity could suggest, as checks and body all that experience had shown to the other. So, too, in governments of limit a ions of power; but they were all be useful in any of the institutions of othtried in vain. Power granted to protect er times, and to apply it to the particular ory of whose unwritten law the Govern-

**MPORTANT VICTORY."

SYI.VESTER against the World!! The ever fortunate Sylvester has again cause to an nounce to his Patrons the pre-minent 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, 202.

40 45 65 34 58 7 46 48 61 44

Combination 7 34 58 the grand prize of 10,
Combination 7 34 58 the grand prize of 10,
Province of the say its perform. In doing so, my sole object is now sole object is powerful neighbor. Free Government, the sole ambition of a more for them than any other man in casy prey to the ambition of a more for them than any other man in considered as such compacts. They are non-considered as such compacts. They are non-considered as such compacts. They are non-considered as such compacts as such compacts. They are non-considered as such compacts. They are non-considered as such compacts as such compacts. They are non-considered as such compacts as such compacts as such compacts as such compacts. They are non-considered as such compacts as such compacts as that to the ancient positive of more for them than any other man in considered as such compacts. They are non-considered as such compacts as the to the ancient positive of more revocable procurations, simple delegations of limited and temporary authorized to do—and there being the sire of the six of the supposed political maxim, and it still continued undoubted to the supposed political maxim, and it still continued undoubted to mark the sole means I shall reply of the supposed ancient features.—

Most conspicuous amongst these references was that to the ancient positive of the supposed of the supposed ancient features.—

Most conspicuous amongst these references was that to the ancient positive of the supposed of the supposed of the supposed of the supposed ancient features.—

Centuris replaced to do—and there being the sire of the supposed of the supposed ancient features.—

Most conspicuous amongst these references was that to the this proclamation shall have passed as way, (as pass away it must.) the questions raised by the President will still retions raised by the President will Adventurers look to the above, and it 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 selled on a sylvester sold the second designed for his use. Here they can be the property of the main of the patriot. Time had by their attorneys, under this power and in pursuance of its authorities, but no-solutely holding the torch to the temple with the authenticity of truth; and in all his references to them, the sagacious of the second dustry of patriotism, and their heat then statesman of ancient days, regarded them to be the mere creatures of Man's will, of deep interest in political philosophy, and it is ab-solutely holding the torch to the temple with the authenticity of truth; and in all his references to them, the sagacious of dustry of patriotism, and their heat then statesman of ancient days, regarded them as the solemn expressed assurances of and designed for his use. Here they can be added to the main to the patriot. Time had been in pursuance of its authorities, but no-bett the presumption [if it was such] in pursuance of its authorities, but no-better the presumption [if it was such] with the authenticity of truth; and in all his references to them, the sagacious of the second thing else.—Here governors can derive thing else.—Here governors can derive thing else.—Here governors can derive to she they were soon collected by the watchful in-better the presumption [if it was such] the presumption [if it was Adventurer, who for a long time had been to occupy the anxious reflections of flame of liberty and right, which has new the rights of the governed, to be guarded by them with all vigilance, and sealed a people created them, and the creator must ployed herecofore the solemn meditations. Learning may continue to deplore her new, if necessary, with their best blood. dom finds ample compensation for that the language of British freemen, who, so derived it is of course defined and lim-loss, in their great invention of represent trusting to their own vigor to maintain ited. Here the people gave all that is tative government, and its necessary them, preferred to hold their rights unwill be then concealed by rust, or ascribed to the prevailing taste of other days;
even the spirit in which it is conceived
will not be discerned at its immediate
will not be discerned at the memory of man runneth not, rather than to expose them to the cavil and article of inestimable blessing of representative fice of insidious construction. Hence all but who is this mighty, blessed and the intruments of British legislation desovereign people, the authors and preobjects regarded. Under such a light ancestors we also owe the invention of signed to secure rights to the people, servers of the most stupendous work of do I now wish to examine it, and disre-garding every thing but its doctrines, I liberty, while those who freely give, or propose calmly to inquire, are these true! those who bravely exact them, have the lished the House of Brunswick on the swer to this inquiry shall constitute the I may hereafter, perhaps, institute a- wisdom to understand the nature of the throne by the free voice of the people of subject of my next number. nother inquiry, as to the authority of the Chief Magistrate of such a Government as that of the U. States, to utter, cx ca ters, extorted from their kings by the ple had not before, but merely to insure clear heads and stout hearts of their Eng- rights which had been theirs in all time

> of Great Bri ain to the block, to attone rogatives of the Crown and the privileges btained,] proceeded from an tions were declaring it. But the American assertion When North America was colonized of Independence, in dissolving our con-

are but the agents and servants of these

on street, now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the rear of the Shoe Shore of Mr. John Wright, proposes to engage in MandauJohn Wright, propose to engage in MandauJohn Wright in MandauJohn Wright in MandauJohn Wright in MandauJohn Wr ors are omnipotent; even if this vast pow-

"Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari quæ hu- legitimate power exercised by governors

A VIRGINIAN.

From the New York Enquirer, Dec. 4.

morning, an individual having occasion to ing careful 'not to consult a doctor.'-She go on board the above vessel, perceived however proceeded to a physician—enjoined lying at the foot of the Cabin stairs the upon him the strictest secrecy-and then inbody of a man dead, bearing the marks of formed him of her situation, and of the advice having been inhumanly murdered. It appeared that it was the corpse of the chief mate, Arthur Miller, a young man a national and the drug would cause her instant death. She then addressed Averill a letter, saying that she could not follow his direction. He returnyears, and of extremely steady and temporate habits. He was in the habit of the physician, who advised her not to grant sleeping on board the vessel for the pur- the interview. She therefore did not. 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

His body presented a most horrid spectacle. 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 the stack,—and her situation was such. blood almost indescribable.

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 danger in South Carolina is two-fold-of col-

one in the cabin robbing it, as he was not come to issue before the first of February, and undressed, and had but one sleeve of his acket off: that he grappled with him, and hat he was a powerful man, a desperate struggle ensued in which his pantaloons, Government. In truth, the prescriptive ordivest and shirt were torn in tatters. The body was removed last evening,

kept as long as possible, in the hope that the murderer will be shartly discovered. The Mayor has just issued his Procla mation, offering \$250 reward for the apprebension of the murderer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON .- We have long and interesting letters of a very late date from Washington. We have no and all will be saved.—Virginia will deserve the following, the thanks of all her sisters.—Richmood Enq. under date of the 28th, from a citizen of Virginia, who holds no office under the General Covernment.

good. But the idea of a compact, law ations. He deprecates the use of any ture, who was formed for the creator's measures; and it is only in the event of the free action of the Courts being ob-It results from all this, that whatever of truth there may be in the theory of the other means. He will repel, but not sy, now in fearful operation, which is abto 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 discusque usitalæ sunt et approbaiæ," was must be derived from grant, and when 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 '99" .- Richmond Enquirer.

> From the Providence Journal of Tuesday. Outrage and Murder.—We learn, very direct, that a murder, attended by the most aggravated circumstances, has been recently committed, in the edge of the town of Tiver-ton, near Fall River. A young woman resi-ding 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 Considerable excitement prevailed yes- he first fabricated irreligious charges against her to go to an apothecary, and enquire for a Between nine and ten o'clock in the drug-the oil of tansey-and to take it,-beging her to meet him in the edge of Tweeton, with a cloak and calash that she might not be recognized .- She went as requested. The from the stack,—and her situation was such, that no doubt could exist, but that she had A chest in the cabin had been broken 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 comment of the com mitted to jail. We may hope, that the report is somewhat exaggerated-although it reaches us in no "questionable shape."

Mediation .- All our correspondence in this It is supposed that the unfortunate man, on going on board the vessel, found some the United States.—The last are not likely to a short time afterwards—but there is no knowing how soon the two parties may come to blows. They are more infuriated against each other than the Nullifiers are with the General nance is more oppressive, and more strongly calculated to irritatate the Union party, than after dark, to the old Alms House, in the the abominable Tariff itself. A sudden fra rear of the City Hall, where it will be 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. Carel,ina 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 interpose, and as soon as possible? Let us gain

Ex Governor McArthur's contested election

From the Baltimore Republican.

REFORM CONVENTION. At a Convention of Delegates chosen by several counties and the City of Baltimore in the State of Maryland, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of Reform is the Constitution of the State, holden in the City of Baltimore, on the Sth of January,

General George II. Stenart, of the City of Baltimore more moved the meeting, that Leand Richard Frisby, Esqr. of Baltimore coun

ty, was then appointed Secretary pro tem: The names of the Delegates from each then called over and a large number of the delegates having answered to their names, and it being ascertained that each delegation was represented; it was moved, by Gent. Steu-

That a committee of one from each delega tion be appointed, which committee, after con fering together, nominated Roderick Dorsey, Esq. of Frederick, President John Witmer, Seur. Esq. of Wash Vice

ington
Israel D. Maulsby, Esq of Harford Pres'ts. Henry D. Miller, of Cecil,
Moore N. Falls, of Allegany,
B. W. Hall, of Balt. county.

Which nominations were confirmed by convention. Mr. Jos M. Palmer, of Frederick, moved

the following resolution: Resolved, Phat a committee, to consist of two delegates from each of the counties and cities represented in this convention, be appointed by the chair, to take into considera tion the question of reform, and the amend ment of the defective consultation of Maryland; and report to this convention the most judicious course to be pursued to accomplish that instrument conformable to pure republican principles; and in doing so, to guard and pro tect the local interests of all the counties and cities in the state.

Which resolution was carried without oppo Convention adjourned to meet to morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JANUARY 9th .- Mr. Frick submitted the fol

REPORT: The Committee appointed by this Conven-Reform, and the amendment of the

tion, to take into consideration the question of tion of Maryland, having fully and deliberately considered the subject, submit the following

That the Constitution of this State, is radieally defective and requires revision, so as to make it conformable to republican principles, and the present situation of the people of the State, is obvious to all who have given the subject the slightest examination. present Constitution was adopted, being more than fifty years since, representation, in the House of Delegates, was fairly apportioned, but since that period, there has been a great change in the relative population of the sever-al counties and cities, and no adequate alteration has been made in the fundamental law by which we are governed. It is an admitted priciple in a republican government that the majority shall rule the minority, and that representation ought to be regulated according to population, and the right to elect all officers of government confided to the people. All ple of Maryland, under the present system of government,-the minority govern the major- prefer our complaints, and suggest the amend ity, and the people are deprived, of the sacred right of electing the most important officers of to secure them. State Government. Such a system of government cannot be justified without a palpable violation of all republican principles. That a Constitution so defective, and creating such monstrous inequalities, should have been so long patiently endured by the people, is calcu lated to excite surprise. But the people have forborne until forbearance is no longer a virtue, and they now solemnly protest against the continuance of such manifest injustice,-And to effectuate a reform in the State, the Committee are of opinion that the most sure and advisable plan to be adopted, will be, for the people of the State, 's memoralize the Legislature now in session, respectfully requi ring a law to be passed authorising a Conver tion, to consist of four delegates from each of the counties of the State, and two from the ci ties of Baltimore and Annapolis, to meet a such time and place as the Legislature may deem proper, to revise and amend the presant Constitution of Maryland. It is believed that the most fastidious of those who profess to be opposed to reforming the State Govern ment, cannot object to the course proposed. with any degree of plausibility, as it Annapolis, equal power and influence in the Convention, with the large counties and the be formed upon just and equitable principles, and all local interests fairly guarded and protested. The Committee have prepared the proposed memorial for the signatures of the people and the members of this Convention which together with resolutions relative to the question of reform and the amendment of the Constitution, accompany this report, to be re- felong in another. spectfully submitted to the consideration

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND. The Memorial of the Undersigned, Citizens of the State of Maryland, respectfully submits to your Honorable Body:
That the original social compact of all

this Convention.

Governments founded on the consent of the governed, must in the progress of their political advancement prove inadequate to all the great ends to which they were directed, unless, under the salutary action of amendment and reform, they are progressively adapted to the onward march and operation of human affairs. This principle is distinctly conceeded in the

constitution of our federative compact, and in every original compact of the People of the several States, by a separate clause, recogmizing the right, and prescribing the mode and form of amendment. It is in vain, that the Constitution accures to each, his individu al liberty and right of suffrage, if it may afterwards be used, to restrain the further devel opements of the representative principle. The oice of the People is the rule of Government, and the principle of our Constitution. The original condition of things, can create no im to its continuance, and is not entitled to be perpetuated by the force of custom or ent, when the basis fails on which it is precedent, when the basis fails on which it is made to rest. To make Government what is ought to be, an equal, direct and effectual representation of the People is indispensable; and will it be contended that either of these requisites is fairly or proportionably infused into our present system? or that ander the existing organization it is any thing more than the semblance of a Representative Govern-

Let it be premised, that your Memorialists la there any same man in Maryland, Washington Do would imply neither complaint or censure a- who doubts or denies the inequality of which Allogany Do

gainst the original Constitution of our State we complain? Is there in this State any Government, It was wisely digested and adap- representation based upon population? ted to the existing state of things. It established the right of the whole to govern; -of each ple? Are the Governor and Council ameto have an equal voice in levying the taxes nable to this original source of their power? and imposts, while sustaining his share of the We answer all by an unqualified negativepublic burdens. It never contemplated the chance, or even the possibility of a favored minority, bearing the sceptre of the State - And we now reiterate the question: "how may and yet such is undeniably the tendency of it be amended?" By a Convention of the Peothe present posture of our State system, wholly ple. They believe that the feading somement the present posture of our State system, wholly vin Gale, Esqr. of Geeil county, he appointed insufficient, and inadequate to the republican Uffairman pro lem. which was concurred in; attitude in which we stand before the world; and, likely to entail upon our posterity the present heritage, of an unequal and defective its progress, and before its consummation, no Constitution, as a compensation for the dancounty represented in the Convention were gers, sacrifices and struggles of our fa hers, in ending in revolution and separation.

What is the spectacle which the rest of the ooth by the bright example of our own country, admonished by the principles and form of our republican institutions, are pressing on to self-knowledge. We have kindled the bea ons, and illumined the way-and in the onward progress of human improvement and practical good, designed for the benefit of the great mass,-for the whole people,are toe now to halt?-Are we to falter at the means, and startle at the principle, by which our republican policy is alone cherished and sustained, that: POPULATION BEGETS REPRESENTATION? - Look at our federative system, and wnat do we there see, but this great conservative principle, which is the basis of our institutions, brought to bear at every succeeding census, upon the numerical increase or decrease of the several portions of our com mon country, with a view to this equal and just representation; and to this leading intent is the labour and expense of a periodical cen

sus incurred.

Your memorialists view the principle of re great and desirable work, so as to make that presentation, as but another name for liberty; -and when denied or withheld, as inviting a struggle, for rights, which have the assent of universal public opinion, wherever it can be heard .- What sacrifices, through long suffering, have not the people of Great Britain been willing to make, to bequeath to their posterity, if not the enjoyment, at least the claim to government? - and what is the instructive leson to be derived from that source?-When the late reform bill was there rejected, by the aristocratic branch of government, the King dissolved the Parliament in person, "for the purpose of ascertaining in a new Parliament THE SENSE OF THE PEOPLE;" avowing "that whatsoever be the sense of the people, the King is pledged to accept and obey it"-And will the Legislature of Maryland, as men, as statesmen trained in the principles of liber ty and equal rights, all of whom acknowledge the PEOPLE as the legitimate source of a power, arrest the appeal, which they claim to each other, in their sovereign capacity?-or will they not rather, in harmony of interest and sentiment with their constituents, sanc tion and accord a Convention, that we may review the past and consider the present, with a view to REDRESS AND REFORM?

Can it be said there is nothing to reform and that we are idle declaimers and malcon tents? Is there nothing to reform? With pride and pleasure, we refer for the answer to your own body. You have appointed a Committee "to consider on the Constitution of the State, and report whether it requires amendment or Reform, and how it may be a mended." To this Committee, with that deference which is due from the Constituent to mended." his representative, it is yet respectful that we ments we ask, and the mode of Reform likely

Assuming the truth, that our Government is part of the State, (especially those Counties exist to the observance of this principle of obased upon the representative system, what political sophistry can defend the cristing state that said Committee be, and they are hereby of things in Maryland? Is one man, from his local position in one part of the State, worth six or more in another? Is representation based upon geographical locality? and does the Bill of Rights, or the Constitution, con template such an absurdity, as to give a vote more or less political weight, according to the position in which either birth, or accident has placed the voter? No man in the State will have the hardihood to assert it. What power in the State is responsble to the People! Is no the whole system of patronage and appoint ment, in the hands of a power emanating from a defective and indirect representation; irre sponsible to the people at large? What security have we. that the Executive of the State represents the mass, or even a majority of the people? And, from this source, rived a great proportion of Office in the State of Maryland; which, from its tenure, is too lasting and independent, in some instances, to be reached by the people, and in others, too short even to answer the ends of the appoint giving to the small counties and the city of ment, while the baneful spirit of party is per mided to interpose, and revoke with a reckless and irresponsible authority. Besides, as city of Baltimore, so that a Constitution can the Constitution now stands, local Legislation becomes a curse rather than a blessing, when, as it frequently occurs, the voice of a County is totally disregarded, because the required enactment for a local benefit, may give offence to some powerful influence elsewhere. Un der such a system, it is not to be wondered, that what is simple tresposs in one County, is

At the same time, allow us a further glance at the Executive authority of the State, as now organized - When called at our annual elections to the exercise of the highest privi lege of freemen, in the selection of Represen atives, do the people, have the people the means to exact any pledge, by which they may acquire any knowledge of him, whom these their Representatives may select as the Governor of the State, or as members of the Executive Council, a body that even controuls the Governor himself, and still in no wise a menable to the citizens of the State in the

And yet, a majority of the people of Mary land, have for years slept upon this anti re publican system, fearful that every thing that contemplates reform, means Revolution Now we would respectfully ask, what is esistance to a reform of this state of things, but "wisdom postponed, and justice defer

Our States' motto bids us "sverease and mul tiply;" our bill of rights assumes population as the basis of representation; and can we suppore that your honorable body will reject the just prayer of this memorial, and prolong the adjustment of the political balance of the State to a period less propitious to a favoura ble compromise of these conflicting interests, than the present;—when the spirit of just re-form is abroad in the world, designed and destined to lay the foundation of a new creation in the moral and political condition of social life? Shall the Legislature, shall the people of Maryland shrink from their portion of this work of regeneration, and discard, the soundest maxim, and the only solid foundation of popular government, that equal burdens, claim Harford equal benefits?

Cecil the Senate a body responsible to the

of the people of this State is in favor of a Convention; -that now is the accepted time to commence the work of Reform, when through thing can be elicited to impair existing legis lative or official rights, or affect the futucause, scarcely more worthy than ours, yet sition of political parties in this State. They believe, that such a measure is calculated to renovate, and infuse new vigor into the Con world presents to us? Nations; influenced stitution, by a judicious modification of its principles to the present state of things;-by a free, full and open enquiry, into all subjects, which may be found to require revision, and amendments more compatible with an encreasing population, and a wider sphere of legislatire action.-It cannot be concealed, that the spirit of discontent and enquiry is awake; as little as it can be denied at this day that any state of things, which is questioned and reject ed by the people, ought not to exist, -While every thing is progressive and advancing, it is delusion, if not folly, to attempt to arrest the influence and progress of improvement, in the social condition of man.

Deprecating, therefore, all passionate and tumultuous movements in this matter; seeking calmly and on rational grounds to work out a reform, that is to perpetuate, not subvert our free institutions, your Memorialists reiterate their sentiments and their claims in favour of State Umvention, . To ascertain the sense of the People;" assured that by such a course, the substantial strength and welfare of the State will be promoted, a fruitful source of local jealousies and party warfare avoided; the burdens imposed be kindly and equally borne, and our birth-right as Freemen, be securely

transmitted to our children. To this end, we respectfully pray your Hon orable Body. to pass a Law calling a Conven tion of the People of Maryland, to consist of a right, associated with the only pure ideas of four members from each County in the State, and two from Each of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, to be selected by the Voter qualitied to vote for Delegates to the General ssembly of Maryland;—the election to be held, and the Convention to meet, at such time and place, as to your Honorable Body hall deem just and proper-And your Memorialists will ever pray &c. &c.

Which having been read and considered vas unanimously adopted; when, the following Resolutions were passed by the Conven-

Resolved, That copies of the Memorial pre pared and adopted by the Convention, be sign ed by the members present, and forwarded to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates, to be laid before the Le-

Resolved, That 2000 copies of said Memo rial be printed and distributed in the several unenviable notoriety of going to the Collect-Counties of the State, and that the friends of Reform, in the several Counties, are hereby earnestly requested to obtain signatures of voters favorable to the cause and forward the same to the Delegates from their respective by this means earn the glorious distinction of Jounties.

On motion of General Stewart, it was then Resolved, That a Committee of une, to be styled, "The Central Republication Reform Committee," be appointed by the Chairman; whose duties it shall be, to correspond with authorised, to call this Convention together no the last Monday of May next, if they shall then think proper so to do; to invite the Counties, not now represented in this Convention. to send Delegates to it, and to take all other measures that may be necessary for promoting the great objects contemplated by this Con-

The following members were then appoint-by the Chairman, to compose the "Central Republican Reform Committee," viz: Messrs. George H. Steuart, Samuel Moore, W. H. Marriot, William Frick, P. Lautenson, T. E. Stansbury, B. W. Hall, Richard Frisby and

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, it was Resolved, That the friends of Reform in the everal Counties of this State, be requested to call meetings in their respective counties for he purpose of appointing Committees to correspond with the "Central Committee" appointed by this Convention.

The following resolutions were then adopt

Resolved, That 5000 copies of the proceed ings of this Convention, accompanied by the and distributed amongst the people

Resolved, That the Editors of Newspapers n the State of Maryland, friendly to Reforms of the Constitution of the State, be, and they hereby requested, to insert, in their respective papers, the proceedings of this Convention, id its Memorial to the Legislature. On motion of Mr. White, of the City of Bal

imore, it was Resolved, That the thanks of the Convenion be presented to the Committee for the very able Memorial, by them prepared, to be presented to the people of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. Gale of Cecil, it was Resolved, That a Committee of five, to be alled "The Committee on Finance," be ap pointed by the Chair, to settle the expend tures of this Convention. The chair appointed Mr. Gale, Mr. J. White, Mr. Edward I.ynch, Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Steele.

Mr. Gale, from the last named Committee Reported That they had found their duties entirely anticipated by the liberality of their fellow citizens of the City of Baltimore, who navginsisted on paying all the expenses attending the proceedings of this Convention They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, Tunt the thanks of this Convenion be presented to our fellow citizens of Bal more City for the kindness, hospitality and liberality which they have evinced to the mem bers of this Convention, which was accordngly adopted.

On motion it was then Resolved. That the thanks of this Convenion be tendered respectively to the President he prompt, faithful and able discharge of the duties of their stations. Convention then adjourned,

NOTE. Population. Baltimore City, 80.625 County, 40.951 16,325 45,793 25,265

13,432 234,293 Above Counties and City

Remaining Counties and City Majority of the Counties and City teoresented in Convention

Whole State

From the Charleston Patriot. It is our opinion that when our Replevin between South Carolina and the General Gorerument will be viewed in quite a different aspect to what it was after the passage of the Ordinance. The rescript or order of the Convention was thought to have left no discretion in the Legislature. Its terms were imperative. It required the Legislature to carry its them-there is no respectable town without igh behest into "full effect." That body has, its reading room and post office. Each sethowever, exercised a sound discretion in the premises. It has disobeyed what was falsely lleged to be the sovereign will—the supreme roice of the people. It has not carried into tion is brought together, and people so situa full effect" the Ordinance. That act, as a ted are more likely to have liberal and enlargneasure intending "to prevent the collection ed views, than if all had been born and reared funconstitutional taxes within the limits of South Carolina," is nothing more than empty sound-mere words carrying with them no practical consequences. Without legislative ction the Ordinance, being only declaratory and without penalties, would have remained mere expression of the will of those who as sembled in the name of the State. The imme diate delegates of the people-those who are bound to give an account of their conduct to those whom they represent, would not and could not "fully" execute the will of the Conrention. It was conceived that nothing less than a penalty directly attaching to the collector for receiving the duties, if not to indi viduals paying them could satisfy the positive requirements of the Ordinance-nothing less than this could "fully effect" the purposes o that Act-could "prevent the collection of unconstitutional taxes within the limits of South

Now, in this state of the affair, it appears to us, the will of the citizens being untrammel led, the revenue acts may be suffered to take their ordinary course, trusting to the known attachment of the great body of the citizens to the laws of their country. So long as a free voice is left to the Merchant, the government may trust to that principle of obedience to law which still forms a part of the American char acter. It was the general apprehension that the Legislature would feel itself bound to carry the Ordinance into "full effect," by making penal to pay the duties or to receive them, aving no alternative to the importer, except the discontinuance of his business, and to the officers of the General Government engaged in their collection, but the throwing up of their commissions. The whole matter, therefore stands as a signal failure.

The supreme will of the Convention is left mexecuted. Their rescript has been a bootless one. There is not an individual in this community engaged in trade who will seek the or, with the replevin act in hand, and demanding his goods under its authority. If any other individual should desire to make the question, simply for the purpose of resistance, and having his name thus inscribed on the page of history, he will be permitted, no doubt, t be almost, if not entirely, singular in his con-

empt of public opinion in the United States.

The Government may therefore, we should conceive, since the citizen is not forced in his the members of the General Assembly of will, since he is not punishable for choosing Maryland; with the Members of this Conven- the course of honor and of duty, act on the fair tion, and with the friends of Reform in every and proper presumption that no exception will bedience. If the case should occur that an one individual should make the question, mere ly to bring on a conflict, (for it could not avail o prevent the collection almost universally of he duties.) let that case be dealt with sehen occurs, according to the circumstances by which it may be attended. On the eve of the equitable adjustment of the Tariff, and when Virginia shall have spoken out that it must b reduced, that man must have more than common hardinood who should in such circum stances raise a question by which a violen collision may ensue. If public opinion di not rebuke him into silence, or frown him down if he should ever signify such a design, we greatly mistake its indications. The op posite presumption, that any individual what ever will be found in resistance to the laws when freedom of choice is permitted him, will not, we think, be made the ground of the proceedings of government.

> From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, Jan. 5 FROM CALCUTTA AND CHINA. We are indebted to the Captain of the brig Nabub, for Calcutta papers to August 18th, containing Canton dates to the 14th of June. CALCUTIA, August 18 .- The Elphinstone orings intelligence from Bushire to the 6th Juv. It is stated that the plague had almost

entirely lost its violence there before May, and that towards the end of that month scarcely an instance of a fresh attack occured. It i reported that the disease has extended to Shiraz, -but this is doubtful, although it is certain that it has reached the coast of Persia oppo ite to Bassadore .- Almost all the former in habitants of Bushire who are alive, have re turned to the town, and their number does not exceed 2000, while Bushire contained four months before, at least 20,000 inhabi

The Chinese Rebellion - CANTON, June 2. The success of the rebels has been such, that another budy of 200 troops has been sent off to the seat of war, and the Red Paper of Canton head the express.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11 .- A private letter from Canton to the 14th June, mentions that two Commissioners were expected there the fol lowing month; and although the object of their visit is not certainly known, it is whispered that they are instructed to report on the practicability of legalizing the Opium Trade, The large increase of revenue that would be thus gained, is a tempting bait to a straightened government

. The Opium Market has been in a very de pressed condition, but there were indications of its improvement. Cotton has been moving off in large quantities.

Picture of Ohio, by a Traveller .- Boys be come men at a very early age, and drive teams, fell trees, build houses, go to market, get in harvest, and kill hogs before they enter upon their teens. A large family of children to a Backwoodsman a treasure, for they all labour in some way or other. The women too are seen cutting wood, digging cornfields, and mowing hay. The eldest daughter of a rich farmer will often lead the field in the heat of persons emissions are attached to the day. All human creatures work-there is no idleness. No time for intemperance. A. man who is not industrious cannot live in such a community, -he is despised and mal treat ed, if he be poor, -he is unpopular if he be all the success their hardihood deserves. rich. No man can fail to get a living here!

with ordinary industry and economy. There are no paupers,—cross the state in any direc-tion, you will not see a poor field, a deserted clearing, a stroling woman, a drunken man, 234,293 or an irreligious, inhospitable, disorderly village.-Public opinion is in favor of temperance, and honesty. The people are shrewd inquiring and manly-effeminacy is almost regarded as a crime. Early marriages are upheld-old age is reverenced-litigation is disreputable-morality unpopular-pride odi ous, and false pretensions laughed at Coming together from all parts of the world, and from every section of our own country in particular such a thing as a narrow sectional feeling i unknown. They mutually wear off each other's prejudices by intercourse, and discover their own faults by contrast. They keep up a constant correspondence with their friends of the East-nothing which transpires escapes tler of respectability wishes to keep the run of events in his native place. They compare notes, and thus a greater amount of informaupon the same spot.

In addition to the surmises as to the probabili y of another Indian War, contained in the paragraph below, from an Illinois paper, we have been favored with lena, dated 29th Nov., which we are sor ry to say lends confirmation to the report. The letter says, "We have good prospects for another Indian War. The Winnebago Indians are displeased with the treaty, and are sending the Wampum to the Chippeway, Kickapoo, Pottawatramic and other Indians, and all accept it, which is equal to an alliance of so many powers. The seven Winnebago prison ers confined at Fort Winnebago have made their escape by digging out. Some lepredations have been committed by emon the whites."-St. Louis Times.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES .- By ecent accounts there appear to be some ndications of insubordination among the Indians who are to be found on our north. western frontiers. From the circumstances that three Pottawatamie, have been identified as a part of those who committed the borrid murders which were perpetrated on the frontiers last season, it is supposed that this tribe, who were professedly friendly to the whites, had been very active in promoting the cause of the Sacs and Foxes, at that time, there is now no stated landing place for steam-The alleged depredations committed this fall, on our borders, are said to have been yet one might anchor in the stream, and barcommitted by the Pottawatamies. It is also stated that they are forming alliances with the Winnebagoes and other ribes, and are preparing for another campaign. We understand that Gov. Revnolds has sent a messenger to ascertain

the truth of these statements. It is our sincere hope that the outrages illuded to above, have been committed by those small parties of Indians-such found separated from their several tribes, untoward circumstances as often frustrated and who obtain their living by plundering our attempts to cultivate it. We have been this be the case, the six companies of gare, Editor of the Southern Agriculturist, for Rangers, who are by this time on the frontiers, will be sufficient to put a stop to such depredations in future; if, however seed but the fruit itself. Near three months er, it is a fact that alliances have been since, Henry Thompson, Esq. received from formed and another war determined, we his correspondent at Malaga, in Spain, two may expect a more desperate struggle on dozen melons, in fine preservation. Their the part of the Indians, than has yet been true character was at first not suspected, and witnessed -Illinois Patriot.

OREGON EXPEDITION .- An expedi-Territory, and in the course of a few days men, intending to form a permanent settlement about 80 miles up the Columbia, or Oregon river. On Saturday we called on the agent, at the parsonage house possession, on the North Pacific. The anceof a watermelon, and of an oval ab country is represented as fertile, well wooded, and watered, and the streams a bounding with fish, among which are the speckled trout, the salmon, the cod, the sardine, and the herring. The sea affords the whate, seal, sea otter, and the pearl muscle; the pearls however are of a very inferior quality. Among the four footed animals are the horse, moose, elk, deer, antelope, bear, wolf, common fox. climbing fox, beaver, and many othe common to this country. The list of birds includes the prairie hen, bran , goose, swan, three different species of the pheasant, and a great variety of ducks. Although in the latitude of 46 degrees, temperature is said to be milder than that of the state of New York.

Those who go upon an expedition of this kind, must make up their minds to undergo a life of constant hardship and labor, and live in a state of fear, from the announces the intended departure to day to attacks of the Indians, who, although they are at present stated to be friendly, and from being broken up into small tribes, weak and inefficient, will doubtless in time, make strong efforts to prevent the encroachment of the whites upon the wilds from which they draw their subsistence. Men of strong constitutions, ac customed to the use of the axe and rifle and inured to hardship and danger, may succeed, but we doubt whether the most ardent of our city sportsmen even if back ed by two good setters, and in possession of the best double barrel percussions, would much relish the sport, where the sportsman stands a tolerable chance of ings. Mesars. Dennis, Morris, Reid, Mayer having his own scalp bagged by an In- Chipman. dian, or of receiving an affectionate hug from the brown bear of the rocky mountains.

The price of passage is sixty dollars persons emigrating, and upon their arris val they may employ themselves in hunting, trading, or sawing lumber for the South American ports. We wish them

Washington's Birth Place .- At a time vila all that relates to Washington attracts so must ttention, and when his tomb is made the sub ject of a nation's anxiety, a notice of the birth place of the Father of his Country will not be deemed unappropriate. We have a note from Mr. Custis, of Arlington, which contains the memoranda of some incidents relative to this subject which have not before been publish-

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Gen. Washington was born on a plantation called Wakefield, now the property of John Gray, Esq. of Traveller's Rest, lying on Pope's Creek, in Westmoreland county, Va. The house in which he first saw the light was about 200 yards from the Creek, half a mile from its entrance into the Potomac. The man sion has long since fallen into ruins. Some of the trees of "olden days" are yet standing a round it. There is nothing there at present to interest, except the recollections which must crowd upon the mind, while contemple-

ting the birth place of Washington.
"In 1815, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of peace, Mr. Custis repaired in his own vessel to the birth place, having ple pared a stone with a suitable inscription, to be deposited on the ruins of the mansion. Mr C. was accompanied in the execution of this pious duty by Samuel Lewis, Esq. great nephew of Washington, and the late Wm Grymes, Esq. the son of an officer of the revolution who held a command in the body guard. I he party landed at Wakefield, bearing in their arms an extract of a letter from a gentleman the stone, encircled by the star spangled ban-ner, and having gathered together as much materials from the remains of the ancient mansion as would serve for a rude pedestal. they deposited the stone thereon, with this inscription. Here, the 22d of February, 1782, George Washington was born.' Th performed, the party re embarked, and hoistng their colors, fired a salute from the vessel, thus completing the interesting, and surely not unimpressive ceremonial, of placing the first stone of the monument."

A late writer speaking of this interesting

"Considering this spot with the association. of its being where one of the greatest and best men that ever appeared on this earth, first drew breath and saw the light of Heaven; its being independent of such association, a beau tiful one, and with its proximity to the Potomac river where steamboats in the season of them are daily passing from Washington to Baltimore, Norfolk, &c. it is surprising that it should be so little known and visited. Not one in a thousand of the passengers in steamboats has any knowledge that this "solum natale" of him whom the whole world honors, is remote but a mile over the water's surface, and hid from his view only by a fringe of wild shrubbery. The verdue is as beautiful, and the flowers as brilliant and numerous, around Washington's Birth place as his tomb. Though boats on this side the Potomac within 12 miles, ges of ladies and gentlemen from it reach Wakefield's shore in a few minutes

Will not Wakefield, like Mount Vernon, in after times, be the resort of Patriotic Pilgrims? - Alexandria Gazette.

A new and valuable Melon .- For many years past the Editor of the American Farmer has been endeavoring to obtain the seeds of a melon known to exist in the south of Europe, and possessing the valuable property of keeping till late in the winter. We have, indeed, serdesperate outlaws as are frequently to be eral times succeeded in obtaining the seed, but the innocent frontier settlers. Should particularly indebted to our friend, Mr. Lerontiers, will be sufficient to put a stop been put fairly into possession of not only the many of them were cut, and proved insipid, but on our suggesting that they were winter melons, the remainder were preserved. Mr. ion is now fitting out for this distant Thompson kindly presented us with a pair of them, which we cut last week and though a vessel will sail, with a number of young they had begun to decay, (one of them having one third of its substance rotton,) they prove very rich and fine. One was cut in the family of Mr. Thompson, week before last, that was perfectly sound, and it scented the whole house with its fragrance. These melons are in Stuyvesant street, who showed us a very large, with a very thick greenish while pamphlet containing all the information flesh and this skin. They are of a dark green, that has been obtained, of this American nearly smooth, with something of the appear If we can succeed in adapting these melons to this climate, there can be no doubt of their great value as a new and delicious addition to the desert, at a season heretofore affording nothing but apples and dried fruit. Whatever can be done to ensure the success of the present attempt to cultivate it, the public may b assured, will be attended to .- Ame. Former

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE. Wednesday, Jan. 9.h 1833. Mr. Mayer offered the following message. which was read and adopted:-By the Senate, Jan. 9th, 1839.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: We have received your Message proposing the appointment of a joint committee of you honorable body and of the Senate, to devis some suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the venerated Charles Carroll; and we cordially concur in the proposal. We have appointed on the part of the Senate, to not with the committee of your honorable body, Messa. Mayer, Claude, Hughlett, Emory and Mor-

The President announced the following get tlemen to compose the standing committees the Senate:-

1. On Finance. Messrs. Chapman, Dennis, Hughlett, Montgomery, Morris.
2. On Judicial Proceedings. Messrs. Mayer, Page, Pigman, Dennis, Chapman.

3. On the Militin. Messrs. Sappington Wootton, Hughlett, Reid. 4. On Internal Improvement. Woollon, Mor-

ris, Claude, Emory, Page. 5. On Revolutionary Claims, Messrs, Hughi ett, Morris, Montgomery, Reid, Osborn.
6. On Lensions. Messrs. Emory, Claude, 00

7. On Invalid Deeds and Defective proceed

8. Un Insolvency. Messrs. Pigman, Glaud Page, Hughlett, Montgomery.

9. On Engrossed Bills. Messrs. Page, Pig

man, Dennis, Emory. 10. On the Library, Messrs, Claude, Chap man. Mayer. The Bill entitled, An act to incorporate Franklin Savings Fund Society of Baltimor

being entitled to a second reading, was take up for consideration and passed with amend On motion of Mr. Claude the message offe [N. Y. Standard. | sdito the Senate yesterday, in answer to the message of the House of Delegates, relative

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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 untillto morrow mor ning, 10 o'clock.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1833.

REFORM IN MARYLAND .- By the proceed ings 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.

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MARYLAND LEGISLATURE .- We have the journal of the Senate, to Friday the 11th, and of the House to the 10th, which af fords little of interest, save the report of Mr. in the morning, and in time to reach Easton Mayer, in the Senate, on Friday, upon so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Ordinance of Nullification of South Caroina. The report looks upon nullification as unconstitutional-denics entirely the right conthe 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 interesesting to our read

We have before taken occasion to return our thanks for the polite and kind attention of our State Senator, Col. Hughlett, 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 ter. are now furnished us (together with all other publishers in the State) in accordance with a Wednesdays, and arrives in Baltimore same vote of the legislature, does not lessen our obligation to Col. H., who had already re-com menced his kind offices) 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 duns. 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 to confide in, have delayed sending in their subscription money-and this is probably more that we have ever yet said, what we now in tend to say, and that is, that we will take the us, by mail. So now, being relieved of all ap prehensions of loss in this way, we expect those few who are yet in arrears, will contri bute 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 odd change-send us a \$5 bill, and if it is too much, the overplus 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

Saul Alley, of New York, Hartman Kuhn, Henry D. Gilpin, and John T. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, and Hugh McEldeary, of Balti-more, to be Directors of the Bank of the Uni-ted States for the year 1833.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 20th Oct. contains the following Firman, 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 Saide 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 which the Gospel is taught, shall in future be exempt from the arbitrary charges to which they have been subject."

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 Easton

It is a well known fact, almost universally admitted, that many of the articles under the route. 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 di rected to the same point, the difference in the style and paternity 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 f 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

Office Department, originated in a petition presented to the Department from certain cita 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 in the daily Northern Mail, and imme diately on its arrival at Baltimore, (which is before 7 o'clock in the morning) on Mondays excuse was offered in extenuation.

and Fridays, to leave for Queenstown, to arrive in time to meet the Mail from Annapo-

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 48 miles from Annapolis by way of Broad Creek, to Easton, only 11 of which, at the farthest, are over wa ter. 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

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 same days, leave Annapolis on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arrive at Easton same days. Distances; from Baltimore to Annapolis, 30 tended for by South Carolina, that a state is miles, from Annapolis to Haddaway's ferry, 25 miles, from Haddaway's ferry to Easton, 22 miles-total from Baltimore to Easton, by way of Haddaway's ferry, 77 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 wrise 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 Ann about as mucl: --To Salisbury the advantages are much grea-

> 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 one day to Baltimore, and in 14 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 just cause to be proud. True, some few, not both from Washington and Baltimore to Anfinding a conveyance that they were disposed napolis, the mail comes as formerly by way of

It has been said that the route by Broad Creek was impracticable: that the harbor our fault than their's-for we do not recollect would not admit of a safe and commodious boat. The error of these representations has been proved in the experience of the past year. and need no other refutation. At Queenstown responsibility of all remittances of money to too, the difficulties of landing have been rehey have not occurred 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 equainted with Chester river, that a safe ding 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 Queens-

own is set down by the Post Office Depart ment 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 preto the convictions of my own judgment, and cannot vary far from the truth. I will ask bills were reported by the Standing Committees. The resolution reported from the Community so prefer the old 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 tut 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

That there have been great and vexatious irregularities in the arrival of letters and papere during the past year, I will not attempt to controvert, but that they have proceeded in many cases from other causes than the ne gleet of contractors, you yourself will bear tes timony; and especially as it regards the con tractor from Annapolis by Broad Creek. You well know sir, 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 Eas tern shore, by way of Annapolis, and on the tern 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 same days as formerly, viz: on Mondays and fridays, the days on which the mail for the same days as formerly, viz: on Mondays and fridays, the days on which the mail for the sideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to portion of this excess; yet, taking the important of the exempt increasing from the same days as formerly, viz: on Mondays and fridays, the days on which the mail for the Exempt increasing from the sideration of Executive business.

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In the House of Representation of this excess; yet, taking the importation of this excess; yet, taking the importation of this excess; yet, taking the importance of the find time. Some time the contraction of Executive business.

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In the House of Representatives, the bill to exempt in the contraction of Executives, the bill to exempt in the contraction of Executives, the bill to exempt in the contraction of Executives, the bill to exempt in the contraction of Executives, the days of sale—or the final former in the contraction of Executi

after this the Editors of newspapers, sent them sometimes by Steam Boat, sometimes by the had been made special orders were postponed, and the House went into Committee of the Treasury. It was this excess of public burdents of the Treasury. It was this excess of public burdents of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Peace, in and for the city of

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 United States, and making application to conso, and frequently until nearly day next mortoo, sometimes, when the wind was fair and gress for the call of a covention, with a view strong, and would have brought the mail from Baltimore in 4 or 5 hours. This abuse, and heavy additional expense, the contractor from the legislature of Georgia in relation to the our system. Broad Creek, after repeated entreaties and appropriation of the public money by Conadmonitions to Capt. Griffin, refused to sub- gress, to objects of internal improvement. The mit to, and wrote to the Post Master at Queenstown, not to detain his driver beyond 7 o'- propriating money for carrying on fortificaclock, P. M. (1 o'clock P. M. being the hour tions for the year 1833-for revolutionary penunder his contract, for leaving there), and, sions-and for the support of government (in if the mail from Baltimore, did not arrive by that hour, to send the mail gut to Wye Mill in time to meet the northern mail; if Captain District of Columbia, reported a bill making Griffin would not pay the extense, that he an appropriation of money to enable the citiwould This latter request was not attended to, zens of Georgetown to deepen and widen their except in three instances. In confirmation of harhor and erect a bridge across the Potomac feelings of those he hates.

The present route of the Western Mail, as

The present route of the Western Mail, as recommended by me, and adopted by the Post o'clock P. M. before the Baltimore mail arri- the house of representatives were read the first ved, the wind fair, but light. When the ma I time, and ordered to a second reading. Sevwas landed, a passenger on board was asked at eral bills from the house were read and comzens of Queen Ann's county, requesting the what hour the mail boat left Baltimore, he is mitted. The Senate resumed the considera Western Mail from Annapolis, to be sent twice plied about 11 o'clock; Cant. Griffin's son will be the senate resumed the considera plied about 11 o'clock; Capt. Griffin's son, wto tion of the bills to appropriate, for a limited brought the mail ashore, being appealed to, time, the proceeds of the sales of the public replied, that he supposed it was between 10 lands and granting lands to certain states, and and 11. Had the mail left Baltimore at 7 o'- the amendment reported by the committee on clock, it would at the same rate of sailing, have public lands, [in lieu of the original bill] to rereached Quoenstown at 1 oc ock P. M. No

very thing in his power to promote the public lis by way of Broad Creek, thence to Easton convenience. To pay the expense of sending same day. The Mail from Annapolis, and the lower counties of the Western Shore, to come by way of Broad Creek to Easton.

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 in curred. Again, the contract which went into operation on the first of January inst, by way ties on imports, Mr. Wayne in the Chair. Haddaway's Ferry, was offered during the winter, (the most profitable portion of the year) to Mr. Wm. II. 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 nother, the Contractor could not violate

> One word in regard to the contract. When the proposals for transporting the Mails were published, the present Contractor, in conjunc-tion 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 No vember 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 succeeded in my election, t 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 notice briefly the re marks of the writer for the Gazette. The fondness exhibited for the old route by Haddaway's, is not a little farsical. The longest is much more desirable than that which requires but onc. In this way I suppose he means that the contract by Haddaway's was point, and we will come to the point as open as day." What a rusde guerre, hereis. 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 expence. But Capt, Taylor has driven the "Contractor" to the adoption of the Queenstown route. Really this is comig to the point like a wise man. "The punctual Contractor" can change the routes of the Mail ad 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 then "let them sleep on, and let them suffer." But this "taking away contracts," this giving them to the lawest bidder, who gives bond and security for faithful performance, is too intolerable to be borne. Well, Mr. *********, I would not be 'orne. Well, Mr. ********, I would not bear all "the eshameful impositions." Appeal to the People-break the Contractor-im peach 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.

TUVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESSIONIAL ANALYSIS. In the Senate on Monday 7th, Mr Smith, rom the Committee on Finance, reported the several appropriation bills from the House of Representatives, which he gave notice he

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, ayes 118 notes 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 ex-empt merchandize imported under certain circumstatuces, from the operation of the act of 19th May, 1828 - was taken up, but before it on a liberal scale. This would be done by 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 fead twice and committed. Mr. Robinson laid before the with foreign powers, short of permanent war. Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of the We are not, therefore, justifiable in Illinois, recommending an increase of the Unit passing more than 15,000,000 of dollars as a ted States corps of Mounted Rangers. Several appropriation bills, from the House of Representation, considered in Committee of the Whole were subsequently ordered to be read a third time. Some time was spent in the con-

ties, as you know, proceeded chiefly from two bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties causes; in Editors persisting in sending their on imports was taken up. Mr. Verplanck expackages by the northern mail, or by Steam plained the principles of the bill at length. Af-Boat; and in the failures of the Queenstown ter 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 or remonstrated against the unequal operation to such amendments. Mr. Forsyth also laid before the senate a report and resolutions of from a change even for a better and less onerbills from the House of Representatives apduce 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 for 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 after the du-

The following are the remarks of Mr. VER-PLANCE, in the House of Representatives, take up the new Tariff Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.
Mr. VERPLANCK said, that he rose to

nvile the attention of the Committee to the examination of the details of the bill oow 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 argu-ed. The question of the incidents or bearing of taxation, together with other not less important theories of political economy, might be nowell cussed. 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 thorized, 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

s, 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 daway's, is not a little larsical. The longest more practical and argent duty that I would way round with him, is the shortest way home: invite the attention of this body. It is one and the route that requires two days to bring us the Mail from Washington and Baltimore,

ernment, and its legislation. The last war left the nation laboring under weight of public debt. The payment of that undermined. "Now we are coming to the war slebt was one of the great objects of the

a much larger proportion, has been devoted to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. At last that debt has been extinguished. The manner in which those burthens were distributed under former laws, have been, heretofore, a subject of complaint and remonstrance. I do not propose to in-quire into the wisdom or justice of those laws. The debt has been extinguished by them--let us be grateful for the past. We are now to enter upon another, an honorable and gratifying duty, the reduction of the taxes of the people: the alleviation of the public burthens.

Here Mr. Verplanck gave a brief view of ring the last six years, an annual average in-come of 29,000,000 of dollars has been received; the far greater part from the customs.— That this sum had been appropriated, the one of the public debt. In reviewing the regular calls upon the Treasury, during the last seven years, for the civil, naval and military Departments of the government, including all or dinary contingencies, about 13,000,000 of dolars a year had been expended. This amount of 13,000,000 would seem, even now sufficient justice, for he would not call it bounty, to the oldiers of the revolution, had added for the ditures of our government. But, however riforseen contingencies, it was wise to arrange 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 navil expenditure, from temporary collisions permanent revenue. In other words, at least 13,000,000 dollars of the revenue that would have been collected under the tariff system of 1928, may now be dispensed with: and in years of great importation, a much larger sum.

dens which the Committee of Ways & Means a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city have felt it to be their duty now to call upon Baltimore as a runaway, a colored girl who Congress to reduce. The task of regulating calls herself SUSAN TALBOT, says she was the rate and manner of that reduction was noither 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 complaired, 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,

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 party politics have been suffered to influence They have desired and endeavored to conduct the deliberations of their committee room 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 beaind; all who knew him well, were his friends

PUBLIC SALE.

Died, in this county on Saturday last, Mrs. Jones, consort of Mr. Robert Jones.

THE subscriber having declined farming will offer at Public Sale, on WEDNES DAY, the 23d inst. all his stock, and farming utensils; the stock consists of two pair of fine young mules; two young mares in feal, and some other excellent young horses, two yoke of oxen, thirty nine head of sheep; a parcel of sheats, and milch cows;-two ox carts, one horse cart, ploughs, gear, &c. between two corn, blades, large quantity of top fodder, corn caps, wheat straw; and a large quantity of clo ver hay, nicely sured, also the crop of wheat and rye seeded on the farm.

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

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 jan 8 tf the manner of other Horticultural Societies. prace, and it was never lost sight of in any They therefore, give notice, that they will subsequent arrangement of our tariff system. cause to be held, an exhibition of Plants, Flow Since 1815 we have annually derived a reve-sue from several sources, but by far the lar-gest part from duties on imports, of sometimes twelfth days of the month of June, 1833. Fur-20, sometimes 25, and recently 32, and 33 ther, as an encouragement, they have resolved to offer three premiums, to be awarded to Office three most deserving objects exhibited: ed to offer three premiums, to be awarded to The first premium will be a piece of silver

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 the financial history of our government since the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public the peace of 1815, in which he stated that, du 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 ARBY MA NOR, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in half towards the necessary expenses of the acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in government and the other half in the payment Caroline county, about two siles from Denten,-the late residence of Philemon Flummer deceased; on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling at d Kitchen, with out late Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts to cover the standing necessary expenses of The terms of sale are as follows: the purchagovernment. A long delayed debt of public ser or purchasers, will be required to pay one ser or purchasers, will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale,-one third in twelve months thereafter, present, since it could be but for a few years and the residue in eighteen months from the only, an additional million. Fourteen millions day of sale, the whole sum to be secured to of dollars then, covered the recessary expentitues the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers; with such securigid and economical we ought to be in actual ty as the trustee shall approve of, with interexpenditures, in providing the sources of the est from the day of sale. Upon the ratificapayment 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 I im, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants or either of them. Further terms made known on the day of sale.
The creditors of the late Philemon Plummer, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims

properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within aix 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-

GILES HICKS, Trustee.

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 Si inches high, has a small scar on 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

Millinery and Mantua-making. MIRS. GIBBS.

NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's stere, 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, greatful for past favours, in-

wites 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 varicties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to please the public.

Mrs. Gibhs 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-

More new Goods.

OSE & 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,

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yara, Sc. - Also A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.

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

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thu: s-day last, a negro man by the name of ABRAHAM; he is about five feet 6 or 7 in-ches high, has rather a down sulky look when spoken to, but mild in his conversation-be is about 46 or 48 years of age, has been accusabout 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; \$30 if out of the county, and the above reward of if out of the county, and the above reward of \$100 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 Oreck, the day after he left my house, and as he has not of Gardening and the promotion of Horti- been seen or heard of since, the probability is,

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltiof 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 Hughlett, of Northumber-land Court House, Virginia. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 41 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 snag ged by a nail. Had on when committed a dark country cloth roundabout, dark cassingt 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 Juil.

IN CHANCERY.

DECEMBER 31, 1832. The object of the hill Stephen Rawlegh 7 ag t.
Elizabeth Mitchell, widow of John Mitchell, and others.
ceased, for the payment of his debts. filed in this cause, is to The bill states that the said John Mitchell-

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 chil-dren to wit: Kittura, who has intermarried with Samuel Neal, Sarah Robinson, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitch ell, Mary Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell, his heirs at law. That the said John Mitchell at the time of his death, was indebt-ed to the complainant, and that letters of Ad-ministration on his Estate have been granted ministration on his Estate have been granted to Doctor William Jackson; and that the Personal Estate of said John Mitchell is insuffi-cient for the payment of his debts. The Bill also states that the defendants, Elizabeth Mitchell, widow of John Mitchell, Samuel Neal and Kittura his wife, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell. reside out the State of Maryland,

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this or-der to be inserted once in each of three sucder to be inserted once in each of three suc-cessive 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 shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not massas prayed.

cause, if any they nanot passas prayed.

True Copy.

Test,—

RAMSAY WATERS.

Reg. Cut

Goldsborough

ed that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States and merous population, with literary tastes, who are contered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information amounts to lead the median and literary information amounts (see his median). tion emanate, feel themselves at a great los for that mental food which education has fired them to enjoy. Books are thesp in our prince pal cities, but in the interior they cannot be pro-cured as 2000 as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideration is the design of the present undertaking, the chief

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 fit teen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphis, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont To elucidate the advantages of "The Select

Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other pubple; the Chronicles of the Cannongate occup two solumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in free numbers of this periodical, at art expense of this ty-seven conts, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary ma ter can be supplied for the same money by adoption the newspaper form -But we consider transm sion by mail, and the carly receipt of a ne book, ss a most distinguishing festure of publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and be supplied at their own homes with equal to boot Fifty Volumes of the common Landon nove size for Five Dollars. This may not take firy two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elspise between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very int. pesting matter, or when two or more numbers as required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals-fifty-two numbers being the equivalent

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new bunk printed either to that mort of talent, or in Edin-burgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britein. From the former we shall select the best Novels, tremars, Tales, Travels, Skerch es, Biography, &c. and publish them with as ch rapidity and accuracy as an extensive print ing office will admit. From the latter, such lite-rary intelligence will occasionally be cuiled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard masels, and other works. now out of print, may also occasionally be te-pro-

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introtheir domestis crisie, as the gentieman who ha-undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits, add a due sense of the responsibilimonth more, and a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in Cairing for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, definents or otherwise, that will follow the discimination of observators or wholesome mental almosts. His situation and engagements affords him secular advantages and suchties for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London Layer. created by agencies at London, Liver pool, and fidinbyrgh, warrant the proprietor in

is would. 30 supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a ter, or calculated to deepen the blush on the that the first glance cannot fail to fisch

Traus - "The Select Circulating Library" will he printed veekly on a double medium sheet of line paper in ocravo form, with three columns on and mailed with great care so as to carry a page, and mailed with great care so as a sur-safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and trained with the same

treall be printed and trimbed with the same ate pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 cere and accuracy as book work. The whole per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if paid fifty two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of \$32 pages, equal in quantity to All persons obtaining and forwarding the sub preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantry to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclepic

Title page and Index.
The price is Free Dollars for fifty-two numbers.
The price is Free Dollars for fifty-two numbers.
The price is Free Dollars for fifty-two numbers. of sixteen pages each, - a price at which it conno be afforded unless extensively patronsed .-Payment at all times in advance

Agents who procure five subscribers, share 820 00, and a proportionate compensation for have a receipt in ful by read ting the publishe larger number. This arrangement is made to in crease the circulation to su ex ent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally .-Cube of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4 00 by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers living near agents, may poy their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated nse. Our arrangements are all made for ...

fulfilment of our part of the contract. Sabscribers' names should be immediately for warded, in order that the publisher may know Educes of newspapers who give the above

three or more conspicuous insertions, taled to an exchange of 52 Numbers. ADAM WALDIE. Carpenter Street, Neur Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where

Philadelphia, October, 1832, Subscriptions received at this Office,

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands and tenements made to Samuel Benny and Joseph Council, by Bennett Jones, one of the Constables of Talbot county, under and by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponss at the suit of William C. Ridgaway, against Thomas Parrott—and also by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, at the suit of William C. Ridgaway, for the use of Edward H. Nabb, against Thomas Parrott, issued by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., one of the State of Maryland's Justines of the Peace, in and for Talbot county, (the proceedings under which said writs, toge-ther with the warrants, have been delivered to the Clerk of this Court,) be ratified and conmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the twenty third day of May next rided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Tal-bet county.

P. B. HOPPER. JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

Trus copy Cest, J. Loockerman, Cik. MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE. TATROBE'S JUSTICES PRACTICE including the DUTIES OF A CONSTREE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS

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

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER, UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHINES OF FRANCIS HARTHOUN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT ERATURE, &c. &c.

ONG established custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical pushession shall be ushered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedience to this custom, we now present news beauto the reading public and a set. sem ourselves to the reading public, and ask then such patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. As it is nech more easy to promise, than to perform we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the obhe wiser course not to excite over-great expectations, lest any faiture upon our part to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which uni to taly 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 establish

es under the immediate suspices of some of the wide a view to the advancement of that great cause, so essential to the permanence of our republican institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prespective, the PRIMARY object of he paper will be to extend the influence slu ary principles. In order to attain this desable end, e is our wish to make "THE GUAR DIAN' the medium of circulation for every de-cription of information relative to this most ineresting topic, and for this purpose to allot a due portion of each number to communications or e-says on the subject, coming from any quar ter where good wishes to the cause may give ris to them; to notices of all meetings held by the cieties throughout the country, and such statisti cal articles as may be collected, shewing the ad

vancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a-ware that a p-per devoted to one subject, however excellent, must become tiresome, and limner in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry tion to the shore, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, select ed from the best literary sources, and mingling g.y with the serious, the useful with the pleas ant, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vinated by the grossest selfabandonment. In order to render this paper eign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sum maries of passing events, at home and abroad will be given, with notes of all new publications of importance, and such descriptions of lashio and amusements as may be harmless, and scceptthe object of "THE GUARDIAN" will

he, to refine the taste, enlighten the understanding, and elevate the morels of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. Be eving that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the ed lave of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, human intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so vice versa that as our fond of information is enlarged, wil our capecity for the exquisite enjoyments that tomers, and the public generally:—He spring from a pure and elevated standard of morphing from a pure and elevated standard of elevated s

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 no almit, under any plea whatever, SECTABIAN RELIGION, or PARTISAN FOLITICS. He will not ad mit, knowingly, any thing of a personal characs cheek of modesty, nor will be permit himself to riocated, but more particularly to those be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what is not, but will, so long as he is accountable for is not, but will, so long as he is accountable for the contents of "THE GUARDIAN," accept or

reject, scrotding to his own pleasure.
THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, INTELLIGENCER, will be published every Sa reject, scrording to his own pleasure. turday, on paper of the best quality, a size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form; sed in order to bring it within the most moder.

scriptions of ten sub-cribers will be emitted to a copy gratis.—Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Dsq. who is authorized

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

The undersigned respectfully recommend the PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining sub

STEVENSON ARCHER, President State Temperance Society.

N. BRICE, President Balt. Temperance Sucrety Subscription has will be left at the Stores the Stores Stores Co-ling & Son, Howard, near Market

treet; Coale & Lattell, Calvert street; J. sept CTroper- well affected to the cause will con er a favour by publishing the above, and may

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

D va resolution of the Board of Directors this lostitution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of mo

Por deposites payable ninety days af-ter demand, ceruficates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per an-

Por deposites payable thirty days af. r demand, certificates shall be isig. ed bearing interest at the rate per an-On current secounts, or deposites

subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of

R. WILSON, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed the gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose his LANDS in Florids, is ready receive proposals for the purchase of to us the General's Township of land About 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Town-hip, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one fourth in cash, and the resi due in annual instruments, satisfactorily secured with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land ad coming the city of Tellahasace; and, in reference to locality, health, fullness of chimate, fertility and

deption of soil to the culture of sugar, and cot. en, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florina.

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



CHAIR FACTORY,

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

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

all descriptions of 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, (securely packd,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

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

CAUTION. ALL persons are forwarned not to hunt on my farm with dog or gun, or haul Seine on my shore. Having sustained considerable njury from such trespasses, I am determined

after this date. JAS. A. RIDGAWAY, Benony's Point.

350 NEGROES Wanted.

to enforce the law against all found offending

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 er or owners. 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 set-tled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may bereafter come in to market.

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of ce, 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.

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

Denton, Maryland:-Offers his services to his friends and old cus-

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. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the Grieshach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as Wilson's do. do. 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 Vilgil him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wiskes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the American Farmer, at No. 16, S. Calvert St. Baltimore; in connex on with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, in

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute or lers in any or all of its departments; and he heits those who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (free of expense to him) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper the America. Farmer, containing a full description of his e-ablishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds, &c. for s-ie. In every village in the Union i 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 desiers on very iberal terms, for cash or acceptance in Holis more, with first rate seeds, prepared and label led, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affice, 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 produced in short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very fare and valuable of many of which are very fare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, rooms, vines, domestic and male, books, implements, and last, though not cast, a constant food of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting in a cality-for of the soil. This last is imparted. Shirt Studs, Gilt Snaps, which is subject in the soil of the soil. weekly to subscribers for a small annual con-Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subseriber is agent also for the principal norm-ries and gardens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other domestic normals—also for the United Society of Snakers, at New Lebonon, N. Y. a full assort ment of whose celebrated garden aceds, fresh and genome, may at all times or had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address 1. RVINE HITCHCOCK, dee 11.

WM. W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

SADDLERY. Easton Oct, 16

FANCY AND WINDSOR | Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart & Wa-

gon 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 blackmith shop, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

He has just returned from Baltimore with a complete stock of seasoned timber, and is prepared to attend to orders immediately. tending 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.

REMOVAL.

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

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

o the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. She invites her former customers and riends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and flatters herself to power Mr. Jefferson and his principles, would that her attention to her business in all its varicties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be leasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

FOR ANNAPOLIS, Cambridge and Easton.

The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND leaves Baltimore on every TUESning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from her usual place of starting, lower end of Du-Saturdays, leaving Easton for Cambridge and Annapolis at 7 o'clock, A. M.

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

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the own

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

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 it Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is keped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him o his deputies in their respective districts. PHILIP MACKEY.

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

BOOK AND STATIONERY AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING

MR. LOWE'S HOTEL. THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which

call. At his store may now be had, among

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Goldsmith's Rome Grammar Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures

Testament pby and Atlas Adams' do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Introduction to do.

Sullust Casar Græca Minora Græca Majora Clarke's Homer Viri Romæ listoria Sacra Muir's Syntax

English Grammars Spelling Books Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c. Also, Slates, Pencils

Sequel to do.

Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN.

July 10 CLOCK AND WATCH



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

A PIRST 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,

Watch Keys, Horn & Wood Combs. Pocket Books, Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps, Shaving Brushes, Watch Ribbons,

Fine-tooth Combs, Automatons. Ladies Work Boxes & Busks, Sewing and Knitting Needles, Pocket Inkstands. Watch Snuff Boxes, Plated Breastpins & Finger Rings. Razor Cases, key rings Buckskin Purses, Gun Screws, Small Looking Glasses Beads.

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 ad vance. The subscriber hopes from his expeience and personal attention in the above line of business, that he will still continue to re-The public's humble and obedient serv't.

Easton, Dec. 18.

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

PROSPECTUS.

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 the State. The latal rock upon which the liberties of the Amercan 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 ques ions which now agitate the land, can be discussed uninfluenced by personal or party considerations. The unexampled unanimity has recently been proclaimed throughout the Middle and Northern States in favor of a con solidated government, has cast a deep gluom over the minds of the consistent few 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 inseem to be as hopeless as despair itself. Desperate, however, as it may appear, the attempt ought to be made, and if a liveral support be extended to this overture, 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 gan's wharf; and returns on Wednesdays and 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 lew years, to re store 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 Sys em; and the triends of Free Trade will find i 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 bove referred to, it has been resulved to propose the establishment of a Daily and Triweekly paper, in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled "The Examiner," upon the following plan.

1. THE EXAMINER, will be a regular newspoper, 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 selecions 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-

Political Economy, in all its branches, in cluding Pauper 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 Resolution and Legislative Report against the ALLEN and SEDITION Laws; and maintained in "the times that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison M'Kean, and the othodox 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 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 labor

may be lightly burdened,"
"The support of the State Governments in

all their rights as the most competent admin istrations 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

abroad." "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 privi-

eges, 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 by the Federal Government, of any National or I'reasury Bank. 5. It will also oppose all wasteful expendi

tures, by the Federal Government, of the public money for Internal Improvements, upor belongs the sole power to construct roads and belongs the sole power to construct roads and Water, poration of companies. It will oppose all Morphine, Emetine, appropriations for objects not clearly within Strichnine, Cornine, he delegated powers of Congress, and all u- Pipperine, Oil Cubebs surpations of authority by any branch of the Solidified Copiva, Federal Government.

6. It will also be opposed, and in an especial Denarcotized Lauda manner, to man-worship, the bane of Repubics; and it will expose corruption and dereliction of principle in public servants, to whatever party they may profess to belong. however, it will do, in a mode which shall no degrade the press, and upon no occasion will the columns of the Examiner be the vehicle of scurnlity or vulgar personal abuse.
7. The paper will be commenced as so

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.

Price of the daily paper, per annum, of the tri-weekly paper which will comprise the whole of the contents e. the daily, except advertise-ments each of which will appear Payable on the receipt of the 1st No. without

defalcation, and annually thereafter, in ad-

The postage of all letters must be paid, ex. cept of letters enclosing five dollars and upscribers .- The transmission of money by mail o 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

Dr. SCUDDER'S

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

THE great advantages of this infallible emedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant vade-meeum to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with he 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 advertise-ments of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

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

FOR SALE

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and West streets, near the new Methodist Meeting House, at present occupied by Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order. For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired. THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 1 G4t

BILACKSMITHING. The subscriber, having taken the stand formerly occupied by John Craw, 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 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

400 Acres of Land for Sale. will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly op-posite Cambridge. The land is of good qualty, 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

PETER WEBB:

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 cole ed woman, who calls herself LYDIA ELIZABETH, says she belongs to Williamson B. Tomlin of Virginia. Said colored woman is about 20 years of age, fre feet high. Had on when committed, a red calico frock, and brown bandkerchief on her neck, white cotton stockings, and coarse

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

subscriber.

The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her way, etherwise she will be discharged according to

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

UST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, S.c.

AMONG WHICH ARE: Seudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash, Black Osyde of Mer-

Phosphorus, Prussia Quinine, Cinchonine, Oil of Cantharadin, Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash Extract of Bark, num.

Ditto Opium, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp. Cienta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES,

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

Also A quantity of FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be isposed of at reduced prices for Cash-Easton, dec 18

PAUNTING. THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all

kinds of House, Signy & Fancy Painting, with neatness and despatch. Shop one door rom Hopking & Edmonison's Store, on Washington Street. E. S. HOPKINS. dec 15

VOL.

TO PRINTE TUESDAY

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and every To EDWA

PUBLISHER ahmeld ou n Are THREE No subscrip rages are sett

ADVERTISE serted THE enty five co n-larger enter T OF VAL BY virtue Court, si the subscribe sale on MON next, on the p and valuable cres, with a Caroline courten,—the late deceased; on med di houses being

third of the and the resid day of sale, the trustee, a the purchaser ty as the tru est from the tion of the sa payment of th by a good an acknowledge convey to the her or their b estate so sold free, clear an the defendan Further term The credit mer, are here

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not passar Test, trjan (12)

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. (during the Session of Congress.), and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-

due of the year—BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

Are THREE DOLLARS, PER ANNUM, No subscription discontinued untital arres rages are settled, without the approbation of

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, ried THREE TAMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and nty five cents for each aubsequent insern-larger edvertisements in proportion.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

B Virtue of a decree of Caroline county
Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery,
the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 21st day of January, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called Aggy MAson, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county, about two miles from Denten,—the late residence of Philemon Flummer, deceased; on this fract of land there is a fract med dwelling and Kitchen, with out the land owned by the late Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which

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nting, one door fore, on KINS.

tate Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts -The terms of sale are as follows: the purchather 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,—one mire 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 the day of sale. tion 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, 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 natified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caro-ine county court, within aix 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-

tv. deceased. GILES HICKS, Trustee. dec 25 . . 4want and (G) same are it was

IN CHANCERY.

Stephen Rawlegh

The object of the hill filed in this cause, is to obtain a Decrae for the widow of John Mitchell, and others.

The bill states that the said John Mitchell, beadgearted this life, asized of Real Estate.

has departed this life, seized of Real Estate, has departed this life, serged of Real Estate, lying in Caroline County, leaving Elizabeth Mitchell, his widow, and the following children to with Kittura, who has intermarried with Samuel Neal, Sarab Robinson, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell, his being at law. That the said John Mitchell, James E. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, And Mitchell, and George Mitchell, his heirs at law. That the said John Mitchell at the time of his death, was indeted 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 No. 2.

Who constitute that great corporation and body politic I have called the people, which all in these new United States concerning the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the Bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the Sist day of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not passas prayed.

True Copy.

Test—

RAMSAY WATERS.

Millinery and Mantua-making. NEXT door to Mr. Jumes Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large sup-

Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles. which she will dispose of on moderate terms.
MRS. GIBBS, greatful for past favours, invites her former customers, and friends to call all acknowledged, not to any pe and see her new assortment of FASHIONS and GOODS. Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that

British misrule converted som by her attention to her business in all the va-ricties 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 fash-

POETRY.

THE REQUEST OF THE DYANG BARD.

"It was at Naples that Sir W. Scott first say
reason to despair, as to the genial influence of
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, Seareth my breast like fire, For my own dear isle, o'er the deep dark sea!

I may not linger here, Torturd by hope and fear, In chase of Health, which I shall never find; Then up! and Pil depart, Since, sickness of the heart Hath sein'd me, for all lov'd things left behind!

A weary, wearing pain, Pervades my breast and brain .-Where sleepless 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, is this intellectual land. Here Rome's old heroes fought, Here sages wrote-saints wrought, And here, were tried and train'd-Heaven's marty

Here too, those rapt Bards sung, Whose charmed lyres so rung, That the charmed World, yet thrilleth with their

I, am of these, they say; Fond flattery! Away! The land is fair, but oh! ?tis not mine own!

Here have I worship; more, Than on my "stern" home-she But Fame is mock'ry to the grieving breast; Where'er I gaze, or range, Scenes, visages, are strange,

And vainly do I seek, and sigh for rest! Strange too, is this land's speech; (None may my dimm'd soul teach In mys'try now) and harrass'd each long day My lorn, 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

lord and only earthly sovereign, by whose ica, or under any other name or form,

ciely, whose affairs it is designed to regulate, and the rules for the civil conduct of late, 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 the sovement of the source of the sovement of tion of government, (as is too often the be in established in several of these colo-case,) still as such force can only be explained in full operation, before tomb, and the few who remain must folerted by some other society, or of some any declaration of independence was ut, low them ere long; but after the last of part of it, when this force is employed with success, the victor society, while dissolving the former bonds of association of the vanquished antagonist, incorporates them as a part of itself, under whatever conditions it may please to prescribe, its in itself authority within its own dorates 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 fad 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 is and shows her written
established societies in British America,
could ordain a governments to
de aration of independence, fearlestly promigrated to the world, while some others
were yet in doubt which side to take in
the struggle to maintain their rights.

Lease of these, pre-existing
are to doubt which side to take in
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and established societies in British America,
could ordain a governments to
de aration of independence, fearlestly promigrated to the world, while some others
were yet in doubt which side to take in
the pre-existing
mem ordained by one of these sortevers
deriving all is powers fron it, could
have had no authority except over that socients is self.

conclusion to the facts of the particular first act of glorious rebellion; for by it I (a) The form of the present oath of allegi case, we must all be at once convinced, respunced my former allegiance, and pro-hat all the primitive governments of the claimed my own sovereignty. being so established, these several com-

societies themselves known by any common name of distinction, but only as the into a single society, and kept together colony of Virginia, the colony of Massachusetts Bay, of Canati, of Nova Sceta, and they thought it either and the like: for each of these communities was then separate and distinct, in all things, from every other, the colonist testing connected by no other social or political cal ties, save that of the allegiance which all acknowledged, not to any people, but to the Crown of Great Britain.

Reitish misrule converted some of these 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 tricking phant victory they achieved that glorious revolution, which, under different suspices, might have been branded as a traitor-ous rebellion. This revolution, however, consigned 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 revoluhad taken place. No hope could be eatertained of ultimate success to this revolt, unless some new government-should
be established in the atend 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 bere!

The general answer to this question is
obvious. As all government supposes
the pre-existence of some established society, who e affairs it is designed to regulate, and the rules for the civil conduct of
whose members it is required to pre-

have been, and in point of fact were ordamed and established; and governments being so established; these several communities their respective authors, thereby assumed to be, and so far as they were by assumed to be, and so far as they were purposes, a majority of the community purposes, and thereof be legal by convicted of open deed, by the evidence of two sufficient and lawful witnesses, or his own have been, and in point of fact were or- ought to be, instituted for the common

vords:
"If a man do levy was against the Common

WHOLE No. 234.

body politic which I have called the people, which is the lord of all in these now United S ates, the answer is, not the people of all the revolted colonies collective iy, but the people of each of them respectively. All individuals, being members of any one of these separate distinct,

ine in my next number. A VIRGINIAN.

Westminster Abuey 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 per favour of a bawling shown an, at the rate of sixpence a-head; compared with the interest of a beautiful garden, situated on a noble eminence, and

(a) The form of the present oath of allegi sance in Virginia, or "the assurance of fidelity," as it is here called, is a curious and important instrument, to which I shall probably refer at of the middle rank are for the most part consumed to the middle rank are for the most part consumed to the middle rank are for the most part consumed to the middle rank are for the most part consumed to the middle rank are for the most part consumed to the middle rank are for the most part consumed to the middle rank are for the most part consumed to the middle rank are for the most part consumed to the middle rank are for the most part consumed to the middle rank are for the middle different revolted colonies of Great Britain, must have been ordained and established by the experts occities then exist, and of none of these governments was obtained and declared by the formal of the first of th a young and lovely Peeress, the object of universal regret, who were including in reveley the most revolting! But how could it be out therwise? Custom, as well as inclination, forbids an afflicted family from making a three day's journey, caparisoned in the trappings of the country of the c

Total J. (AMSAY WATERS, to the control of the contr

by the editors of the Baltimore American:-

The Legislature of New York met at Alba. hy on the 1st inst. The Listenant Governor elect, John Tracy took the chair as presiding officer in the Senate, and Charles L Livingston was re-elected Speaker of the Assembly, thout much opposition.

The message of the new Governor, Wm. I. Marcy, was received on the 2.of. Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller of the State, was, on the 5th, chosen without opposition, to the United States Senate, for the unexpired

erm of Judge alurcy, elected Governor. The message adverts, in the first place, to the general condition of the State as a subject for thankfulness and congratulation, and, in referring to the ravages of the Cholera during the last season, among the exceptions to this prosperity, suggests the renewal and improve-

The subject of the State prisons and penilentiaries is treated of in detail, showing the or the expiration of their time, or dead, the prison at Sing Sing, where the Cholera prevailed to so great an extent in the sum

number of convicts now in that prisduring me fast year, being 60 less than in the thelera and otherwise, during the year, was 145; 165 have been regularly discharged, 32 d, and 50 transferred to Auburn.

In the Auburn prison the number at present forever. is 679; the number received during the year was 114, 27 less than in the previous year. There have been 114 regular discharges, 27 pardons, and 12 deaths. The amount carned by the convicts in this prison during the year was \$41,550 St; and the amount of all the charges for support, repairs to the prison, and execting an additional building 100 feet by 40, Was only \$37,305 S1. There has been no conviction for a capital

Gence, in the State during the year. The message next suggests the necessity of legal provisions to prevent the introduction of convicts into the State, shipped by foreign an hordies, a case of which has occurred at New York; and notices the subject of lotteries and the militia system. The numerical force o the New York militia, according to the adju tant general's report, 188,000 men.

The common school system of the State is 5.940 shool districts into which they are divided, give the number of children between five ! 494,959 have been taught in the common schools during the year.

The public moneys expended for these pur poses (including the State appropriation of struction would not certainly be more calami \$17,199.) have amounted to \$305,582, to which are added the sums contributed by the dis tricts themselves, amounting to \$350,320; the whole amount, (\$663,902) being expended in the payment of teachers. The entire expenditures for the year is estimated by the Super intendent at \$1.126,000, a prodigious sum, which they are applied. The capital of the Common School fund has had a net increase since the adoption of the new constitution, of \$579,847, and now amounts to \$1,735,175.

The public institutions, medical, scientific diterary, are commended to the patronage of the State, and several charitable institutions are enumerated in the same view.

The county poor house system has been partially carried into effect by the purchase of farms, and erection of poor houses in forty five of the counties of the State, (except N. York) at an expense of \$268,850, each county averaging \$5,975. The New York poor house cost \$530,000. All the poor houses, including cost \$530,000. All the poor houses, including our leaders to go forward with us in an examinat at New York, contained on the 31st De ination of facts, forgetting that they have encember 1831, 5,554 paupers. The average tertained theories upon the subject, while we annual cost of supporting each pauper, is \$33

The pext subject treated of in the message is the state of the Canals and Canal funds. The income from the Erie and Champlaine been \$1,594,000, and the Commissioners have under their control, applicable to the extinguishment of the debt, about \$3.055,000; and constituted for the special pur it is anticipated that if the Canal funds are not diverted, the whole debt will be extinguished the acts of the people, by the 1st January 1838.

The Governor, however, suggests the ne cossily of certain alterations in the application of these funds, and the establishment of a new system of revenue. The ordinary expenses of the State have been heretofore paid without resort to taxation by the general fund of the State, which is nearly exhausted. The annual expenditures will exceed \$300,000, and the a large portion is liable for the debt due Mr. The question is submitted to the Legislature whether it would be expedient to divert the auction and salt duties to the use of the general fund, at least to the amount formerly taken from that fund, for the benefit of the canals, and thus protract the payment of the debt, or to create a dept reimbursable out of the canal tolls after the debt shall have been extinguished, or to levy a general tax for the

Pue general question of authorising and or Mare; co-cluding with some general suga jury and investigation.

realing that despectate "remedy" in a tone of that he has assented to the one and has not proper disclaimer for the State of New York, assented to the other. He has ratified both and at the same time avowing the willingness alike, and in the same manner. We speak of of that State to consent to such a medification of the Teriff laws "as will remove all just second of complaint and afford substantial re-

lief to every real grievance."

The controversy with New Jersey is noticed,
and a proposal suggested for settling the bounday sa dispute by an amicable commission. The death of Charles Carroll of Carrollic After several minor suggrations for legisla-

ve action, the Message concludes with a pledge on the part of the new Governor to do avery thing falling within the aphere of his legislative powers, and his own abilities to preserve the sovereign rights of the biate, to seure the due execution of the laws, to sus and exhaustless resources, with which ore are liberally supplied by nature, and to Constitute carry as on in the progress of queal, intellect-the Constitute and so prosperously continued that we have mendaces already become, under the operation of the striction free principles of our government, and with prohibition

expressing my unequivocal disapprobation of those proceedings and my deep segret that a State which, in all past time, has so nobly performed her duty to the confederacy of which she is a member, should thus attempt to exon-erate her citizens from the operation of the laws of the U. States, I am persuated I do lui speak the universal sentiment of the people of this State. For the first time in the history of this republic, a claim has been set up, on the justly cherished ground of State Rights, which, it well founded, belongs equally to all the members of the Union, but which is cepudiated by all, and by none more carnestly than by those members who, in respect to the evils, conglained of, and for the redress of which Amber of convicts received into each during the claim in question has been asserted, stand the past year, the number discharged, by par- in precisely the same situation with the State South Carolina. Whatever, therefore, may

and the state of their finance; except that of be the nature and extent of the alleged grier ances, I do not go too far, I trust, in assuming that the remedy to which our fellow citizens of South Carolina have resorted, and on the strength of which they are apparently preson is 866, of who ... 273 have been received paring for themselves the most fearful of all responsibilities, is not merely unauthorised by

From a state of things so novel in its character, and so ruinous in its tendencies, duties of the highest importance, increasing in interest and delicacy according to the course of events, may devolve on us as one of the mem bers of the sacroil union of these States -Whatever embarrassments may arise, I feel confident that the people and the government of this State will support the Executive of the laws, and will faithfully perform all their duties resulting from our national compact.

But I should be unmindful of the just generous character of our constituents, if in-expressing what I believe to be their sentimente, I did not at the same time disclaim for New York all desire to aggrandize herself at the expense of her sister states, or to pervert noticed with just profit and satisfaction. Returns from 8:1 towns and wards (being the whole manber in the State) and abstracts from cherishes the union of these States—are known what it cost-she estimates as highly as any other member its value-both on account of and sixteen years of age, at 5:38,978, of whom the benefits it confers, and the evils it averts; and it is not to be doubted that she would make any sacrifice which would be considered reasonable, to preserve it. Though its de-100,000, and local town funds amounting to tous to her than to others, yet none will adhere to it longer, or exceed her in great and generous efforts to sustain it .- Without it she might be prosperous; but her highest prosperity would be embittered by regrets on account the blessings lost to herself, her associates, and to the world; with it there is no policy that would be long pursued by a people so virwhich exhibits as well the mighty resources of the United the State, as the collightened public spirit with States, under which she could fail to be an important and flourishing commonwealth, If, therefore, the operation of existing laws be adverse to these views, I am persuaded New them, as will remove all just ground of com-plaint, and afford substantial relief to every

> From the Globe. HE PROCLAMATION AND OUR

real grievance.

VERNMENT.
We have already shown in what sense the Constitution of the United States was formed by the pesine of the United States. We beg look into the character of the government which was established by the Constitution. The States were already in existence, and and their separate governments. These go-

vernments had been created by the people of the States, who had limited them by written constitutions. In performing these acts the people had acted through the Conventions constituted for the special purpose, and the acts of these conventions were considered as-Ane general convention, in the formi of

Constitution prepared by them, proposed to the interview which resulted so fatally for her the people of the States to limit their governil has identified Avery as the individual who gave ments still further, by taking from them cert at defined powers, and vesting them in and ther government. The people of the States again constituted conventions to determine whether they would still further restrict their State governments, and vest the powers to be taken from them in a general government Through these conventions the people of eve ry blate decided the question in the affirmaive. They decided that they would take from their State governments the power to make war, regulate commerce, lay duties on im ports, maintain an army, and a navy, &c. &c. and vest them in the general government. This was done by the same authorities which established the State governments by the people acting in convention. This act, theretore, was of as light authority to the people of Pue general question of authorising and each State as that which created their State so that which constitution of Marcus concluding some length by Govern of the State and the Constitution ted States derived their binding force from to stare; co-cluding with some general suggestions upon the proper rules of legislative precisely the same source. They were both a dopted by the people of the States acting through State Conventions. It is an error, therefore, to suppose that the Constitutions of the States are any more series or any more binding upon the people than the Constitution of the U. Nulliscation, which are firm yet temperate, steed States. No citizen of any State can say that he has assented to the one and has not

the lavorable regard of Him who controls the destiny of nations, a great, a happy, and a powerful commonwealth."

The following are the passages in the message, which treat of South Carolina affairs:

"I perform an unpleasant duty in laying before you, at the request of the Gozarpor of South Carolina, the people of that State. In Convention of the people of that State. In expressing my unequivocal disapprobation of Government of the United States. The world a Mr. Pinter, mine with a man to visit the continuous in each State.

"The world was the form the analysis before you, at the request of the Gozarpor of South Carolina, the people of that State. In Government of the United States. The world a Mr. Pinter, mine miles from the analysis of the Constitution, and established the in the same afternoon, he was at the house of Government of the United States. The world a Mr. Pinter, mine miles from the same where Government of the United States. The world a Mr. Pierce, nine miles from the spot where now saw what it had never before seen, two the supposed murder happened. separate Governments, perfect in all their ma-chinery, over the same country and people. Both are limited, regarding delegated powers Both are limited, regarding delegated powers on one hand and reserved rights on the other, and in the strict observance of their limita-tions, consists their harmony and peace.

Can this Government be altered or abolish cd in part or in the whole, within the limits of a State, by the authority which gave at binding force? So far is the affirmative of this proposition from being true, that the very reverse is true. Neither a State nor the peop of a State, can alter or abolish the Consul ion; but it may be altered or abolished in pits of them. Nay, a State and the people of a State, may be bound by alterations, made unlikely their epistent and contrary to their will. The nature of the Government may be essentially changed, the powers of the States male rially distinished, and yet a dissenting State be bound by it, however represent to its interests or its incluration. If any one doubts this let him read the 5th Article of the Constitu tion, which declares that amendments propo responsibilities, is not merely unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States but fatally repugnant to all the objects for which it was liramed. Let their doctrine be once establishing the religious of these States is destroyed fourths of the several States, or by consecutions in three fourths thereof," with only the single exforever. ception now in force, "that no State, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffere

in the Senate." There are now twenty four States. Bigh teen of the twenty-four, in opposition to other six, may change, by amendment, whole character and substance of the Cor tution, with a single exception, and those would be bound by their act. The consen United States in all measures which are property State was necessary to bring it under er, and may be necessary for the preservation of the authority of the Constitution, but the voice of the Union, and for the due execution of the Constitution may, by the terms of the con pact, be imposed upon a State and its per without their consent, is it not absurb to that it may, at pleasure, throw off the whole authority of the Constitution to which they have assented? How augatory is this profision about amendment, and how absurd al, if a single State, by virtue of its sover ly, may throw off amendments and all, when

er it takes offence at its sisteral There are other views of this subject equal ly conclusive, which we may hereafter present

From the Boston Evening Post. We have ascertained the following facts

We have ascertained the following facts relative to the marder of Sarah M. Cornell, at Tiverton, R. I. from a clergyman, who was present at the second inquest over the body.

When the corpse was first found on the 21st inst. some inclined to suppose she had conmitted suicide; but in consequence of some ru mors that Avery had seduced her, and wa thereby the cause of the fatal deed, some of his friends took active measures to ascerta their truth. The small cord by which at was suspended, was found upon examination to have cut in entirely round the throat und to have cut in entirely round the throat and neck, which from the form of the knot, cutid not have happened, if she had hung herself,— while from the crushed appearance of one cheeck, it is probable that the murderer placed his foot or knee, upon it, as he tightened he cord round her week. Fortions of the same body from the apot where she was strangled to where it was found partly suspended of the land of Capt. Durfee, in Fiverton, a little court of Fall River village. ning a teamster passing near heard a grean-

ing, but supposing it to proceed from some The evidence against Avery is circumstan tial. Letters without signature, were found in the girl's trunk; one cautioning her not to address her letters to the writer, as he had reason to believe that one of them had been of pened in his family before he received it; but to direct them to "Betsy Hill." Now this Betsy Hill was a lame woman living in Avery a house, and unable to go the Post-Office, thus affording him an excuse for asking out letters that might be addressed to her. An ther letter makes an appointment on a certain to talk over her situation, and on that very evesteamboat who carried the letter appointing the interview which resulted so fatally for her it to him, with strict injunctions to see it safely delivered. Again, the wretched woman, as apprehensive of some evil impending over

her test a line among her letters, shying that if she was missing "to inquire of \$2. K. Avery." in addition to thus, on the evening of the murder Avery took tea at a tavern in the neighborhood, and some peculiarity in his appearance attracted the attention of the jandlord the was also seen by a blacksmith near the scene of the horrid tragedy, and slept that night at the house of the forman white to the night at the house of the ferryman, who refused to convey him across the Bristol Terry on account of the lateness of the hour.

Upon the strength of this testimony, cor-

on the scenario of this testimony, cur-roborated by other circumstances, the coroner, on the second inquest, rendered a verdict of wilful murder against Rev. Ephraim K. Avery Avery has a wife and three children; the girl was a native of Woodstock, Cono.

THE REV.E. K. AVERY .- The exam ination of this gentleman is not yet concluded, and he still remains is contody in his own house. As we have given to the public from time to time, such statements in relation to the act of last session of Congress, alturn and the still remains with which his name has been connected, as have appeared to be well authenticated, hotwithstanding their unfavorable. State, and the probable amount required to have to him to pursue the same course now that to him to pursue the same course now that

parate, more of the proper state. No clitzen of stay, State can, say the personnel of the probable amount required to a state. No clitzen of the years assented to the one and has not that he has assented to the one and has not that he has assented to the one and has not that he has assented to the one and has not that he has assented to the other. He has arining upon his character, it is but justed to him to other, the has assented to the other. He has a rining upon his character, it is but justed to him to personnel to the consideration of the continue of the first proper state. The adoption of the Clatter are also personnel to the continue of the first powers which the States go certain sand oldies in the committee of Ways and Means, in a standard or the s

On the other hand, he must have passed a tollgate in going to, and returning from Fall River, but neither the toll-keeper nor any of his family observed him to pass; and the layers keeper in Fall River, who supposed that he saw him, entirely failed to identify him. The comineer's testimony as to his identity, was also very vague and contradictory.

With respect to the letters which have published, it is sufficient to state that they have no signature, and are not in his, Mr. Avery's, hurdwriting - Boston Marning Post.

Acquittal of E K. Avery .- After more than all our papers were printed, the Rev. A. D. Merril arrived from Bristot, and informed us hat the examination of Mr. Avery, has resulted in his acquittal from the charges against him. The Justices co muitted their opinions to writing unknown to each other, and were, agreed in the result.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

IN SENATE, Thursday Jan. 10, 1838. Documents in the State Department.
The following resolution offered yesterday

Mr. Forsyth, was taken up: Resolved, That the Committee on Finance e instructed to provide, by appropriation, for the employment of temporary clerks in the Department of State, to furnish during the dinuance of the commission under the trea v of indemnity with France, authenticated coies of such of the documents and vouchers leposited in that Department, according to he stipulations of the treaty of 1819, with Spain, as may be required by individuals, or by the commission for the clucidation of claims

under the said treaty with Frauce. Mr. Forsyth briefly explained that this subect had been sent to the Committee on Forfered by the Squator from Maine (Mr. Holmes. The committee had considered the subject and in a conversation with the head of the State Department, he had received the assurance from the Secretary, that the Depart ment had every disposition to render such fa cilities to the individuals interested, as would be within its sphere of duty and its means, but hat it had not the power to permit the origi nal documents to be taken from the depart sent, or the dispensible labor which would o necessary to make the requisite copies.

The resolution agreed was to: The unfavorable report of the Committee on Naval Affairs on the petition of Jonathan D. Forries, was then Jaken up and agreed to. A resolution offered some days since by Mr. Holmes, relative to the furnishing of the Com-nittee Rooms with copies of the Laws of the United States, was read a second time, cons dered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the specia order of the day, being the bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the public ands, &c. The question being on the amendment

ported by the Committee on the Public Lands Mr. Bibb resumed the remarks which he commenced yesterilay, and concluded theni. The question was then about to be taken,

Mr. Kane suggested that a gentleman who and he would, to give an opportunity to be present, move to lay the bill on the table for the present.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn,

and after some conversation, a motion, sub mitted by Mr. Bibb, to postpone the further consideration of the bill and amendment, and to make it the special order for to morrow was

Mr. Webster gave notice that he should ask the Senate on Monday to go into the consideration of the French Spoliations Bill. On motion of Mr. Kane, the Senate ther proceeded to the consideration of Excentive

Husiness. The Senate then adjourned. . HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution moved by Mr. Stewart yesterday, calling on the Secretary of War for certain information in relation to the construc-Half of revolutionary officers and soldiers, was The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives In compliance with the Resolution of the House of the 4th instant, requesting to be fur shed with such information as the Presiden may possess, in relation to the survey of the Northern boundary of the State of Onio, un der the provisions of the act of Congress passed for that purpose on the 14th July, 1832, I teansmit herewith a report from the Secreta

ry of War containing it.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Beil moved the following results ion, which was read and laid on the tuble.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be

We have the following synopsis prepared the favorable regard of Him who controls the ments as if they had been incorporated into their that she went in company with another indithe Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. berland road East of Wheeling, in relation to the Wayne in the Chair, and resunted the consideration of the Chair, and respective State Constitutions. If the State to vidual. It has also been proved that at the went in company with another indithe Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. berland road East of Wheeling, in relation to the Chair, and resunted the consideration of vidual. It has also been proved that at the local part of the said road.

The Spoulter laid before the House whether the took engineer stated that he took engineer stated that the took engine

Mr. Ingersoll resumed the coerse of his reof the Committee yesterday, and continued to address the committee with great animation in opposition to the bill for more than two

He was followed by Mr. Crawford, of Pennylvania, who took the same ride of the question, and occupied the floor till past three o'-clock, when on motion of Mr. Ellsworth, the Ommitte rose, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Ellsworth has the floor for to-morrow.
IN SENATE, Friday, January 11, 1883.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal; which was read and ordered to a second reading the 1 to Mr. Rolimson presented a memorial of the

Legislature of Illinois, concerning the improve-ment of the Himois river, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.
Mr. Robinson prescribed two joint resolu tions of the same Legislature, requesting a

ferred to the Committee on the Militia. Mr. Robinson presented a memorial from the same Legislature, praying for an exten-sion of pre-emption rights to actual cettlers; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS Mr. Miller presented certain resolutions the Legislature of South Carolina, in reply the proclamation of the President, viz.

Resolved, That the power vested by the Constitution and laws in the President of the

United States to issue his proclamation does ot authorize him in that mode to interfere vhenever he may think fit in the affairs of the respective States, or that he should use it as a neans of promalgating Executive expositions of the Constitution with the sanction of i force, thus superseding the action of the other de partments of the General Government. Resolved, That it is not competent to the

President of the United States to order by proclamation the constituted authorities of a State to repeal their legislation, and that late attempt of the President to do so is unconstitutional, and manifests in disposition to to arrogate and exercise a power utterly de-

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

Resolved, That each State of this Union has the right, whenever it may deem such course necessary for the preservation of its liberty. or vital interests, to secode peaceably from al power in the General Government, much ess in the Executive Department of that Gov rument, to retain by force such State in the

Resolved. That the primary and paramount legiance of the citizens of this State, native adopted, is of right due to this State. Resolved, That the declaration of the Presi

dent of the United States in his said Proch mation of his personal feelings and retaliation toward the State of South Carolina, is rather n appeal to the loyalty of subjects than to the patriotism of citizens; and is a blending of official and individual character heretofore unknows in our state papers, and revolting to our conceptions of political propriety. Resolved, That the undisguised indulgence

of personal hostility in the said Proclamation would be unworthy the animadversions of this form of the instrument which is made its ve

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

Resolved, That while this Legislature has witnessed with sorrow such a relaxation of the spirit of our institutions, that a President of e United States dare venture upon this high handed measure, it regards with indignation the menaces which are directed against it. the menaces which are directed against it, the transaction of the usual morning business, and the concentration of a standing army on our borders; that the State will repel force by force, and relying on the blessing of God, will appropriating for a limited time the proposed of the sales of the public lands and the and the concentration of a standing army on our borders; that the State will repel force by

maintain its liberty at all baszards. Headled, That copies, of these resolutions be sant to our Members of Congress, to be laid before that body.

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

PUBLIC LANDS. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands, &c. Mr. Buckner, who was entitled to the floor,

Mr. Buckner, who was entitled to the floor, assigned indisposition as a reason for asking further indulgence, and moved to postpone the bill and amendment, and make it the special order for to morrow.

Mr. Clay dijected to the postponement, as there would be other opportunities for the gen them are the special order. The special order is the special order of the special order of the special order. inal disposition of the bill. If the gentleman would permit it to be engrossed, he would himself cousent to put off the question on its

passage, until the gentleman should have had an opportunity to make his observations.

After a few remarks from Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Forsyth, the question was put on the motion to postpone, and decided as follows:

Yeas 21. Nays 27. So the motion to post pone was agreed to.

Air. Mangum inoved that when the Sentteadjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The motion being opposed, and the yeasand nays ordered, the motion was decided in
the acgaire—Yeas 17, Nays 26.

Mr. Clay presented the memorial of the degal representatives of Joshua Barney; which
was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Senate there proceeded, on motion of
Mr. Poindester, to the consideration of Exec-Air. Mangum inoved that when the Sentte

from the Secretary of the Treasury, tenantit ting a list of the names of the persons employed as Clerks in the several offices of the Treesury Department, in the year 1352, with the salary of each, which letter was read and laid

her fallers

The joint resolution in relation to the exe cution of the act supplementary to the act for diers of the revolution, was read the second time, and the further consideration thereof was posponed until to morrow.
Mr. Ev. rett, of Vermont, submitted the

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be requested to report to this House whether the order of this Ulause, placed on the 28th May last, directing the returns of the agents employed to collect information in relation to the Manufactures of the United States, has been executed, and if not, the reason who it has not been executed. TO st

Mr. Adams, Chairman of the Com of Manufactures, explained the reas the documents referred to in the resolution been exceedingly voluminated an auch so that the whole time of the Committee would have been consumed by an attempt to condense them into abstracts for the use of the close. They had, therefore, submitted the returns in extense to the Public Printer, and he was going the printer, and he was going the public printer, and he was going to the public printer, and he was going to the public printer, and he was going to the public printer, and he was going the public printer. had not been furnished. The returns ing on with the printing as fast as the means of his establishment would enable him. Part had been printed—enough to form one, large volume. The returns, though embodying a mass of highly valuable information, were ne-

Mr. Everett expressed his regret at the delay, but upon the explanation given, express

Mr. Wickliffe preferred that the resoluti should pass, and let the printing proceed a rapidly as possible.

After some further explanations and marks from Mr. Heffman, the resolution was

adopted in valor serious out to built

Mr. Williams moved to substitute the Committee on Claims, and supported his motion by a speech. The discussion was further continued by Mesera. Williams, Speight, R. M. Johnson, Draper, Ellsworth, and Burd, when the amendment of Mr. Williams, was adopted by Mesera. the amendment of Mr. Williams was adopted. Ayes 62, Noes 52. So the bill is referred to

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoffman in the Chair, on sundry iils, viz: For the relief of the beirs of Francis and

Fielding Batham; For the relief of the heirs of John P. Wage For the relief of the heirs of John Camp.

For the relief of Wyatt Singleton and James Andrews;
For the relief of certain inhabitants of Bast Florida: For the relief of Jared E. Graces

For the relief of James L. Stoken; and To retund a fine imposed on the late Mathew Lyon under the Sedition Law.

On the bill for the relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida a debate of some extent ante of East Florida a genate . Taylor of M. took place on a motion of Mr. Taylor of the York to strike out the enacting chance of the bill, in which Messre. Faylor, White of Flor-ida, Everett of Massachusetts, and Archer,

The question being put on striking out, it

The remainder of the bills were then reported to the House, and

The House adjourned. In the Senate, on Saturday, the resolution and Sprague, were considered side agreed to.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill to revoke so
much of the compact between the U. States
and the new States, as reatricts the latter from
taxing the lance sold by the United States
will after the expiration of the term of five
years, which was realt twice and committed to he Committee on the Public Lands. After ceeds of the sales of the public lands and the amendment which proposed in lieu thereof, the reduction of the price of the public lands. At. Buckner addresse, the Senate in a speech of considerable length in opposition to the bill and in favor of the amendment. Before he had concluded, he gave way to a motion for an adjournment, which was carried.

The House of Representatives was engaged principally in the discussion of a bill to refund the fine imposed on Coll Matthew Lyon, under the sentitives. Before the debate was concluded, the House adjourned.

the private planted

MARYLAND MEGISLATURE. T

Thursday, Jan. 10.—Mr. Hughlett present Thursday, Jan. 10.—Mr. Hughlett presented a report from the trastees of the Academy at Easten which was read and referred to the consuleration of the House of Delegates.

Mr. Chapman from the committee on manner to which was referred the resolution relative to the payment of the members of the payment general assembly, and the officers thereof, its ported favorably thereas. It was read the recond, and by special order, the third time. Afternal to, and returned to the House of Delegates.

sented to, and returned to the House of Deligales.

Friday, Jap. 11.— The President had before the Senate a communication from Thomas Cultretts, Isa, Clerk at the Council angler sing an account of the distursements and expenditures of the Executive, within the least itself year—which wan read and referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates deligated a bill outified An act to explain an act of Assembly passed at December scanes, 1881, chapter, 328, catabod, An act, religible, to be negroes any slayer, which was read by his time and referred to Messes. Chapman, Wooton and Exerc. Mr. Mayer submitted the following report and resolutions, which were read the first

ime: the ordinance and other cocquents transfer of as by the Governor of Sauth Carolina at

that parked one into Governor's measure and that parked one into Governor's measure and isling thereto, invo given the address that electronic which its perious import singularity parent rapper the following a court of some parent of the following a court of some parent of the following a court of some parent of the parent of the following approximation, and the recent properties of multification, and the recent properties of multification, it importants to declars our opinions, limit, is the properties

2nd. Resolved. That we hold ples to be incorrectible; that ment of the United States was a le of the different States or in order to form a more perfect lish justice, ensure domestic tra vide for common defence, promo al welfare, and accure the bless to ourselves and our posterity, for which it was instituted; that for which it was anatured, that eil the with the objects and purp the constitution was adopted, to irreptants in itself the principle for the principle of the of self preservation, that it is n er of any one state to declere carril government void or an unit the power of deciding que the different States, or between evernment and a state, is r Federal Judiciary, and that it perpation for any state to arround the court is the only tribune having made involving the constitutions of the general government; the the constitution prescribes the ring that "lie Congress, whene control amendments to the control application of the Legivention for proposing amenda poses, as part of this constitution the Legislatures of three Sweral states, or by convent That the right to annul a lai storement assumed by any

patible with the existence of the dicted expressly by the letter tion anauthorized by its spir with every principle in which and destructive of the great of the formed.

That if any state, regardless to withdraw from the union, the other states to protect to such an injury.

Sed. Further resolved, that t

Hibeation of South Carolina islead her citizens from the of the Federal Government a giance which they owe to that thiched to the Union; that it any additional powers conferr ral Covernment, but wishes nower to be executed, that ha strengthen the boads that he fortis the hope that the Uni

5th Resolved, That our and the general welfare im und to appeal in the most st ticularly to South Carolina to this State, its well founded a every infraction of those gre-tal principles of the Constit the only basis on which our

on with safety repose.

6th. Resolved, That we delicate of South Carolina to force which she now exhibit impatient her proceedings, nounce the hope that a calm cuable her to see the dream of repelling the laws of the completeous and persevering in achieving the great result to our union, she will offer u of American Boerty and unit Tth. Revolved, That the from Washington's Farewe at all times, but particular alarming crisis, be impress of every American! "The ment which constitutes you now dear to you—it is just! piller in the edifice of your piller in the edifice of your the support of your tranqui peace abroad; of your sale rity, of that very liberty v prize. It is of infinite mom properly estimate the immunional union, to your could happiness. That you cordist, habitual, and imm

cordial, babitual, and immore it, accustoming yoursepeak of it, as the patiadial entity and prosperity, was vation with jealous anxiety whatever may suggest everas; in any event be about the first and the reat, or to uniform the from the reat, or to uniform the hencit or the reprilian Chilma, land the first the connective of justice of Delegates delivered a for the hencit or the reprilian Chilma, late of Caned, which was read the interpretation of the first connective of justice the connective of justice the connective of justice of the connective of the connective of the connective of the subject that the first passed at December, at the first passed at

325, which restrains the to nee argrees and slave plete and entire halvre.

Therefore ordered. In the subject of the colore structed to enquive into a ject, and report to this he resident, such measures wisdom believe calculate combastics of.

The full reported by An act, to repeat an act, to repeat an act, to repeat an act regulating and inspection are as a second state, and as \$255. chapter 205. 1825, chapter 206, a to Anne Arundel c consideration in motion by Me. M.

ted to the com puetions to rep the House took up experted by Mr. Ed date and amend as

December some

ples to be incollected that the government of the United States was adopted by the sopile of the different States and established nder to form a more perfect union, establ lish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," coses all the power neressary for the purpose for which it was instituted, that it is irrecon-il the with the objects and purposes for which satitution was adopted, to suppose the ains do itself the principles of its own remment created by it with essential power one state to declare an act of th speral government void or anconstitutional hat the power of vicelding questions among the different States, or in ween the general oversucent and a state, is reposed in the rederal Judiciary, and that it is an act of u virpation for any state to arrogate to herself or in such cases; that the supreme court is the only tribune having jurisdiction in of the general government; that whenever a grieved by the constitutional acts of the constitution prescribes the remedy, declaring that "the Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall become amendments to the constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two on the application of the Legislatures of two ention for proposing amondments, which in ther case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the

several states, or by conventions in three That the right to annul ? law of the general at assumed by any State is incom poverament assumed by any State is incom-patible with the existence of the union, contra-dicted expressly by the latter of the constitu-tion manufactorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle in which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which That if any state, regardless of the consti

hes which are afforded for everemonal remedies which are afforded for eve-ey grievance and oppression, should attempt to withdraw from the union, it is the right of

Hifeation of South Carolina is calculated to mislead her citizens from the true character of the Federal Government and the just alleth. Resolved, That this State is ardently

attached to the Union; that it does not desire any additional powers conferred on the Gene ral Government, but wishes every delegated power to be executed, that has a tendency to fortify the hope that the Union will be per-5th Resolved. That our mutual interests

and the general welfare impel us to guard with care the integrity of the Constitution, und to appeal in the most solemn, and affectionate manner, to the other States, and particularly to South Carolina to reciprocate with this State, its well founded attachment to the saion, and to oppose with becoming fireness every infraction of those great and fundamen-

impatient her situation may be deemed, or impatient her proceedings, we will not resonance the hope that a calmer feeling will yet emable her to see the dreadful consequences of repelling the laws of the Union; that conceptations and persevering as her valor was insting of a House of Representations. of repelling the laws of the Union; that con-continuous and persevering as her valor was in achieving the great results which gave birth several states of the Union; a Senate, compoto our union, she will offer up in the sanctuary

of the Union, her ordinance and her consequent laws, a patriotic sacrifice to the cause of American liberty and union.

The Revolved, That the following words from Wakington's Farewell Address, should at all times, but particularly at the present alarming crisis, be impressed upon the heart alarming crisis, be impressed upon the heart effect and the constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you—it is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your new independence; the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of the properly estimate the immense value of the mational union, to your collective and individ-ual happiness. That you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and epeak of it, as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to aleniate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred lies which now lisk together the various parts."

Mandon, lan. 14.—The clerk of the House of Delegates delivered a bill entitled, an act for the hencit or the representatives of William Chilmo, late of Carolina downty, deceased, which was read the first time, and referred

so in the second second

liam Chime, hate of Caroline county, deceased, which was read the first time, and referred to the committee on judicial procedings.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

Wednesday Jan. 9.—Mr. Wright of Dorchester, submitted the following preamble and order, which was twice read and adopted.

Whereas, it is manifest to every person who may have given the alightest attention to the subject, that the practical operation of that past of the lenth section of the act, entitled, "As not relating to Free Negroes and Slaves"—passed at Documber, session, 1831, chapter 323, which restrains the sale of article spirits to been acreed as decreased at the sale of article spirits.

Therefore offered. That the committee on the subject of the colorer population, be instructed to enquire, into and examine the subject of the colorer population, be instructed to enquire, into and examine the subject, and report to this house as early as contented, such measures as they may in their wisdom believe calculated to remedy the guil complainted of.

2nd. Resulved. That we hold these princi- the committee to said bill—which, after vari-

Friday, Jan. 11. Mr. Nicols from the joint compittee on an much of the Gavernor's Mes-sagains related to nathlication, made the same report as that made to the Senate by Mr. May-Merick offered as a autistitute for said

port, the following.
The Joint Committee, to whom were refer red so much of the Mussage of his Excellency the Governor of this State, (with the accomp nying decuments,) as relates to the precedings of the law Convention of the State of South Carolina, beg leave, by way of report, respectfully to saturit the following resolu-

1. Resolved, That is adopting the present Constitution of the United States, it was the enlightened and benificent purpose of our serated ancestors to establish a form of govern ment which should secure to themselves and to their posterity, all the blessings of security, freedom, happiness, and perpetual union.
2. Resolved, That it is irreconcilable with

these great and glorious objects, and inconsis-tent with the whole tenor of that idstrument to suppose that it contains in itself the princi-ples of its own destruction, or has failed to endue the government created by it with the essential power of self preservation. 3. Resolved: That no question of power, no

conflictions of right, can ever-occur between the Federal and State Coverdments, while each confines itself within its alloted 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 flat of Omnipo-tence shall end all created things. Such, how-ever, 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.

4. 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 oc-cur from time to time in the administration of the various departments of our government the other states to protect themselves from but the remedy is not force or violence; it is by appeal to the justice and intelligence of the said. Further resolved, that the ordinance of people, brought to act through the legitimate channels, upon the subject matter of com-

5. Resolved, That the right of resistance to intolerable oppression, the right of political ho-dies to dissolve the bonds which unite them, whenever the great ends of government are perverted, are natural, and inherent rights too palpable to be controverted, and too recently most gloriously and successfully exercised by our ancestors, to be at all questionable on this side the Atlantic Ocean; but this right is in its side the Atlantic Ocean; but this right is in its mature revolutionary, and the just uccasion for its exercise, presupposes the last degree of moral depravity or debasement of the intellectual faculties, of the governing power, in our country, the great hody of the people—neither 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, then we shall be willing to give up the Union. but

ed of representatives of the several state sov sed of representatives of the several state sov-ereignties, and an Executive, elected by all the people of the states, voting not collective-ty, but separately within their respectives states; without the concurrent consent of all three of which, no legitimate action can take place, all the reasonable guards that human wisdom can devise, for the security and pro-tection of the rights of the people, as well as the reserved rights of the several states. If more were wanting, we would point to the na-tional judiciary, composed of eminent citizens, coming from various charters of the country, selected by the Chief Magistrate under the most soleton obligations, with reference only to ability, integrity and virtue, subjected too, before appointment, to the approval or rejec-tion of the representatives of the state sovereignties; and we would ask, if these be not sufficient guards against the unjust assump

sufficient guards against the unjust assumption or exercise of power, where is poor finite man to turn in search of better?

8. Resolved, That the Tariff laws of 1928 and of 1832, are clearly within the legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers of Congress; but we will acquiesce with pleasure in any modification of those laws, which the wisdom of Congress may devise, for allaying the excitement on that subject in the Southern portion of our country, which shall reduce the amount of revenue to the expenditures of the government, and at the same time sufficiently government, and at the same time sufficiently guard these great interests which have grown

up under the system of protection.

9. Resolved, That the right to inforce the execution of its laws and oblige submission to its legitimate authority, are rights necessarily inherent in all governments, and are amply possessed by the government of this Union, as well by the express terms of it, constitution, as by the essential principles of its nature and

ereation.
10. Resolved, That while we declare out firm and malterable determination to support the constitution and the laws, to stand irm for the integrity of the Union in weal and in twoe, we shall strongly deprecate a resort to wee, we shall strongly deprecate a resort to rash or precipitate measures in regard to our sister state of South Carolina; we invoke in her behalf the exercise of the enlightened intelligence, the liberal justice, the dignified forbearance of the Federal Government.

11. Resoluted, That we feet it to be due to the occasion to say, in candour and in affection, to our stiffer State of South Carolina, that the beauty wanter in just forbearance; that

Reily, widow of the late Major Wm. Reily. a revolutionary officer; also, the pet dion of Doctor Ennalls Martin, of Tallyot a ounty, a grown's mate in the revolutionary war, accompanied with the following resolution and a similar one in fever Mrs. Riley:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Saryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Showed Day to Dr. Eandle Martin, of Tally at county, a surgeon's male during the revolutionary war, or to his order, in half yearly payments, a sum of money, equal to the half pay of a surgeon's male, in consideration of the zervices rendered by him during usid war.

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

Monday, Juni 14.—On motion by Mr. Je Ordered Clint a committee of three be up pointed to inquire into the expedience of publishing a new map of the State; well in the pursuance whereof, Measure Jenkins, Cottman, and Hobbs, were appointed the committee.

omnuttee.

Mr. Rogerson, chairman of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, made in unfavorable report upon the pattern of Churles Smith, of Lubot county, praying for a pension.

Which was read the first god second limit by special order, and concurred in.

The petition of Dector Equals Martin, of Talbet county, a surgeon's male, during the Revolutionary War, was taken us for consideration, read the second time; the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to assented to.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Ameri-can Sentinel, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 9, 1833, UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The two Houses met in convention this day at 12 M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to elect a United States Schaler Immediately on the convention being called to order, Mr. Miller, of Perry, submitted a resolution to the chair to adopt a rule "that ayes and nays could be called for by one fifth of the members present." The President stated that he had some coulds whether the motion ought to be received, but that he would sub-mit the question to the convention for their decision. The Constitution of the United decision. The Constitution of the United States declared that the Senators from each State should be "chosen by the Legislature

The constitution of the state declares the "outh house may determine the rules of its pro-ceedings;" that "each house shall keep a jour-nal of its proceedings;" and "the ayes and nays of the members on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them be entered on the journals." It is then questionable whe on the journals." It is then questionable whether rules can be adopted in joint meeting. The mode of electing and the rules governing the Convention, are fixed by law, passed by a majority of each house; if further this he required it is doubtful whether the make find of proceeding be not unnecessary. The question having been submitted to the Convention by the President, Mr. Lacock rose and dissented with the President, in their fit the Convention. ted, with the President, he thought the Convention had a right to determine its own pro-

Mr. J. B. Wallace coincided with the Pres this State, its well founded attachment to the busion, and to oppose with becoming firmness every infraction of those great and fundamental principles of the Constitution which form the only basis on which our happy institutions as with safety repose.

6th. Resolved, That we deeply deplore the sheltesses which has prompted our sister state of the federal Constitution, incompatible with the spirit and letter state of South Carolina to the attitude of decrease which she now exhibits; that however more in sorrow than in anger.

Alr. J. B. Wallace coincided with the Prestance is the said the constitution dient, he said the constitution dient, he said the constitution of the times, places, and manuer of bodding elections or renators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislatures thereof," and that by the law of 1802, the tentral constitution, incompatible with the election.—After several gentleties for their opinion, the question was put and agreed to, by a majority of the votes.

The Convention them went into a ballot, which fresulted as follows:

Gen. Samuel McKean, had

Gen. Samuel McKean, had Henry A. Mulifeaberg, " Richard Rusin 40 John Sergeant, B. W. Richards

A motion was then made by Mr. Re when the Convention adjourn, it will adjourn to meet to morrow, at 12 M, which was agreed to—another ballot was taken and resulted as

Muhlenberg, "	(m. 1914) 1928, 1925
Sergeant, "	24 "
Richards.	doit 1
After which the Conve	ntion adjourned.
Jan. 10 Two ballots	
which resulted as follow	
Conf. School Bod.	19th 20th
Samuel Mckean	1041 2 991)
Richard Rush,	41 44 7
H. A. Muhlenberg,	24 26 1
John Sergeant.	22 19
B. W. Richards, L.	198 1
The Convention then	diourned to meet
THE COULT CHILDIN MICH	an location to these

the 19th February next.

From the Baltimore American.
ASTRONOMICAL.—The beautiful pb ASTRONOMICAL.—The beautiful phenomenon of beholding three of the principal planets, viz: Venus, Juniter and Mars, may now be witnessed every clear evening an hour or two after anneel. They appear nearly in a straight line from west to east. Venus, the evening star appears in splendour on the western horizon; at some distance above Venus, castwardly, Jupiter is very bright; to the eastward of Jupiter appears Mars, easily distinguished by a redish light—they are nearly in a line. Jupiter is bastening on to his conjunction with Venus, which will take place on the 3d February next. A close observer will easily perceive, by attending several evenings, that these two planets are nearing each other. There is a piece of poetry long since in print, which is so very appropriate at prescut, that a part of it may be given here.

Additional and the services of th

ADDRESS TO THE EVENING STAR. Bright Star of crimson-coloured even, Companion of retiring day, Why, at the closing gates of Heaven, Beloved star dost thou-delay!

The property of the colored property of the control of the colored property of

SATURDAY MORNING, Japany 19, 1838. the prosperings in the Senate of the United States, on Eucaday, derive interest from a resolution offered by Mr. Calholic on Monday.

teing their taken up, calling on the President its, for his Proclamation, the Ordinance of South Caroline, See The respiction was laid on the table till Thursday) on the assurance of Mr. Grandy, that on or harozo that my the President would communicate all that was called for by Mr. Callous, and probably, more the President lind became impelled to delay the communication, from the difficulty of optiming authenticated, copies of certain papers from South Carolina.

The procedings of the Maryinto Legisla fure, received by yesterday's mail, are to Wed nesday, but are not of sufficient interest to de-

Mr. Tizewell. In our last, we commended the publication of waters of essays, on the President's Proclamation, signed a Virginian, said to be from the pen of blaz Except. We cause of two Watch Night, at the Methodist this morning give his according to the shall counting them, consecutively, until he shall character a riotors assemblage of persons ashave taken us through the ample subject he sembled about the church, for the purpose of have number of

ber last, a Hog, 25 months old, which weighed 550 lbs.

From the Web York Standard.

SECESSION—Sir; said a distinguished practical man, "a state has no more right, to secode from the Union than a state has to secode from a cast." This Mr. Editor, seems to me a very good illustration of the good formation, and I beg you will say it before your numerous residers; for further speculation and notice. mertalbam'H TOM COFFIN.

The Washington Globe of yesterday says, we have been requested to publish the following correspondence:
Additiony Academy, (West Point,)

January 2, 1833. Sir—I have the honor to enclose herewith a communication from one of the young gentlemen from South Carolina, with the concurrence and approbation of all the other Cadet from that. Sinte: It has been forwarded by Cadet work of the cover, to his brother, at Charleston, who will cause it to be inserted in the Mercury, with a request that it may be inserted in all such pages as shall have copied the proceedings referred to.

It is due to these high minded and correct young synthemen to say that this communications.

young gentlemen, to say, that this communi-cation was entirely voluntary on their part, and written without any consultation with or suggestion from me.

Interview of the Mil. Academy.

I part Point, New York, Jan. 1833.

an act of justice on your part, that you will give publicity to the present communication.

Yours with much respect.

A Cade from Carolina.

Degarmeer or Wan, 21

The President of the United, States directs that herenfter to person be appointed a Cadet at the Military Academy, tall its attain the age of sixteen years.

(Signet): LEWIS CASS."

G. Ginartor, Chief Engineer.

OFFICIAL.—Department of State.

Extract of a despatch from the Liftange de Affaires of the United States at the Hagues. 19 the Secretary of State, dated.

"THE HAGUE, Nov. 9, 1832.

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you, that, in spite of the unidward state of things in this Kingdom, the American trade has increased furboyeed the unidward state of things in this Kingdom, the American trade has increased furboyeed the unid mindel augmentation of our commerce during the preceding years. With my next despatch, I will forward to the Department the returns of our commerce during the preceding years. With my next despatch, I will forward to the Department the returns of our commerce during the preceding years. With my next despatch, I will forward to the Department and Motterdam, in confirmation of my statements.

A despatch of a later date (23d Nov. 1832,) just received, adds, on the same subject:

'I have the pleasure to state that our trade with the Netherlands continues unmodested. This respect for peutrals is one of the progress of the times."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. At an election, held conformably to law, on the Atlant Stleinstants, for twenty Stockhold are to serve as Directors of this Bank for the nating year, the following gentlemen were ally chosen viz:

Joshua Lippincott,
- Charles Chauncey,
- Matthew Newkirk, mbrose White, ohn S. Henry, Charles Macalester Lawrence Lewis, John Holmes,

John Holmer John Potter, of South Carolina Robert Gilmor, of Maryland John McKim, Jr. of Maryland Robert Lenox, of New York John Welles, of Massachusetts. The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors on the part of the Government,

Saul Alley, of New York.
Hartman Kuhn, of Philadelphia.
Honry D. Gipin, do.
Ly John R. Sullivan, do.
Hugh M'Elderry of Baltimore.

dilAnd at a meeting of the Directors this eve-ning MCHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. was re-elected President of the Board. " harmond to Tale S. JAUDON, Cashier.

have taken us through the ample subject he has in hand.

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

Air. Rogen Wright, of Caroline country, near Federalsburg, slaughtered on the 22th December 1950 lbs. measures to prevent to tion scandalous violations or then ights, the quiet of the city.—Botton Pol.

ALDON. (Orleans Co.) Jan. 2.

Distressing Occurrence.—A heart thrilling and appalling scene was exhibited in our streets on Monday morning. A son of Mr. Phiness Philips, of this village, named Joel Van Resselaer, 11 years of age, had been sent by his father to a neighbourhood about two and a half of three miles cast, known as "the Rich-Settlement." for the purpose of obtaining a harness. Having accomplished his errand, the was relutantly, when the horse becoming frightened, ran; and the boy, losing his equilibrium, was thrown from the back of the posses, earth one foot engaged in the stirrup librium, was thrown from the back of the less, with one foot engaged is the stirrup leather. The horse came running into the village, pitching and rearing, across ditches, against railings and posts, with the head of the poor helpless sufferer alternately dangling a mong mud and stones, and violently beating against posts, flagsbig, or bounding up with force against the saddle. Vain were the attempts of the citizens to errest the animal's furious flight, fill he came to anchorage in front of T. G. Fanning's flore by casting himself amongst a wood pile, falling, we believe, upon the boy, who was sobe disengaged; but it was too late—for one og two gasps and all was over with the little unfortunate, whose spirit had fled and forewer! When taken up, his clothes were stripped from him, and he interally torn in pieces—his head mashed, his erally torn in pieces—his head mashed, his neck and body deeply heerated, and his bones

broken. Madame Letitis, the mother of Napoleon has not only survived two reported deaths, but seems resolved to dispose of the immense forces which the news makers, had so gene-

Inspector of the Mil. Academy.

Fast Point, New York, Jan. 1st, 1833.

To the Malitor of the Charleston Mercury:
Sir: Having read, in your paper of the 19th of Dea, resolutions adopted by "the young men's State Hights and Free Trade Association of South Carolina," approving certain Resolutions aid to have been entered into by the Southera Cadets at this Institution, I as one of the Ondets, referred to 10 consider it an imperative duty to declare that no such resolutions have been adopted or proposed by the Cadets Irom the South. Whatever may be Cadets Irom the South. Whatever may be catefully a preceding between the United States and South Carolina—however, deeply their sympathies may be enlisted, they feel bound, on account of their peculiar situation, by very, and the remain neutral, at those acquired in the proposed of the your fallow still allow hims. All my children are removed from the precent, in this unhappy controlled in representation of South Carolina, I have to request as an act of justice on your part, that you will give publicity to the present communication.

Believing that the propriety of this course will be resultly appreciated by our fallow still give publicity to the present communication.

Yours with much respect.

Department of the 19th the following is a copy of a letter which the nets in the two which is still very first which the nets of the immense for the this ends and total which the nets of the immense for the this ends and total which the nets in the two will be nearly with the present communication.

Yours with much respect,

Department of the 19th the present communication.

Yours with much respect,

A Cadet from Carolina.

Bal. Pairiot.

"Rome Oct 4/11 10 and 11 R JOH . wise strong to Bal. Patriot.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of venditioni expo-oas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk there-of, against John Camper, at the si its of the folof, against John Camper, at the suit of Edward John Camper, at the suit of Edward Jenkins and Austin Jenkins, one at the suit of Garard Jenkins and Austin Jenkins, one at the suit of Garard T. Hopkins and Thomas Reese, and one offer at the suit of Garard T. Hopkins and Thomas Reese, and one offer at the suit of William Turner assignes of John Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling of said Gamper, in the town of Easton, on TILES. Day, the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock; P. M. of asid day, the following property to wit; Langro girl, called Eliza, I negro main Richard; 4 beds and furniture, I side board. I bureau, I doz. chairs, 2 tables and all the reading of his bousehold and kitchen furnituresail his stock of store goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries and earthen and cruckery ware, and all his interest and title to a lot o ground near Easton, be the quantity of acref what it may. The above preperty will be sold the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shift.

MARYLANDS.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS GOURT.

18th day of January, Anno Domini 1833.

On application of Nicholas B. Newmann.
admr. 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 mid
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 testimeny that the foregoing is truly coings of Talbot county Orphans'
Court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of January, in the year of
our Lord eighteen tundred and thirty-three.

Test,

JA: PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county. TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS GOURT.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county buth That the subscriber of Talbot county both 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. NEWNAM, Adm'r. of George H. Pickering, dec'd.

jan 19 Sw

FAVOURITE SCHEME

100 of \$1000. UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Clas No. ATURDAY Jan. 26th 1833. 66 Number

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10 040 D-1-		OCO ODN

18,040 Prizes amounting to 366,080 Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion. A Package, by Certificate, will cost \$124. Please address SYLVESTER & Co. lo resolut - so and and Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOT-TERY, Class Nov4, for 1833. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1833. 66 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

A-02	The state of the s	CAST AND LONG COURTS
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11,475	tigte by account that is	67,376
BEATERNAME		The state of the s

13,395 Prizes amounting to
Tickets 85, Shares in proportion.
Jan 19

PUBLIC SALE.

Bal. Patriot.

FIRE.—At a late hour on Tuesday night, the dry goods store of Mr. Coburn, on Centra Market Space was discovered to be as fire; and such was the progress which it had made, and the combinitible nature of the contents, that before the flames could be subdaed, the building and a valuable portion of merchanding and a valuable portion of merchanding and a valuable portion of merchanding and a valuable portion. The loss of properly is considerable but we hear it is nearly covered by insurance.—Balt, Patriot.

JARUARY 1st, 1838—Siste victor! Stop traveller! and read the epitaph of the departed year. Re-peruse in memory, the brief story of its jogs and its woes, its days of sadness and gloom, its hours of buoyant hitarity and medicative gladness. Has the lablet a cold and the portion of Ephenus.

Temple of Ephenus.

The ground may be as

WHAT idolatry is to the Church, man war ship is the State. The fatal rack upon which the liberties of the American People are to be dashed to pieces, is the abandonment of principles in a blind devotion to more. Within the last twenty years, all partice have been guilty of this political sin; and, unless its answard course be arrested at this awful crisis of

our country's fate, all will be lest.

The discontinuance, on the lest day of December, of "the Bauner 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 ques-tions which now agitate the land, can be discussed uninfluenced by personal or party con-siderations. 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 '98; 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 overture, 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 main-tain 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 re store 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 Sys tem; 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-speckly paper, in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled "The Examiner," upon the fol

1. THE EXAMINER, will be a regular news aper, and will be printed in newspaper of the well known size of the National Gazette. It will contain the usual supply of forgence, 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 important sature that may appear.

Political Economy, in all its branches, in cluding Pauper Systems, Poor Laws, Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, Banking, Cur-rency, and all other matters of public concern-shall be freely discussed. The affairs of South America will be fre

quently 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 ALLEN and SEDITION LAWS; and maintained in "the times that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison M'Kean, and the othodox 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

"Liberty of the Tongue-Liberty of the Press-Liberty of the Conscience-Liberty of "Freedom of Industry, as sacred as freedom

of speech or of the press."
"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened." he support of the State Governments 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 "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations."

"Taxes-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 monopolics, special privi-loges, and sinecures, of every description, as interfering with the equality of rights upon which our institutions are founded, and wil oppose, upon the ground of unconstitutionality as well as of inexpediency, the establishment, by the Federal Government, of any National or by the Federal Government Treasury Bank.

5. It will also oppose all wasteful expendi tures, by the Federal Government, of the public money for Internal Improvements, upon the principle, that to the State Governments ings 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 especia manner, to man-worship, the bane of Republies; and it will expose corruption and dere liction of principle in public servants, to what ever party they may profess to belong. This however, it will do, in a mode which shall no degrade the press, and upon no occasion will the columns of the Examiner be the vehicle of

lishment, 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, 68

" of the tri-weekly paper which will comprise the whole of the contents of the daily, except advertise-juents each of which will appear at least once, 5

Payable on the receipt of the 1st No. without

defalcation, and annually thereafter, in ad-

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 mency by mail to be at the risk of the publisher.

A notice of discontinuance must always be

and no other will be deemed valid, unless at

the option of the publisher.

Advertisements will be inserted at the use rates, and sonus! advartising customers we accommodated on reasonable terms. Communications are to be addressed to the ubscriber, et the S. E. corner of Walaut and

Third Streets, opposite the New Exchange, where subscriptions will be received.

CONDY RAGUET. Philadelphia, January 1, 1839.-12

Dr. SCUDDER'S S ELEBRATED FYE WATER For inflamation 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-mectum 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 Water, being the fairest proof of its satility and beneficial tendency. It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the af-flicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, conta ing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water-and the cures effected by it, have been set forthas Wonderful beyond precedent Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as 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 advertise-meuts of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

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

FOR SALE.

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corper of Dover and 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. whe, in my absence, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired. THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 1 G4t 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 he public generally, that he continues te best style of workmanship,

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashio

terns. BUP Orders from his Eastern Share friends nd customers are altended to with the utmos punctuality—and the furniture, (accurely pack-ed.) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

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

Blacksmithing

The subscriber, having taken the stand formerly occupied by John Craw, and furnished himself with a good stock of Iron and Coal, is 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 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 MeQUAY, Hooktown, Philadelphia road, three miles from Easton

400 Acres of Land for Sale. will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly op-posite Cambridge. The land is of good qualty, 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.

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 scurrility or vulgar personal abuse.

7. The paper will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into market.

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

may 29

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

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,

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn, A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENSWARE, &c. All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

> PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Denton, Maryland:-Offers his services to his friends and old cus-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 kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all horn & Wood Combs, 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

February 21, 1832.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the \st day of January, 1835.

Wm. Jones Rachael Brewer, 2 John Bartlett M. L. Knapp, 2 Rev. Thos. Bayne, 2 Ann Kirby Peter Barton, 2 Mr. Leonard olomon Barrott Catharine Banning James Merridy Rachael Bruff Samuel Barrott Marian Miller Joseph T. Berry Joseph Bruff Samuel T. Banning John Nicols, Wm Berry Richard B. Bowdle, Jonathan Ozmont Henry A. Ogden

William Clark, 2 Ann Maria Plummer William Caulk John Camper Robert Powers Elizabeth G. Richard Elizabeth Catrup Henrietta M.Chaml Mary Rightson Robert R. Ross Henry Clift, 2 Isaac Camper Wm. Richardson

Ann Cane James Redman Henry Dean Ennalls Roszell Louisa Dorrell Richard Sherwood -Edward Sears Charlotte L. Edm son > Dr. Jas. Tilton

Wm. H. Tilghman John Forkner Hester Ann Gregory William Urie, 2 John Vinson George Van Osler Ebenezer Halsom James Harrison Short A. Wills Thomas Warrick James Henry Adam Harchlous Samuel Hockens

Henry Williams Margarett Ann Harris Maria Wright EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. jan 5

> MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.

manufacture, of superior materials and in the 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 Easten 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 leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at leave (or immediately on the arrival of the noon (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'-Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapo is four dollars, from Easton three dollars.

jan 5

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

MONG WHICH ARE Scudder's Eye Hydriodate of Potash, Vater, Black Oxyde of Mer Water,
Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Cornine,
Pipperine, Oil Cubeba
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharadin, cury, Quinine, Cinchonine Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash Denarcotized Lauds Extract of Bark,

Ditto Opium,

Do. Jalapp,

Do. Golycinth Comp.

Cieuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES. and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by

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

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 2 tat day of December, 1832, by William A. Schneffer, esq. a Justice of the Pesce, in and for the city of Bultimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself TOM BLACKWELL, tays he belongs to Dector Hughlett, of Northumberland Court House, Virginia. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 44 incheshigh, has a large sear on the mater of the left foot and a small sear on the right instep, both occasioned by the out of an axe, also a sear on occasioned by the cut of an axe, also a sear on the back part of the right shoulder snag-ged by a nail. Had on when committed a the back part in the on when committed a god by a nail. Had on when committed a dark country cloth roundabout, dark cassinett pantaloone, 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,

CLOCK AND WATCH



knowledgments to his enstomers and the public in general for the liberal patronage be has received in the above line of business and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, and has now pened at his well known Stand, opposite the Court House, the add to ; " 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 hortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He has also on hand some excellent Fine-tooth Combs, Razors, Penknives, Silver Thimbles, Razor Straps, Ladies Work Boxes & Plain Gold Finger Husks. Sewing and Knitting Needles, Pocket Inkstands, Watch Snuff Boxes, Plated Breastpins Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Finger Rings. Razor Cases, key rings

Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps,

having Brushes, 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 ad-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.

Buckskin Purses,

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 & Wa-

gon 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 black-smith shop, where he intends carrying on the bove business in all its various branches. He has just returned from Baltimore with a

lete stock of seasoned timber, and is prepared to attend to orders immediately. In-tending to give personal and constant atten-tion to his business, he can confidently assure is friends and the public that his work will be faithfully and promptly executed.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS. dec 18

BOOK AND STATIONERY

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 coaranteeing call. At his store may now be had, among department. Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin

Tytler's History Grammar Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Rome Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England Meintyre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geography and Atlas Wilson's do. do.

Adams' do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. English Reader Introduction to do. Sequel to do. English Grammars Spelling Books Gough, Pike, Jess and Viri Romæ

Bennett's Arith-Also, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN.

General Agricultural & Horticul tural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store a General Agricultural Agency, and the Of Sice of the American Farinan, at No. 16, S. Calvert 51. Baltimore, to connex on with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nutsery, in

Muir's Syntax

July 10

the signify
The subscriber, proprietor of the above name ed establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardners, and the public generally, and desires particularly, that he is prepared to execute orters in any or all of its departments; and he so licits those who feel interested in his plan to fur-nish him with their address. (Iree of expense to him) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every tiliage in the Union 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 U ited States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short solice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote pures of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, roots, vines, domestic sni mais, books, implements, and last, though not least, a constant land of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the suit. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual con ribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by an advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice vertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodifies, both animal and vegetable, as the are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal nurseries and her is agent also for the principal nurseries and gardens in the Uniun;—and for several colebrated breeders of fine cattir, sheep, and other dolementic snimals—also for the United Society of Snakers, at New Lebango, N. Y. a. full assort ment of whose celebrated garden aceds, fresh and genuine, may at all times by had from him wholessie and ratal, on the best terms. Address I. IRVINE Bill Chicock.

Beltimore, Md., of the catter of th

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

CIRCULATING LIBRARY Consuming equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollar

PROSPECTUS. IN presenting to the public a periodical ened that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a nu-merous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary inthem to enjoy. Books are chesp in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without conside rable expense. To supply this desideration is object of which emphatically is, to make good reading chesper, and to put it in a form that wit Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Se

lect Girculating Library" may be received at the teen to twenty five days after it is published, at the triling expense of two and a half denis, or in other words, before a book could be bound in Pinladelphra, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermon To elucitate the advantages of "The Select

Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is unly necessary to compare it to some other pub-lications. Take the Waverly navels for camples the Chronicles of the Cannungare 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 this ty-seven cents, postage included! So that mor than three times the quantity of hierary mater can be supplied for the same muney by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmis-Gun Screws, Small Looking Glasses sion by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to a size for Five Dollars. This may not take fi y-two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will empise between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very inte-resting matter, or when two or more numbers are quired to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at aborter intervals-tifiy-two numbers being the equivalent tor five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receiv from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that man of talent, or in Educourgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketch es. Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive print ng office will admit. From the latter, such lite rary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as ill proge interesting and entertaining to the to ver of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-pro-duced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads o families, that they need have no dread of intro-ducing the "Select Circulating, Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has intertaken the editorial duries, to hierary tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in careting for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, derioral community, and of the consequences, de timental or otherwise, that will toliow the dispendituous of otherwise, that will toliow the dispendituous of otherwise mental at ment. He situation and engagements affords him peculiar advantages and tacinities for the selection of books. These, with the additions channels created by agencies at London, Liver pool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor is quaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary denarings.

it would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & conveniences which such a publication presents to people of intersty pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations-they are so on conviction of its el

Trans .- 'I'me Select Greulating Library" will be printed eakly on a double medium sheet of the paper in oc avolorm, with three columns of , and mailed with great care so as to carry salely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same

care and accuracy as book work. The whole preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, or Ree's Cyclops: dis.—Each volume will be accompanied with a little page and Index.

The price is Fire Dollars for filty-two pumber

of sixteen pages each, - a price at which it conne be afforded unless extensively patronised -Payment at all times in advance
Agents who procure five subscribers, sha

have a receipt in full by remitting the published \$20 00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to in greate the circulation to an extent which will make it on object to pay agents liberally. Cube of Ave individuals may thus provure the work for \$4 00 by unung in their remetances. Subscribers living near sgents, may pay their subscribers to them; those otherwise anusted may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the ulfilment of our part of the contract.
Subscribers' names should be immediately for wirded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers. ""Editors of newspapers who give the above

three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of 32 Numbers. Carpenter Street, Near Sevenib, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where superiptions will be gratefully received.

Philadelphia, October, 1832.

Subscriptions received at this Office. WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-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 calls herself SUSAN TALBUT, says and the bound to Mr. Owen Donovan, living on the Harford road, about six miles from town.— Harford road, about 18 years of age, 4 Said colored girl is about 13 years of age, Gaid colored girl is about 15 years of age, of see 8s 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

The owner of the above described converged 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

Bultimore County Jail.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

the Tax of Fallot county-due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding asses able 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 or the reception of the same.... It is aspect 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 MACKEY,

Collector of Talbot county Taxes. rable reports tipes the petitions of the

PROSPECTUS Of a New Paper to be issued

ON SATURDAY, (at noon) IN MACE WEEK, CALLED THE GUARDIAN AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF PRANCIS
HARTHORN DAVIDUE, TO BE DEVOTED TO
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT. BRAIURE, &c. &c. ONG established custom requires, that the continencement of every new periodical publication shall be ushered to the world by

PHOSPECIUS, setting forth in des form he subjects of which it will treat, and the princi ples by which its conductors intend to be get erned. In obedience to this custom, we now he erned. In obstainer to the reading public, and asked them ours: less to the reading public, and asked them asked them asked them asked to the patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to us, and no more. Acid is much more easy to promise, than to perform is much more easy to promise, than to perform cis we have chiefly in view, believing will be e witer course not to excité byer-grest expeclations, lest any luture upon our part to saint tem, may dean upon us the ridicule which in armly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to ne public to decide, whether we shall have see As "The Guardian" will have been emablish

s under the immediate suspices of same of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE. ause, so essential to the permanence of our republican institutions, and to dumen's peace and idividual prosperity; the PRIMARY object of he paper will be to extend the influence of no alu ary principles lo order to attem the de strable end, it is our wish to make . THE GUAS. IMAN" the medium of circulation for every deecription of information relative to this most in-ceresting topic, and for this purpose to allot a due portion of each number to communications. or e says on the subject, coming from any quar-ter where good wishes to the cause may give res to them; to notices of all meetings acid by the friends of the system; to the proceedings of secieties throughout the country, and such statisti-

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a-ware that a p-per devoted to one subject, hopes, er excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to eary out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addi-tion to the shove, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingling sy with the serious, the useful with the int, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitisted by the grossest selfabandonment. In order to render this paper valuable so a medium of news, domestic and foreign, so far as a weekly publication can be, sum naries of passing events, at home and abroad, will be given, with notes of all new publication of importance, and such descriptions of tashio and amuse ments as may be harmless, and accept able to the scholar or min of leisure

The object of "I HE GUARDIAN" will be, to reline the taste, enlighted the understand ing, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. Beheving that knowledge and virtue will always lives of m n are virtuous, will be their increased leve of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so vice versa hat as our find of information is enlarged, wil our capieny for the exquence enjoyments spring from a pure and elevated standard of mot-ats, we expanded, the editor will direct any abily or may possess to the advancement of the ote

Having thus far hinted at what the editor he tends to do, a may be proper for him to say what he will not do. He will not across under or PARTISAN to LITES, He will not admit, knowingly, any thing of a personal character, or calculated to deep n the blush on the direct of modes y, nor will be person timeel to be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what is not, but will, an long as he is accordantable for vious that the Arst glance cannot fail to flash the contents of "THE GUARDIAN," secont or

> THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IN-TELLIGENCER, will be published every 8s-turday, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form; and in order to bring it within the most moderate pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per shaum, payable in advance, or \$3 if pad All persons obtaining and forwarding the actscriptions of ten sub-cribers will be entitled to a copy gratus -- Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Daq, who is authorized to

> Free punication will be commenced as soon # s sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained.

> The undersigned respectfully recommend this paper to the patronage of the friends of TEM-PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, and solicit their active exertions in obtaining sub-

STEVENSON ARCHER President State Lemperance Society. President Balt. Temperance Success

Subscription has will be left at the Stores
of Mesers. Cushing & Son, Howard, near Market
arrect; Coole & Lutell, Calvert arrect; Juseph N. Toy. Market al.

Propers well affected to the cause will conter a faviour by publishing the ablve, and may be assured of a return, should occasion offer.

Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this lostitution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of maney subject to interest, visity.

For deposites payable hinety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per and summer aumon.

For deposites payable thirty days af it was the demands certificates also be insulated ad the rate per and t

subject to be checked for at the plear and fure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of Sper c R. WILSON, Cashier. By order.

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed by gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispuse of his LANDS in Plotids, his ready to receive proposals for the partnered any portion not less than the study of the General's Township of land. About 1000 in the Township of land. sine, of the General's Township of land. About 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved from sale. The 'terms of sale with be each; or one-fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, natisfectorly secured; with interest on the amount of cash instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land of Joning, the city of Tallahasses; and, in reference to locality, health, fullness of climate, fertility and adaption of and to the culture, of sager, and only in the Territory of Florids.

HOBERT W. WILLIAMS. vo

TUESL and ever ED! Are TH payable No su rages ar

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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 resdue of the year-ay

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrea-

rages are settled, without the approbation of

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

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SIMP.

TRUSTEES SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 21st day of January, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called ARBY Ma-NOR, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county, about two miles from Denten,-the late residence of Philemon Plummer, deceased; on this tract of land there is a fra-

ned 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 securiest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants or either of them. Further terms made known on the day of sale.

The creditors of the late Philemon Plummer, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be 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 county, deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee. dec 25 4w

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, Flow? ers, Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, &c. &c. in the city of Baltimore on the eleventh and twelfth days of the month of June, 1833. Furragement, 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.

RIMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends

> MILLIMERY 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, Ocf. 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 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 fashion-

ably executed.

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

MARY STEVENS.

G

Millinery and Mantua-making.

NEXT stoor to Mr. James Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large sup-

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

MRS. GIBBS, greatful 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 va-rieties 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 abova branches. She also receives the latest fashjan 5 Sw

Has-died-and-has-left me-his-heir!"

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

THE MERMAID'S CAVE. By Miss Gould, of Massasl 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 revolted colonies of Great Britain, having become free, sovereign, and independent constructed, undoubtedly has merit, but preved by numerous documents in our States, in the manner stated in my last it is not such merit as ingenious candor archives, that even in their colonial state number, must necessarily continue to be can ever claim. It imposes upon all who the several colonies considered themsuch sovereigns now, unless they have may deny its conclusion, the laboriou selves as connected with each other by done or suffered some act, since this their task of unravelling a long tissue of sup. common interest. But as all these docu sovereignty was assumed, whereby its posed errors, and when they have done ments while establishing this fact, establishes and powers have been annulled.— so, it exposes them to the sneer of hav-Have they done or suffered any such act? ing laboured to disprove, what, it will increat was neither designed or ever supnumber, I proposed to examine in this .- other hand, if they pass by such things nies, by whom it was entertained, into a But a resperusal of the Proclamation of unnoticed, they immediately fall into the single community, but merely to invite There were two differing parties interthe President, since this promise was snare laid for them, from which they canbefore observed, that doubts are therein For one, I greatly prefer to undertake it is not easy to discern how, from such a cast upon the truth of my proposition the labor, and to subject himself to the fact, the existence of a single communiof the several States, although this is of fore, I will bring he whole of this parra- the use made of the assertion was afterleast, in many other parts of this very in strument itself. I think it right to endeas tifies, its art requires this.

ask I have undertaken. During the various discussions, which while in their colonial state, declared extent of the legitimate powers of the ation of independence made in 1776, un. but one unimportant if it could be known. called forth in former days, this asserted The necessary and inevitable result of to be seen, let the rules of the English original sovereignty of the States was ad- this would be, that the people, having language, and the conclusion of the armitted and claimed by both sides, and was once resolved themselves into one nation, gument itself, determine. made the very basis of all the arguments could not thereafter create themselves intike Mottere's Mock Doctor, "nous avons change tout cela," and the new college of their own sovereignty and independence of Politicians, having younger and of course wiser heads, have of late discovered that all this was a mixtake.

Colonies, I believe, had severally somounce the other affirmation of our dependence consumption, and non exportation, and convented to the Provincial Convented to the Committees in the respective colonies," to be carried into effect by them.

Convertance of such a Government, and ordaining new government of the other affirmation of our dependence consumption, and non exportation, and the provincial Conventure of the provincial C

denied as such a fact, it may be immedi- having been created or preserved by all is made; and this discussion, if it convicts ty iron such a fact; which, if believed to pelled to state his name positively.— nists any such aggregate character as the author of error, will also furnish him be sufficient to produce that effect, would Therefore, he next says, that "before the an excuse for saying, that he is no schol- consocidate, probably, one half the people declaration of independence, we were that they were then known. an excuse for saying, that he is no scholar, 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 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 yours. But if the true signification 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 yours. But to infer the fact of a single pation. the words employed in this apparent and tie.

But to infer the fact of a single nation, ourselves a nation," and so annulled or from the name of many United Colonies, prevented all the sovereign rights of the

which asserted the primitive sovereignty sneer, than to incur the hazard. There- ty could be inferred. Therefore, and as ten admitted, by necessary implication at tive and augmentative passage to the test wards manifest, I was bound to consider tion, he found that so clearly indicating tive and augmentative passage to the test wards manifest, I was bound to consider tion, he found that so clearly indicating short intervals, usually ceasing for the night of a strict analysis. Its importance justice and this word this word the wo

vor to remove all these doubts, before I The object of this argument [confess. proceed further in the execution of the ed in its conclusion] is to prove, that the people of some of these United States,

that in which they are obviously used, and if the facts themselves so told are conceded, then no logical mind can es. "we," that by this personal pronoun he groundless assumption, but a plain person I before stated. But, Mr. Editor, P. cape from the conclusion derived from did not mean to denote all the colonists, version of the meaning of words, unless have already occupied so much of your such facts, and the purpose of this argu- in their individual, but in the social charment, which is to disprove the original acters which they had long had, and which sovereign tights of the States, is fully at- was denoted by the term colonies. If so, therefore, to do away, so far as he could, this sentence becomes the simple annum The ingenuity of an argument thus ciation of a well known historical fact, Colonies, used apparently to show that ments while establishing this fact, estabespecially as I found this word "we" in but many distinct masses united, merely, an address of the President to his "fellow citizens," the people.

So much for the first proposition of this argument, which, if considered in one the agitation of the questions as to the themselves to be a nation, by the declar- light, asserts not only an unknown fact, resent Government of the United States der which they became "one people." In which of these lights it was designed

Having inferred the existence of one flederalists and democrats respectively. to separate and independent sovereign- great community, composed of all the ance should be paid to it. I have before ties, otherwise than by force, or by combrought, by either party, as much of zeal, monconsent. But as no one has presumwhile yet in their colonial state, the next gress, which met at "the Carpenters' 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 revolution, who were familiar with all its every been and the part of this supposed nation, to its own dismemberment, therefore, the soverness been industry, of wisdom, and of laborious ed, as yet, at lesst, to establish, or to attempt to establish sovereignty here, by ment designed to prove their subsequent day the 5th day of September, 1774."—
In this first and most authentic document, which any one can consult, to discover one the part of this supposed nation, to its own dismemberment, therefore, the soverness and the part of this supposed nation, to its own dismemberment, therefore, the soverness and the part of t in this country, before or since; and the force; and as there exists not the slight- existence as one nation, was to superin- In this first and most authentic document, vents, because they had been actors and eignty of the States never could have exdevisors in that great scene, ab initio.—

own distinction then, therefore, the sovment would, indeed, be a non descript, as day, both the Other is thus as aumorizing those unlounded interpretations of its principles which tend to convert our fedactive system into a consolidated government.

It would be unreasonable for the political, as any of the faseveral colonies of New Hampshire, &c. Nay, it used to be then contended, by ei- does not seem to have been aware of the as before, it would not do to affirm the &c. (naming each) deputed to reprether party, that the jealous retainer by fact, which I stated in my last number, establishment of any such government, at sent them in a Continental Congress. the States of their primitive rights of sothat before the declaration of independs
the time referred to, that is to say, "in
the time referred to, that is to say, "in
our colonial state," as a positive fact, for
the then new Federal Constitution. But
the then new Federal Constitution, and of several of the other
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the then new Federal Constitution, and of several of the other
the then new Federal Constitution, and of several of the other
the time referred to, that is to say, "in
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the time referred to, that is to say, "in
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the other affirmation of our dependence

The fashword of the process of Mylland, Yughes that there were a superior of the process of Mylland, Yughes that here were a superior of the process of Mylland, Yughes that here were a superior of the process of Mylland, Yughes that here were a superior of the process of Mylland, Yughes that here were a superior of the process of the 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 doctrine, but as historical fact merely. If it be done to the doctrine designed to be put truth, such may be immediately met by the assertion, that it is not stated as doctrine, but as historical fact merely. If it be done to the different sense, will arrive at a conclusion 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."

Thus in the most important described. Thus in the most important paper which they could utter, the commission to Gen. Washington as Commander true or false, according to the meaning intended to be annexed by its author, to the words "we" and "our."

Thus in the most important paper which they could utter, the commission to Gen. Washington as Commander true or false, according to the meaning intended to be annexed by its author, to the words "we" and "our."

Thus in the most important paper which they could utter, the commission to Gen. Washington as Commander true or false, according to the meaning intended to be annexed by its author, to the words "we" and "our."

> the effect of his own strong words United the colonies were united and not consolidated into one mass or nation, he tells us, that "we were known in our aggregate character" by this name-although I cannot help considering this prace of "aggregate character," as very infelicitous, es pecially when applied to United Colonies, yet I freely admit, that the excuse of the rhetorician may be found in the necessity the politician felt to employ it might apply them to their own side; but when he came to give a name to his na-

solidated. From what source the President may have derived his information, as to aggregate character, except from its name. I know not. But if his information as to our character, is as inaccurate as his representation of our name, but little reli-

it was necessary to weaken the force of

Hampshire &c." (naming each as before) Having inferred the existence of a sup- and by that name and in that character denied as such a fact, it may be immediately said, that it is not asserted as a substantive fact, but only as one inferred from jothers previously stated. If the correctness of this inference is question.

If t

> son I before stated. But, Mr. Editor, I united means consolidated. The Presi- space, that I must not intrude upon it at dent seems to have been aware of this, present, further than to say, that this declaration, being the first act which occurs in our history, that can be, or is supposed 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 November, says. "We have in port the United States' Ships of War BRANDYWINE and JOHN ADAMS, which vessels may perhaps winter here.— Their consul Mr. M'CAULEY, at Tripoli, has struck his flag in consequence of one of the Bey's sentinels having suct his dragoman."

Something for the Curious .- The family of a fore, from the beginning of his argument, highly respectable physician in the south part he had used terms so general, that either of the city, has been for more than a week in considerable consternation, owing to a frein hour together, and then several times at yet the vibration of the wire continues; and what is more remarkable, the whole length of

this. Hence he tells us, that although we were united by name, yet in character we were aggregated, that is to say, conwits 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 is-gitimately 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 It would be unreasonable to expect any one to be answerable for all the inferences which others may draw, and which can in no wise be justified by the paper itself.—Globe.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES STREED AT THE SED, SESSION PARD, CONDUCTOR

Pestio No 1.] AN ACT in king appropriations, in part, for the support of G vernment for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three. and for certain expenditures of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Be it swacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated. to be paid out of any unappropriated mo

ney in the Treasury, viz: For pay and mileage of the members of Con gress and delegates, three hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and sixty eight dol

For pay of the officers and clerks of both Houses, thirty-four thousand three hundred For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other

incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty five thousand six hundred dol

For stationery fuel, printing and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thou and dollars.

The said two sums last named to be appli ed to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives. severally, and to no other purpose. And no part of this appropriation shall be applied to any printing other than of such documents or papers as are connected with the ordinary proceedings of either of the said Houses, or dered shring its Session, and executed by the public printer, agreeably to his contracts, exsepting such a- may have been ordered by the and books as have heretofore been ordered by

the House.

For defraying the expenses of the several courts of the United States; also, for jurors and witnesses, and for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are con cerned, and of prosecution for offences com mitted against the United States, and for the Safe keeping of prisoners during the 'year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in ad dison to the sum heretotore appropriated for those sparpes s, the further sum of fifty one thousand six hundred and tifty five dollars. A STEVENSON.

Speaker of the House of R presents iv. s. President of the Service pro tempole. APPROVED, JANUARY 14, 1838.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public No 2.] AN ACT making appropriations for the Rev-States, for the year one thousand eight hun

dred-and thirty three.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise approthirty three.

For the revolutionary pensioners, under the an unexpended balance of three hundred and

six thousand five hund ed and forty dollars

For the invalid pensions, in addition to the
sum of two hundred and one thousand nine hundred and torty two dollars in the Treasu ry, ninety eight thousand seven hundred and thirty two dollars.
For pensions to widows and orphans, five

thousand five hundred dollars.
APPROVED, January 14, 1833.

[Peaule No 3] AN ACI making appropriations for carrying on the Fortific tons of a CU t d Siat s, in ring the year one thousand eight humaren

and thirty three.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of America

appropriated to the several objects hereinafter named specifically, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise For the preservation of Castle Island, and repair of Fort Independence. Massachusetts.

in additi n to the sum to etofore ap, repriated, For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, one hun

dred thousand dollars.
For repairing Fort Columbus and Castle
Williams, New York, fifty thousand dollars.
For Fort Monroe, Virginia, forty-six thou-For Fort Calhoun, Virginia, seventy-five

For completing the works at Oak Island, North Carolina, twenty two thousand nine undred dollars.

For the fortifications in the harbor of Charles on. South Carolina, seventy five thousand

For the Fort at Cockspur Island, Georgia For the Completion of the fortifications at

Pensacola, Florida, one bundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. For completing the fort at Mobile Point,

Alabama, fifty thousand dollars,
For contingencies of fortifications, ten thou sand dollars. APPROVED, January 14, 1833.

UNION MERLINGS - I'me last Charleston papers contain accounts of meetings held in several dis rices of south Caroliina, favorable to the Union, and nostile to Multification and the proceedings of the

Mullitiers. At the meeting in Harry District, belo en the 27th ul ., a presentle and set o resolutions were reported by a committee of twenty-four, and unanimously adopted They declare that they will not tamely subject to the unfoly edic s of the domi said party, who, in their mad and reckies course, appear to trample under lost the - michaces as well as the bodies of tho. ho disregard these heresis," and lags

Gantlemen of the Seante and Hour; of Representatives:
In my Annual Message, a the commencement of your present session, I ad verted to the opposition to the revenue aws in a particular quarter of the United S'a co, which threatened, not merely to inwart their execution, but to endanger he in egrity of the Union. And, alhough I then expressed my reliance that might be overcome by the prudence of the officers of the United States, and the patrio ism of the people, I stated that hould the emergency arise, rendering

d measures as might be necessary to meet it. Events which have occurred in the quarter then attuded to, or which have ome to my knowledge subsequently,

Although unknown to me at the date of the Annu I Message, the Convention which assembled at Columbia, in the sta e of South Carolina, passed on the 24th of November last, an Ordinance declaring certain acts of Congress therein men loved within the limits of that State to be absolutely nuit and void, and making it the duty of ne Legislature to pass such Liws as would be necessary to carry the same in o effect, from and after the 1st of F b uny next. A copy of that Ordi-Joint Committee for preparing a digest of laws nance has been officially transmitted to for the District of Columbia, or such printing me by the Governor of South Carolina, and is now co injunicated to Congress.

The consequences to which this extra ordinary defiance of the just au hority of ne Government might too surely lead were clea ly toreseen, and it was imposable for me to hesitate as o my own du ty in such an emergency. The Ordiis ice had been passed lowever, with u a sy cellam knowledge of the recommen is ion, which, from a view of the interests of the na ton at large, the Exceutive ad determined to submit to Congress a d a nope was indulged has by frankly explaining his sentim ore and the nature o. .hose dutes which the eriets wou'd de coive upon him, the author i les of Sou l Ca off a might be induced ore race then s ps. In this hope I determined to is ue my Proclama ion of the 10 h of Des cemper las , a copy of which I now lay

fire Congress. I regret to mo m you that these res sonable expectations have not been real ized, and that the several acts of the Legistature of South Carolina, which I now lay belove you, and which have all and printed, for the pensioners of the United States each of them finally passed af er a knows or the year one thousand eight hundred and ledge of the desire of the administration o modify the laws complained of, are too

wi hin the limits of that State. Up to this period, neither the recom mendation of the Executive, in regard to our financial policy and impost system. for the disposition manifested by Congress prompily to act upon that subject, public will in all parts of he Union apcars to have produced any relaxation is la v , w ii be abandoned. I have ne know edge tha an attemp has been made, or nat il i. in con'empia ion to re-assemble admit of the preliminary steps necessary or that pu pose. It appears, moreover hat the State au horities are actively or oviding the means, and giving the most ulemn as urances of protection and sup port to ail who shall enlist in opposition o the revenue laws A recent Prolama. ton of the present Governor of South of he Executive of he Union, and generai orders from the head quariers of the State have announced his determination o accep the services of volunteers, and

ne present in ance aggression may be he Legislature as may be massed the puel ega ded as committed when it is offinally authorized, and the means of en- tent and meaning of the same; and of the orcing it fully provided.

no disregard these heresis;" and they no doub. that it is, the determinations nees shall be for dwith vacated and about ano, resolve that they will by all means of the authorates of South Carolina, fully be filled up as if such person or persons

that the sup entacy of the laws shall the

In making this communication, I aphould lay before you the acts and pro ceedings of South Carolina; thur the I same into operation and ele t, according should also fully acquaint you with to the true ment and notating thereof. those steps which I have afready caused The Ordinance concludes, "And we, the o be taken for the due collection of the people of South Carolina, to the end has revenue, and with my views of the subject constitution requires me to make integard to your fu ure legistation, may be better understood.

This subject having early attracted the the execution of the existing laws imattention of the Executive, as soon as it practicable, from any cause whatever, prompt notice should be given to Conwas probable that the authorities of South Carolina seriously medicated resistance gress, with the sugges ion of such views to the faithful execution of the revenue laws, it was deemed advisable, that the Secretary of the Treasury should parties vet to ce against the Sace of South Car-S ares in that part of the Union as to, the zens; or any act abolishing or closing the nature of the duties prescribed by the pure of this Sare, or any ut them, or othexisting laws.

on the 6th of November to the Collectors ports; or any other act on the part of the in that State, pointing out their respect tive duties, and enjoining upon each fi m and vigilant, but discreet performance of them in the emergency then epperended. I herewith transmit copies of these instructions and of the leneral country, as meonsistent with the longer dressed o the District attorney requesting his co-operation.

These instructions were dicrated in the tope that as the opposition to the laweby he anomaious proceeding of allifetion was represented to be of a parthe na ure, to be pursued sub-tability lecott without resorting, in any event to fure would be taken in conformity with the p. This solemn denunciation of the laws and protession; and, on such supposition, the cans affor ded by the existing laws would ave been adequate to meet any emergency ikely to arise.

It was, however, not possible allegeth er to suppress apprehension of the excesses to which the exchement pleasilcertainly was not foreseen that the need-

soon openty assume its present character Subsequent :o.the da e of tho e instrucions however, the Ordinance of the Convention was passed, which if complice with by the people of the Sate, night el fectually render inoperative the present revenue laws within her hapite a Thur. Ordinance declares and ordains freat the gress of the United States, purporting to is sufficient that she has willed it, and that the be laws for the imposing of duties and act is done; nor is its strict compatibility with imposts on the importation of freign our constitutional obligation to all laws passed commodities, and now having operation by the General Government, within the author For the revolutionary pensioners, under the several acts prior to that of the several acts prior to that of the several acts prior to that of the several acts and in the spirit of opposition actments and in the spirit of opposition which they obvisusly encourage, wholly six hundred and twenty four thousand six hundred and cighty five dollars, in addition to obstruct the collection of the revenue posts," approved on the 14th July 1812. are unauthorized by the Constitution of our interest is neither to be concealed nor de the U. States, and violate the read-insent infect. This crisis presents a class of duties and meaning theseof, and are mil, and which is reterable to yourselves. You have void, and no law, nor binding upon the Sa e of South Carolina, it's officers and ci izens; and all promises, contracts and nor the unequivocal expression of the obligations made or entered into orso bemade or encred two wi h purpose toss cure the du ics imposed by the said be so the measures of opposition adopted by and all judicial proceedings; which and in strong is in the duties imposed by the State of South Carolina, nor is there as the hereafter had to affirmance the could be protective tarills thus numified." He proceeds to those that the Ordinance and and shall be held utterly null and the strong should arm every citizen with a to hereafter had to affirmance the city are and shall be held ulterly null and of the later of the city of the later of the constituted authorities, when the of the State of South Carolina, or, of either the Convention or the Logislature; the United States, to enforce the pagmen and I will be perceived, that the interval of duties imposed by the said acra mi him before to 1st of reb wary is too short to the limits of the States, but that jie shall be the duty of the Legislature to adop such measures and pass such acis's may be necessary to give tuit effect to thi gan zing heir military resources, and Ordinance, and to prevent the colorce ordinance, and to prevent the college sites. In your own hunts your own Courts of ment and arrest the operation of the said Jaducature must not only be super me, but you acts and parts of acts of the Congress of must look to the ultimate issue of any conflict the U S ares within the limits of the of jurisdiction and power between them and State, from and after the lat of February next; and that it shall be the duty it all also asks for power to grant clearances - in Ca olina has openly defied the authority o her constituted au horities and of all persons residing or being within the limits of the State, and they are hereby required and enjoined, to they and wise of the surresider their authority and the Executive and enjoined, to ovey and give effet to this Ordinance, and such as to & measures ting the laws of the Umon, he recommends his betief, that should their country need of the Legislature as may be passed or their services, they will be found at the post of honor and duty, ready-to lay down heir lives in her defence. Under these quity, decided in the Courts of the Sist. order , the force, referred to are directed wherein shall be drawn in question the teers, either by companies or files," and that to "hold themselves in readiness to take authority of this Ordinance, or the valid. ne field at a moment's warning," and in i y of such act or acts of the Legislature the field at a moment within a collection of the purpose as may be passed for the purpose to the field, and that appropriations be made tion district, and a port of entry, a rention district, and a port of entry, a rention of the purpose aforesaid acts of Congress, imposing the locality of the purpose aforesaid acts of Congress, imposing the locality of the first more than the toy report be authorized. mun cipal gua d. Thus Sou h Carolina ed to the Supreme Court of the Duited resents herself in the attitude of hostile States, nor small any copy of the record preparation, and ready even for military be permitted or allowed for that purpose; preparation, and ready even for inilitary violence if need be, to enforce her laws and the person or persons aftempting to take such appeal, may be dealt with a for a contempt of Court. It have been required the State Guard."

Post oungs thus announced and manually made of the current of the such appeals and the state of the such that this whole for a contempt of Court. It have been required in regiments and migigales,—the others to be selected by the Commandersin-Chiel, and that this whole for a contempt of Court. It have been required in regiments and migigales,—the others to be selected by the Commandersin-Chiel, and that this whole for a contempt of Court. It have been required in regiments and migigales,—the others to be selected by the Commandersin-Chiel, and that this whole for a contempt of Court. It have been required in regiments and migigales,—the others to be selected by the Commandersin-Chiel, and that this whole for a contempt of Court. It have been required in regiments and migigales,—the others to be selected by the Commandersin-Chiel, and that this whole for a contempt of Court. It have been required in regiments and migigales,—the others to be selected by the contempt of court. It have been required in regiments and migigales,—the others to be selected by the contempt of court. of unlawful resistance by irregular bodies trary, under the cinic, shall, wishin-such

that God and pature have put in their power areasist" any attempt to draft them power areasist" any attempt to draft them into the field of fighragainst their whole country;" and announce that they will therefore becomes my duty to bring the country; and announce that they will therefore becomes my duty to bring the country; and announce that they will therefore becomes my duty to bring the country; and announce that they will therefore becomes my duty to bring the country, and announce that they will therefore becomes my duty to bring the country, shall, therefore becomes my duty to bring the country, and announce that they will subject to the serious consideration of until the Begislature shall otherwise provided, and that the manner, shall be in any respect competent his office, or be in any of the Courts of the State, and the courts of the co out, have taken an oath that he will well and truly obey, execute and enforce this O'dinance, and such act or acis of the Legislature as may be passed to carry the The Ordinance concludes, "And we, the if may be fully understood by the Government of the United States and the pen ple of the co States, that we are determined to maintain this ordinance and declaration at every hazard, do further de clare that we will not submit to the ap plication of force on the part of the Fed eral Government to reduce this State to obedienci; but that we will consider the passage, by Cong ess, of any act auth zing the employment of a mili ary or ha

erwise obstructing the free ingress and Instructions were accordingly listed egress of vessels, to and from the said Federal Government to coerce the Sate, hut up her ports, destroy o. harrass her commerce, or to entorce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise continuance of South Carolina in the U nion; and that the people of this State will thencefor h hold themselve, absolv ed from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political conn. c ion wi h withwith proceed to organize a separa c Covernment, and do at o ner acts and fings winch sovereign and independen

Sta co may of right do. en up by a series of a ts on the part of the sutposities of that State which manifest a desermination to render inevitable a resort to those measures of self defence which the para mount duy of the Federal Government re

state will proceed to execute the purpose it has avowed in this ordinance of withdrawing from the Union. On the 27th of November, the Legislature assembled at Columbia; and, on their meet ing the covernor laid before them the Ordi unin e of the Convention. In his Message on that occasion, he acquaints them that "this Ordinance has thus occome a part of the ::damental law of South Carolina;" that "the has at length appealed to her ulterior sove reignly as a member of this confederacy, and The rightful exercise of this power is not a question which we shall any longer argue. It is sufficient that she has walled it, and that the oren commanded by the people, in their high est sovereignty, to take care that within the limits of this State their will shall be obeyed "The measure of legislation," he says "wine! you have to employ at this crisis is the preci atticunt of such chacaments as may be neces sary to render it thereby impossible to collect sewit process, by which he may claim, it he pleases, a restitution of his goods, seized unde the existing imposts, on his giving security to abide the issue of a suit at law, and at the Eine time deline what shall constitute treason egainst the State, and by a bul of pains and penatues compet obedience and pusish diso bettebee to your own laws, are points too ob vious to require any discussion. In one word you must survey the whole ground - You must ook to and provide for all possible contingen

the Courts of the U. States." The Governor violation of the laws of the Union. And, to disregarding his oath and refrain from execu thurough revision of the militia system, and they be formed into a legionary brigade, con sisting of injantry, rillemen, cavalry, field and recommends that the Governor be author.zed to accept the services of ten thousand volun

thencie appies of the acts which have been passed for the purpose of enforcing the Ordinance, but up to the date of the latest advices of people, who, acting under temporary dime, and in such manner and the legen-and the influence of public opinion from and the influence of public opinion from the commission of actual outrage. In this Ordinauce, and such action, acts up can only be made to those acts as published in he Legislature as may be passed in puel the newspapers of the State. The acts to suance thereof, according to the result of which it is accorded proper to invite the partie

This act provides that any goods seized or detained under pretence of securing the duties or for the nonpayment of de ties, or under any process order or deeree, or other pretext con trary to the intent and meaning of the Ordi nance may be recovered by the owner or consignee by an act of replevin; that in case of refusing to deliver them or removing them. so that the replevin cannot be executed, the She riff may seize the personal estate of the offend er to double the amount of the goods; and it any attempt shall be made to retake or seize them, it is the duty of the Sheriff to recapture them; and that any person who shall disobey the process, or remove the goods, and any one who shall attempt to retake or seize the goods inder pretence of securing the duties or for nonpayment of duties, or under any process or decree contrary to the intent of the Ordinance shall be fined and imprisoned, besides being habie for any other offence involved in the act. It also provides that any person arrested or

imprisoned, on any judgment or decree obtained in any Federal Court for duties, shall be entitled to the benefits secured by the ha beas corpus act of the State in cases of unlaw tol arrest, and may maintain an action for damages; and that if any estate shall be sold under such judgment or decree, the sale shall be held illegal.

It also provides that any jailor who receives a person committed on any process or other judicial proceedings to eniorce the payment of duties, and any one who hires his house as a jail to receive such person, shall be fined and imprisoned. And, finally, it provides that persons paying duties may recover them back

With interest.
The next is called "An act to provide for the security and protection of the people of the State of South Carolina

This act provides that if the Government of the U. States, or any officer thereof, shall, by the employment of naval or military force. attempt to coerce the State of South Carolina into submission to the acts of Congress declar ed by the Ordinance null and void, or to resist the inforcement of the Ordinance, or of the laws passed in pursuance thereof, or in case han through the civil tribunals of the of any armed or forcible resistance thereto. the Governor is authorized to resist the same, and to order into service the whole or so much of the military force of the State as he may deem necessary; and that in case of any overt act of coercion or intention to commit the same, manifested by an unusual assemblage of naval or military forces in or near the State. she people of the other Saics, and will or the occurrence of any circumstances indi cating that armed force is about to be employ ed against the State or in resistance to its laws. the Governor is authorized to accept the ser. vices of such volunteers, and cail into service such portions of the milt ta as may be required

The act also provides for accepting the ser vice of the volunteers, and organizing the mi ilia, embracing all free white males between he ages of 16 and 60; and for the purchase of rais, ordnance, and ammunition. It also de clares that the power conferred on the Gov ernor shall be applicable to all cases of insur rection or invasion or imminent danger there of, and to cases where the laws of the State only the expression of the opinions of the toreibly resisted by combinations too powerfu. o be suppressed by the power vested in the Sheriffs and other civil officers; and declares bosted in it and made of import no less authorit to be the duty of the Governor in every such case to call for h such portions of militia and colunteers as may be a cessary promptly to the laws of the Union is absolutely promitted, appress such combinations, and cause the of the State to be executed.

numbia the 94th of New 1819 "

This act prescribes the form of the outh,which is to obey and execute the Ordinance and all acts passed by the Legislature in pur suance thereof; -and directs the time and manner of taking it by the officers of the State, civil, judiciary and military. It is believed that other acts have been pass

ed embracing provisions for enforcing the Or dinance, but I have not yet been able to procuré them.

I transmit, however, a copy of Gov. Ham lton's Message to the Legislature of Sout Carolina—of Governor Hayne's Inaugural Address to the Legislature, as also of his Proclaand Commander in-Chief, dated the 20th Deember, giving public notice that the services volunteers will be accepted under the act

iready referred to. If these measures cannot be defeated and o ercome by the powers conferred by the ousulation must be considered as incompe ent to its own defence, the supremacy of the aws to at an end, and the rights and liberties of the citizens can no longer receive protection from the Government of the Union They not only abrogate the acts of Cungress commonly called the Tariff acts of 1828 and 1832. but they prostrate and sweep away, at once, and without exception every act and every part of every act imposing any amount what ever of duty on any foreign merchandize, and viriually, every existing act which has ever ern passed authorizing the collection of the venue, including the act of 1816, and also he collection law of 1799, the constitutionality een imposed for the protection of manufacures that are thereby repealed, but all others mough laid for the purpose of revenue merely, and upon articles in no degree suspected of bing objects of protection. The whole reveme system of the U. States in South Caroling is ob-tructed and overthrown; and the Goverament is absolutely promitted from collect ing any part of the public revenue within the limits of that State. Henceforth not only the Gozens of South Carolina and of the U. States. out the subjects of foreign States may import any description or quantity of merchandize into the ports of South Carolina, without the payment of any duty whatsoever. That State s thus relieved from the payment of any part of the public burthens; and duties and imposts are not only rendered not uniform throughout the U.S. but a direct and rumous preference is given to the ports of that State over those of an other States of the Union, in manifest vio. lation of the positive provisions of the Consti

In point of duration, also, those aggressions upon the authority of Congress, which, by the Oranance, are made part of the fundamental law of South Caronna, are absolute, indefinite and without limitation.-They neither prescribe the period when they shall cease, nor indicate any conditions upon which those whe have thus undertaken to arrest the operation of the laws, are to retrace their steps, and re senat their measures. They offer to the U. S. no alternative but unconditional submission If the scope of the Ordinance is to be received as the scale of concession, their demands can unity authorized, and the means of entered and meaning of the same; and on the same; and on

Columbia, on the 21th of Nevember, 1992." | determination of the State, in relation to fine protecting system, they say, that "it retented for us to submit a plan of taxation in which we would be willing to acquiesce, in a liberal spiri' of concession, provided we are met in due time and in a becoming spirit by the States interested in manufactures." In the opinion of the Convention, an equitable plan would be, that "the whole list of protected articles should be imported free of all daty, and that the revenue derived from import du ties should be raised exclusively from the unprotected articles or that whouevers duty is imposed upon protected articles imported, an excise duty of the same rate shall be imposed upon all similar articles manufactured in the the U. States." The address proceeds to state, however, that they "are willing to make a large offering to preserve the Union, and with a distinct declaration that as concession on our part, we will consent that the same rate of duty may be imposed upon the protected articles that shall be imposed upon the unprotected, provided that no more revenue be raised than is necessary to meet the demands of Government for constitutional purposes, and provided also that a duty substantials ly uniform be imposed upon all foreign inports "

It is also true that in his Message to the Lagislature, when urging the necessity of proviing "means of securing their safety by ample resources for repelling force by force," the Governor of South Carolina observed that he "cannot but think that on a calm and dispussionate review by Congress and the functionaries of the General Government, of the true merits of this controversy, the arbitration by a call of a Convention of all the States, which we sincerely and anxiously seek and desire,

will be accorded to us." From the diversity of the terms indicated in these two important documents, taken in connection with the progress of recent events in that quarter, there is too much reason to apprehend, without in any manner doubting the intentions of those public functionaries, that neither the terms proposed is the address of the Con v ation must those abuded to in the Message of the Governor, would appeare the excitement which has led to the present excesses. It is obvious, however, that should the latter be insisted on, the, present an alternative which the General Government, of itself, can by no possibility grant; since, by an express provis-Convention for the purpose of proposing amendments, only "on the application of the Legislature of two thirds of the States." And it is not perceived that the terms presented in the Address are more practicable than those

referred to in the Message.
It will not escape attention that the conditions on which it is said in the Address of the Convention they "would be willing to acqui esce," form no part of the Oreinance. While this Oramance bears all the solemnity of a fundamental law, is to be authoritative upon, all within the hunts of South Carolina, and is ansorate and unconstitutional in its terms, the Address conveys only the sentiments of the Convention, in no binding or practical form. One is the set of the State; the other feet of that'solemn act, by any terms or condittons whatever, they should have been emitalive than the act itself. By the positive enacturnes of the Onimance, the execution & being again restored, even in the moufied 3d. Is "an act concerning the oath required form proposed, than what depends upon the improvable contingency that amid changing events and increasing excitement, the centiments of the present members of the Convention and of their successors will remain the

> It is to be regretted, however, that these conditions, even if they had been offered in the same binding form, are so undefined, depend upon so many contingencies, are so directly opposed to the known opinions and interests of the great body of the American people, as be almost b cless of att majority of the States and of the people will certainly not consent that the protecting outies shall be wholly abrogated, never to be reenacted at any future time or in any possible contingency. As little practicable is it to provide that the "same rate of duty shall be impo vd on the protected articles that shall be impored upon the unprotected," which, moreover, would be severely of pressive to the poor, and in time of war, would add greatly to its rigors, And, though there can be no objection to the principle, properly understood that no more evenue shall be raised than is necessary for the constitutional purposes of the Government - which principle has been already recomtaxation,—yet it is very certain that South Carolina alone cannot be permitted to decide want those constitutional purposes are.

The period which constitutes the due time in which the terms proposed in the address are to be accepted would Seem to present scarces ly less ditheulty than the terms themselves. I bough the revenue laws are already declared to be void in South Carolina, as well as the bonds taken under them, and the judicial proceedings for carrying them into effect, yet, as f which has never been questioned. It is not the full action and operation of the Ordinance are to be suspended until the 1st of February. the interval may be assumed as the time with in which it is expected that the most complicate portion of the national legislation, a system of long standing and affecting great interests in the community, is to be rescinded and abolished It this be required, it is clear that

that a compliance is impossible.

In the uncertainty, then, which exists as to the duration of the ordinance and of the enact ments for enforcing it, it becomes imperiously he duty of the executive of the United Sta es, acting with a proper regard to all the greatinterests committed to his care, to treat those acts as absolute and unlimited. They are so, as far as his agency is concerned. He cannot either embrace, or lead to the performance of the conditions. He has already discharged the only part in his power, by the recommendations in his annual message. The rest is with Congress and the people. And, until they have acted, his duty will require him to look to the existing state of things, and set under them according to his high obligations.

By these various proceedings, therefore, the State of South Carolina has forced the General Government, unavoidably, to decide the new and dangerous alternative of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of the laws othin its hunts, or accing a attempt to excute a threat of withdrawing from the Union." that portion of the people at present exerciheir right to do either, and as solemely anounce their determination to do one or the

In my opinion both purposes are to be recarded as taxulationary in their character and endency, and subversive of the supremacy of he laws and of the integrity of the Unionthe result of each is the same; since a State which, by an usurpation of power, the con-stitutional authority of the Federal Government is openly defied and set aside, wants only the

absolve them solemn obliga hatquiness of t cannot be ac believed to b principles ape expressly form transcend the ment, or which pressive in the teelf has pres is the acknow tions, that, u and law is st

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form, to be independent of the Union.

solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and enanot be acknowledged. Such authority is expressly formed to attain.

Against all acts which may be alleged to

transcend the constitutional power of Government, or which may be inconvenient or oppressive in their operation, the Constitution is the acknowledged attribute of free institutions, that, under them, the empire of reason and law is substituted for the power of the sword -To no other source can appeals for supposed wrongs be taude consistently with bligations of South Carolina; to no other can such appeals be made with safety at any time: and to their decisions, when constitution ally pronounced, it becomes the duty no less of the public authorities than of the people, in every case, to yield a patriotic submission.

That a State, or any other great portion of the people, suffering under long and intoleraoppression, and having tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress, may have a natural right, when their happi ness can be be no otherwise recured 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

The existence of this right, however, must depend upon the causes which may justify its It is the ultima ratio; which presup poses that the proper appeals to all other means of redress have been made in good ted to, unless it be unavoidable. It is not the right of the State, but of the individual, and all the individuals in the State. It is the right of mankind, generally, to secure, by all means in their power, the blessings of liberty and happiness; but when, for these purposes, any body of men have voluntarily associated nselves under a particular form of govern ment, no portion of them can dissolve the as ociation without acknowledging the correlative right in the remainder to decide whether dissolution can be permitted, consistently with the general happiness. In this view, it is ly by the sword. a right dependent upon the power to enforce it. In deciding upon the course which a high Such a right, though it may be admitted to sense of duty to all the people of the United pre-exist and cannot be wholly surrendered, ual becomes identified with those of the community of which he is a member. In c mpacts between individuals, however deeply they may affect fleir relations, these principles are ac knowledged to create a sacred obligation; and, in compacts of civil governments, involving the liberties and happiness of o illions of man kind. The obligation cannot be less.
Without adverting to the particular theories

to which the federal compact has given rise both at to its formation and the parties to it, -and without inquiring whether it be merely federal, or social, or national, it is sufficient of recers by constitutional means. The long that it must be admitted to be a compac; to sanction they have received from the proper possess the obligations mention that compact; to authorities and from the prople, not less than be a compact by which power is created on the unexampled growth and increasing pros-the one thand, and obedience exacted on the perity of so many militims of freemen, attest other: a compact freely, voluntarily, and so entered into by the several States and compact by which the several States and the people thereof respectively have bound them selves to each other and to the federal government, and by which the lederal government is bound to the several States and to every citithe 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, involably bound. Under this obligation, they are bound, and should be required, to contribute their portion of the public expense, and to submit to all laws been complain of the public expense, and to submit to all laws made by the common consent, in pursuance of South Carolina have freely died over our destinies, and to the contribute their portion of the public expense, and to submit to all laws been complain to fine public expense, and to submit to all laws of the Union, the great principle of good faith, involably bound. Under this obligation, they are bound, and should be required, to contribute their portion of the public expense, and to submit to all laws been complain to five public expense, and to submit to all laws of the Union, the tree description of the public expense, and to submit to all laws of the Union, the street of the contribute their portion of the public expense, and to submit to all laws been complain to represent the first obstructed the legitimate action of the Courts and time the law accurated the street law accurated the regulations of the Union, the street of the American Revolution—have continued the required to contribute their portion of the public expense, and to submit to all laws been complain to general government might have been content to look to them for mannaturing the custofy.

Taxtion and representation—the great principal contribute the first that the custody in the first confidence.

If the authorities of South Carolina had not to assert of the Courts and time custody in the first confidence, the first confidence of the Courts and time custody in the first confidence of the Union of the Courts and time custody in the first confidence of the time custody in the first case the property pursuant institutions of the Courts and time custody in the first case the first case the property pursuant institutions of the than causes which would justify revolutionary he gebt is removed, those charged with remedy can alsolve this people from this obligation; and for nothing less can the Government permit it to be done without violating its it is bound to the other States and to every cit-

isen of the United States.
These deductions plantly flow from the na ture of the federal compact, which is one of limitations, not only upon the powers origi natly | oserese i by the parties the reto, but also upon these conferred on the G. vernment and overy department thereof. It will be freely be exercised in the mode, and subject to the check which people themselves have prescribed. These checks are, undoubtedly, only different modifications of the same great popular principle which lies at the foundation the whole, but are not, on that account, to be

less regarded, or less obligatory.

Upon the power of Congress, the reto of the Executive, and the authority of the Judi ciary which is "to extend to all exses in law & equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, made in pursuance there of," are the obvious chreks; and the sound artion of public opinion, with the ultimate power of union think are the salutary and only limitations upon the powers of the whole.

However it may be alleged that a violation of the compact by these measures of the government can affect the obligations of the parlies, it cannot even be pretended that such vi lation can be predicated of those measures until all the Constitutional remedies shall have been fully tried. If the Federal Government been fully tried. If the Fi deral Government exercise powers not warranted by the Constitution, and immediately affecting individuals, it will scarcely be denied that the proper remedy is a recognition of that blate, as a measure of the constitution, and immediately affecting individuals, it will scarcely be denied that the proper remedy is a recognition of that blate, as a measure of the constitution, the constitution, the constitution and individuals importing the acts of Congress laying duties on imports on any of the constitution of the just power of the Constitution, the constitution of the just power of the Constitution, the constitution of the just power of the Constitution, the constitution of the just power of the Constitution, the constitution of the just power of the Constitution, which his oath of office many imports or duties on imports of exports, without the consent of Congress, and cannot become a party under those laws without the consent of Congress, and cannot become a party under those laws without the consent of congress, and cannot become a party under those laws without the consent of the laws upon multid usals. For time to time eye to Congress is important or violation of the laws upon multid usals. For time to time eye to Congress and the power of the constitution of the laws upon multid usals. For time to time eye to Congress and time to time be found requisite.

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The same instrument confers on Congress and the constitution of the laws and the constitut exercise powers not warranted by the Consti-

ile n

law of a State cannot authorize the commission of a crime against the United States or any other set which according to the supreme law of the Union would be otherwise unlawful. And it is equally clear, that, if there he any case in which a State, as such, is affected by the Constitution in the law heyord the scape of judicial power, the law heyord the scape of judicial power, the remedy consists in appeals to the provide. In all cases similar to the present, the duties of the government of the government of the union. In all cases similar to the present, the duties of the government or set which according to the revenue where suit shall be brought against any indicating the frequency which against the laws of the United States, in order to he make for its reduction of the revenue where suit shall be brought against any indicating the frequency where suit shall be brought against any indicating the first courts of the same as if it had been original to the courts and that that Court should proceed to hear and determine the same as if it had been original to the courts and that that Court should proceed to hear and determine the same as if it had been original to the courts and that that Court should proceed to hear and determine the same as if it had been original to the courts and that that Court should proceed to hear and determine the same as if it had been original to the criminal to the courts and that that Court should proceed to hear and determine the same as if it had been original to the criminal to the courts and that that Court should be authorized to remove the same and that that Court should be authorized. The right of the people of a single State to sion of a crime against the United States or themselves at will, and without the any other set which according to the supreme consent of the other Stases, from their niest law of the Union would be otherwise unlawful hatteiness of the millions composing this Union, case in which & State, as such, is affected by believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the general government either to effect a change in the representation is constituted and to the objects which it was or to procure relief by an amendment of the or to procure relief by an amendment of the Constitution. But the measures of the Gov ernment are to be recognized as valid, and consequently supreme, until these remedies shall have been effectually tried; and any at tempt to survert those measures or to render laws subordinate to State authority, and afterwards to resort to constitutional redress. is worse than evasive. It would not be a proper resistance to "a government of unlimited powers"-as have been sometimes pretended. -but unlawful opposition to the very limita tions on which the harmonious action of the Government and all its parts absolutely depends. South Carolina has appealed to none of these remedies, but, in effect, has defied While threatening to separate from them all. the Union if any attempt be made to entorce the revenue laws otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, she has not only not appeal d in her own name to those tribu nals which the Constitution has provided for all cases in law or equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States but has endeavored to frustrate their proper action on her citizens by drawing the cogn zance of cases under the revenue laws to her own tribunals, specially prepared and fitted for the purpose of enforcing the acts passed by the State to obstruct those laws, and both Judges and jurors of which will be bound by the import of oaths previously taken to treat the Constitution and mas of the U States in mediate effect to the change. In fine, she has set he own will and authority above he laws to measures of avowed resistance, which, un less they be submitted to, can be enforced or

In deciding upon the course which a high States imposes upon the authorities of the U necessarily subjected to I mitations in all nion, in this emergency, it cannot be over free governments, and in compacts of all kinds looked that there is no sufficient cause for the freely and voluntarily entered into, and in which the interest and welfare of the individof people. Misruic and oppression, to war the union of these States, should be great and lasting,-actying all other remedy. Fo causes of minor character, the Governmen could not submit to such a catastrophe, with out a violation of its most sacred obligation to the other States of the Union, who have Submitted their destiny to its hands.
There is, in the present instance, no such

cause either in the degree of misrule or op pression complained of, or in the hopelessnes of recrees by constitutional-means. The long. that no such appression as would justify a even pulled such a resort, can be justly im puter either to the present policy or pas measures of the Federal Government. The general walfare, until they can be changed in sent period, no revenue has been raised bethe mode which the compact has provided for your the necessary wants of the country, and the attainment of those great and of the Go the authorized expenditures of the govern-vernment and of the Union. Nothing less ment. And as soon as the burthen of the pub a corresponding reduction of revenue.

That this system, thus pursued, has resulled in no such oppression upon South Caro ima, needs no other proof than the solemi and official declaration of the late Chief Ma gistrate of that State, in his address to the Legislature. In that he says, that "the orcurret Crs of the past year, in connection with our domestic concerns, are to be reviewed with a sentiment of fervent gratifude to the great disposer of human events; that tributes conceded, that by the principles of our sys of grateful acknowledgements are due for the various and multiplied blessings he has bres. pleased to bestow on our people; that abundant barvests 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 thankiulness as for abundant harvests and various and multiplied blessings with which a kind Providence had favored

> Independently of these considerations. will not escape observation, that South Caro-lina still claims to be a compotent part of the Union, and to participate in the national councils, and to share in the public benefits without contributing to the public burthers; thus asserting the dangerous anomaly of con tinuing in an association without acknowledg ing any other obligation to its laws than what depends upon her own will.

> in this posture of affairs, the duty of the

this respect as a nutlity. Nor has the State the Ordinance, declaring the execution of the made the proper uppeal to public opinion and revenue laws unlawful, a sufficient number of made the proper appeal to public opinion and to the remedy of amendment. For, without waiting to learn whether the other States will construe or amend the Constitution to suit her v.ews, she has of her own au hority altered the import of that instrument and given immediate effect to the change. In fine she has has made herself arbiter in her own case, and of any number of inspectors whom he may be has passed at once over all intermediate steps authorized to employ, to preserve the custody

to the collection of the revenue and the consequences which may ensue, it would appear to be proper and necessary to enable the afficers of the customs to preserve the custody of the surfame. The process of replevin, the customs to preserve the custody of the surfame. The process of replevin, the customs to preserve the custody of the surfame. The process of replevin, the customs to preserve the custody of the surfame. The process of replevin, the customs to the customs to the customs to which they are required to take, until the duties to which they are liable shall be paid or secured. The mode by which it is contemplated to deprive them of that custody is the process of replevin and that custody is the process of replevin the process of replevin the same virtues which the paid of the custom that the process of replevin the process of replevin the custom of the custom the process of replevin the custom of the custom of the revolution and ultimately crowned their the process of replevin the process of replevin the custom of the custom of the custom that the process of replevin the custom of the custom of the custom the process of replevin the custom of the custom the process of replevin the custom of the custom the process of replevin the custom of the custom the process of replevin the custom of the custom that the process of replevin the custom of the custom of the custom of the custom the process of replevin the custom of the custom the process of replevin and that of copies withernum, in the nature of a distress from the Against the proceeding in the nature of

distress it to not perceived that the Collector us interpose any resistance whatever; and against the process of replevin authorized by the law of the State, he, having no common measures of the Federal Government. The law power, can only oppose such inspectors same mode of collecting duties and for the same general objects, which began with the practicable, to employ; and these from the foundation of the government, and which has mitormation already adverted to, are shown to. conducted the country through its subsequent be wholly inadequate. The respect which steps to its present enviable condition of hap that process deserves must therefore be con-

in that case, however, the process of replevin from the Courts of the State would be irreguiar and unauthorized. It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the U. States, that the long of theacts of South Carolins, the execuadministration have promptly recommended Courts of the U. States have exclusive jurisdiction of all seizures made on land or water for a breach of the laws of the U. States, and any intervention of a State authority, which, by taking the thing seized out of the hands of the U. States afficer, might obstruct the exercise of this journation is unlawful: that in such case the Court of the U. States having rog, izance of the seizure may enfore a re-dehvery of the thing by attachment or other, summary process; that the question under such a scizure whether a forigiture has been actually incurred belongs exclusively to the Gourts of the U. States, and it depends on the in I decree whether the seizore is to be deans ed rightful or tortuous; and that not until the out probable cause by the Courts of the U

States, can the party proceed at common law for damages in the State Courts. 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 that in all the duties imposed by law be properly second in cash—deducting interes; that all in the duties imposed by law be properly second in cash—deducting interes; that all the duties imposed by law be properly second in cash—deducting interes; that all the duties imposed by law be properly second in cash—deducting interes; that all the duties imposed by law be properly second to read a such cases it should be unlaw. had in affirmance of contracts made with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts, are and shall be held ut erly null and void," she has in effect abrogated be judicial tribunals within her limits in this respect—has a force too great to be oversome by the offi virtually denied the U. States access to the courts established by their own laws, and de clared it unlawful for the Judges to discharge those duties which they are sworn to perform. In lieu of these, she has substituted those State tribunals already adverted to,-the Judgges whereof are not merely forbidden to allow in appeal or percent a copy of their record,

provide for calling forth the milituit for executing. But in that case the 4th secuting the laws of the Union. In all cases similar to the present, the duties of the governance of the present, the duties of the governance of the present is and become the measure of the governance of the present is and become the measure of the governance of the present is an open to the discharge of the duty presented by the Constitution, it violates the public trust not less than it would in transcending its proper inities. To retrain, threefore from the high and solemn duties thus enjoin ed.—however painful the performance may be.—and thereby (scilly peculit the rightful and the laws obstructed by a single State, would neither comport with its own safely for the rights of the great body of the American people.

It being thus shown to be the duty of the Executive to execute the laws, by all constitutional means, it remains to consider the extitutional means, it remai and cargoes from the custody of the officers of the Customs, and indeed that it would be impracticable for the Collector, with the side of any number of inspectors whom he may be authorized to employ, to preserve the custody against such an attempt.

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

The considering the best means of avoiding or of preventing the neprehended obstruction to the collection of the revenue and the control of the collection of the revenue and the contro

omeent not exceeding two years no less than air months; and for over attemp less that air months; and for even attempting to excettle the orders of the count for retaking the property, the marsial and all assisting would be guilty of a mediament and be liated to a fine of nut less than three thousand dullars, nor more than the thousand, and to imprisonment not exceeding two years not less than and in the union are the objects of the hopes of the friends of civil liberty throughout the world and in the union are the objects of the hopes of the friends of civil liberty throughout the world and in the union of public and individual prospect, you fix the best process it is made the amounte duly of the best process it is made the amounte duly of the best process it is made the amounte duly of the best process it is made the amounte duly of the best process, that in the face of these penaldes aided by the powerful force of the county which would doubtless be brought to austain, he State officers, either that the

scarcely avoidable.

Under these circumstances, and the provis--if indeed it'dan be done in any other wayby placing the custom house beyond the im mediate power of the county.

For this purpose, it might be proper to pro

vide, that whenever, by any unlawful combi-nation or obstruction in any State, or in any port, it should become impracticable faithfully to collect the duties, the President of the Uni-ted States whould by authorized to siter and abolish such of the districts and ports of entry as should to ascessary, and to establish the custom house at some secure place within the same port or harbour of such State; and in ful to take the vessel and cargo from the cusa force too great to be oversome by the officers of the quaterns, it should be lawful to protect the possession of the olicers by the em-ployment of the land and naval forces and mi-litis, under provisions similar to those author-ized by the Tfin section of the act of the 9th of January; 1809.

This provision, however, will not shield the

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 therein; and that in all cases of injuries to the persons or property of indi-siduals 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.

It may be expedient; also, by modifying the resolution of the 3d March, 1791, to authorize the Marshals to make the necessary, prosing for the company of t

vision for the safe keeping of prisoners come mitted under the authority of the United

Provisions less than these consisting as they do for the most part, rather of a revival of the policy of former acts cailed for by the existing emergency, than of the introduction of any unusual or rigorous enactments, would not cause the laws of the Union to be properly respected and enforced. It is believed these would prove adequate, unless the military for ces of the State of South Carolina authorized by the late act of the Legislature, should be ac totally embodied 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 few modifications of its terms to adap the act of 1795 to the present emergency, at by that act the provisions of the law of were accommodated 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 Procof military force or by any unlawful means whatsoever, too great to be otherwise over

tutions. They bequeathed to us a government of laws, and a Pederal Union, founded upon

which the property of the officers of the customs would be exposed, the commission of actual voluments and, I ferrently pray that the Great tual volletee, and the loss of lives, would be exposed the commission of actual volletee, and the loss of lives, would be exposed to receive gentletions and our joint measures as that they may prove salutary examples, not only, to the present, but to future times, and solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the Laws are su-

Preme and the Union indisseluble.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1838.

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

THE MESSAGE .- To make room or the Message of the President, in relation to the

differences between the General Government and South Carolina,-communic ted to Con gress on Wednesday, -- we have been compel led to omit many articles of interest, intended for publication this morning. After the Message had been read in the

together with the accompanying documents. to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Calhoun (says the Globe) "rose, (apparently under deep excitement) and in a short and ve hement speech, contested some of the state ments and views contained in the Message. Mr. Forsyth said a few words, particularly in young mules; two young mares in foal, and reply to an allusion made by Mr. Calboun, to of oxen, thirty nine head of sheep; a parcel of the case of Georgia and the Supreme Court
The whole subject was then referred to the
Committee on the Judiciary; and, on motion
of Mr. Grundy, 3,000 copies of the Message
and Documents were ordered to be printed."

of oxen, thirty nine head of sneep; a parcel of
shoats, and milch cows;—two ox carts, one
and three hundred barrels willong and short
corn, blades, large quantity of top fodder, corn
cups, wheat straw; and a large quantity of clower hay, nicely cured, also the crop of wheat the case of Georgia and the Supreme Court Mr. Calhoun's speech we have in the Tele

graph of Thursday, but occupying nearly two columns of that print, we have not room for it o-day. We shall give it in our next, togeth er with Mr. Forsyth's, should it come to hand,

In the House of Representatives, the Message and documents were also referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and 25,000 co pies ordered to be printed.

During the year 1832, there were 3572 deaths in the city of Baltimore: Of this number 853 were by cholera-322 by cholera infan tum-403 by consumption. Of the deaths by cholera 502 were whites—951 colored persons
Of the whole number of deaths 1162 were co
lored persons—998 free—164 slaves. The co
lored population of Baltimore, by the last census, is stated at 14,793 free, and 4,124 slaves.

THE STORIES

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

THE subscriber has opened an assortment
of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which
be will sell low for cush.

where suit shall be brought against any list wided 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 lect committee on the memorials before that In the House of Delegates of Maryland, on body, praying the establishment of a State Bank, made a report, accompanied by a series of resolutions, favourable to the petitions, with a view to ascertain the sense of the House, previous to preparing a bill; which report and resolutions were made the order of the day for tomorrow, 23d inst.

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

On Friday, the president of the Senate 1:11 before that body, the letter of Grorge Real, Esq. of Caroline, resigning his seat in the Sente, on account of ill health.

Alluding to the motion of Mr. Calboun, 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 agreet the progress of calm discussion, and to mar the spirit of conciliation which portended a sudden termination of the excitement, that gives him temporary importance-"a bad entinence." . It certainly required a good deal of hardibood in the Ex-Vice I resident, to introduce into the Senate the snares which be has been preparing for two years, to destroy its dignity-nay, its atthority-its existence as the representative of a glorious confederacy of States. Cataline, we believe, although he held his seat in the Senate, while without its walls, he was conspiring its overthrow and that of the Republic, had not the hardihood to call on the body to sanction his designs, and consent to self-immolation. Mr. Calhoun comes forth from the scene in which he has arrayed an armed force against the Government, and has the audacity to present himself in the Senate chamber, with 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 t e 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 assail; ant 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"

A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER MANTED.

A GOOD hand at the above business will obtain employment and good wages, on

application to WILLIAM TURNER, Greensborough, Caroline county.

SIO REWARD

THE above reward will be given by the 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 averable other. jan 22

BOARDING

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has openvern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonacular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children rom the country, who may wish to place hem at school in town, ean have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and com ort G.

MOTUCIES

AT the request of some gentlemen on the Exstern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough

"MARYLAND ECLIPSE." will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centreville. Competent Judges have pronounced him meror to few, if any horses in this counuy. He has fine size and great beauty, par-Senate, Mr., Grundy moved that it be referred, ticulars however of his stock, size and performances will be hereafter given at full length. jan 22

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber having declined farming, will offer at Public Sale, on WEDNES-DAY, the 23d inst. all his stock, and farming manuals; the atock consists of two pair of fine. utensils; the stock consists of two pair of and rye seeded on the farm.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will

be given on all sums of and above five dellars, the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give note with approved security, to aring interest from the day of sale—on all sums under live dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, and at.

tendance given by WM. H. HAYWARD.

jun 15 P. S The Subscriber wishes to renthis farm P. S The Subscriber winter to resent years on which he now resides for the present years the terms will be made easy to a good tempt. W. H. H.

BOOK AND STATIONERY

WHAT idelatry is to the Church, man wor ship is the State. The tatal 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 Depublished 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 ques tions which now agitate the land, can be discussed uninfluenced by personal or party con siderations. The unex mpled unanimity which has recently been proclained throughout the Middle and Northern States in favor of a consolidated government, has east a deep gloom over the minds of the consistent few 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. 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 lib ral support be extended to this overture, it stixed, he MADE The friends of Liberty and the Union as guar onleed by the Constitution, in this quarier, are not disposed to abandos, 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 re store it With this view, all the cal-mities which may be the result from overtrading, over-manufacturing, over speculating, overbanking, and all other causes united, will be ascribed to the downfall of the American Sys tem; 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 pro pose the establishment of a Daily and Tri weekly paper, in the City of Philadelphia. to be entitled "The Examiner," upon the fol

1. THE EXAMINER, will be a regular news paper, 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.

Political Economy, in all its branches, in cluding Pauper Systems, Poor Laws, Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, Banking, Cur rency, 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 Examine will advocate the REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES OF 98, as set forth in the Virginia Resolutio and Legislative Report against the ALLES and SEDITION LAWS; and maintained in "the times that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison, champions of the Bepublican 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 the Conscience-Liberty of Freedom of Industry, as sacred as freedom

of speech or of the press."
"Recognity in the public expense, that I bor may be lightly burdened ' "The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations of our dom stie concerns"

"The preservation of the G neral Govern ment in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety

"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with di nations?

" Paxos -- as many as are necessary, and no more; as long as necessary, and no longer; and listly. "Equality of rights and duties, of benefits

and birdens, as the basis of the Union." 4. It will oppose monopolies, special privi leges, and sinceures, 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 pubhe 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 incor poration of companies It will oppose all appropriations for objects not clearly within the delegated powers of Congress, and all u surpations of authority by any branch of the

Federal Government. 6. It will also be opposed, and in an especia manner, to man-worship, the bane of Repub lies; and it will expose corruption and dereliction of principle in public servants, to what over party they may profess to belong. 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

scurnlity or vulgar personal abuse. paper will be commenced as soo as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained to secure its permanent estate lishment, of which dee 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 annunr. of the tri-weekly paper which will comprise the whole of the contents of the daily, except advertise-ments each of which will appear at least once, 5

The postage of all letters must be paid, except of letters enclosing five dollars and oparards, or the names of the 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, the option of the publisher. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

he accommodated on reasonable terms. Communications are to be addressed to the ubscriber, at the S. E. corner of Walaut and Third Streets, opposite the New Exchange, where subscriptions will be received where subscriptions will be received CONDY RAGUET.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1883 .- 12

\$50 NEGROES MAMILED.

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 surchase the 50 in large lots, as they are stended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Per sons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well o give me a call, as I am permanently setiled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purhaser who is now, or may hereafter come ino market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of ice, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, it his residence, above the intersection of Assouth at with the Harford Turnpike Road, wear the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO! Baltimore.

BLAUKIMITHING.

The subscriber, having taken the stand formerly occupied by John Craw, and furnished himself with a good stock of Iron and Coal, is prepared to receive orders from his friends and he public, for any description of work in his line-particularly horse shoeing, cart work, loughs and edge tools. Having, as he be ieves, 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. will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good qualby, 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 PETER WEBB.



CHAIR FACTORY. No. 21 Pratt street,

Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to William Clark, 2 nform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and William Caulk the public generally, that he continues to John Camper manufacture, of superior materials and in the Elizabeth Catrup 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

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

ang 28 Iyear

Dr. SCUDDER'S C.LEBRATED EYE WATER.

For inflamation and weakness of the Eyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible medy, pieces it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant rade 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 sale 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 aflicted, from the helpless infant to the aged arent. Numerous letters have been receiv ed by Dr. S. within these few years, contain ing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water-and the cures effected by it, have been set forthas 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 advertise-ments of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

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

Mor Sali

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the cerner of Dover and West streets, near the new Methodist Meeting House, at present occupied by Richard C Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order. For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will show the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired. THOS. S. COOK.

G4t

defulcation, and annually thereafter, in ad- WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-VV more 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, a colored man who calls himself TOM BLACKWELL, says he belongs to Doctor Hughlett, of Northumber land Court House, Virginia. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 43 inches and no other will be deemed valid, unless at high, has a large scar on the instep of the left oot and a small sear on the right instep, both occasioned by the cut of an axe, also a scar on rates, and annual advertising customers will the back part of the right shoulder snagged by a nail. Had on when committed a lark country cloth roundabout, dark cassinett

> plack fur hat, and old coarse boots. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward, prove property, charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to D.W. HUDSON,

pantaloons, cotton shirt, striped country vest,

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

Warden Baltimore County Jail.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye Hydriodate of Potash,

Black Oxyde of Mer Water, Morphine, Emetine, cury, Phosphorus, Prussic Strichnine, Cornine, Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva, Acid, Quinine, Cinchonine, Saratoga Powders, Oil of Cantharadin, Chloride Tooth Wash Denarcotized Lauda. Extract of Bark, num. Do. Jalapp, Do. Colycinth Comp. Ditto Opium, Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the

nd GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN 12 by 16. &c. SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachu setts, warranted genuine, all of which will be lisposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

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 E-ston, 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 pass 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' lock P. M.

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapois four dellars, from Easton three dollars.

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

B Rachael Brewer, 2 Wm. Jones John Bartlett Rev. Thos. Bayne, 2 M. L. Knapp, 2 Aon Kirby Jos. Baley Peter Barton, 2 Mr. Leonard Solomon Barrott Catharine Banning James Merridy Rachael Bruff Marian Miller Samuel Barrott Joseph T. Berry John Nicob. Joseph Bruti Samuel T. Banning

Wm Berry Jonathan Omon Richard B. Bowdle, 2 Henry A. Cgden Jonathan Ocmont Ann Maria Plummer Robert Powers Elizabeth G. Richard Henrietta M.Chambers son Mary Rightson

Henry Clift. 2 saac Camper Wm Richardson Ann Cane James Redman Henry Dean Ennalls Roszell Louisa Dorrell

Richard Sherwood Charlotte L. Edmond-Edward Sears Dr. Jas. Tilton John Forkner

Wm. H. Tilghman Hester Ann Gregory William Urie, 2 Dr. Gibbons John Vinson George Van Osler Ebenezer Halsom James Harrison James Henry Short A. Willis Adam Harchlous

Thomas Warwick samuel Hockens Henry Williams Margarett 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 cus 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 can be such as the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all can be such as the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all can be such as the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all can be such as the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all can be such as the public generally:—He establishment, and a priced cat logue of Seets. See for size. In every silings in the Union of the same states and procedure of Seets. "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 PALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

CLOTIIS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities.
'CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN-NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS,

Sec. Sec. Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS. such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn,

&cc.-Also Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

CLOCK AND WATCH



THE subscriber returns his sincere acpublic 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, Automatons, Silver Thimbles, Ladies Work Boxes & Razor Straps, Busks, Sewing and Knitting Plain Gold Finger Rings, Shirt Studs, Gilt Snaps, Needles, Pocket Inkstands, Watch Keys, Watch Snuff Boxes, Horn & Wood Combs, Plated Breastpins Pocket Books, Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Finger Rings, Razor Cases, key rings Buckskin Purses, Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps, Gun Screws, Small Looking Glasses Shaving Brushes,

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 ad vance. The subscriber hopes from his experience and personal attention in the above line of business, that he will still continue to re eive 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 & Wa-

gon Wrighting.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the stand on Vashington 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 omplete stock of seasoned timber, and is prepared to attend to orders immediately. tending to give personal and constant atten-tion to his business, he can confidently assure his friends and the public that his work will be faithfully and promptly executed.
JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

BOOK AND STATIONERY

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

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Grammar Euclid's Elements Tytler's History Goldsmith's Rome Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost

Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-Testament phy and Atlas Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Introduction to do. Sequel to do. Euglish Grammars Græca Minora

Vilgil

Sullust

Cæsar

Græca Majora

Smart's Cicero

Viri Romæ

Clarke's Homer

Spelling Books Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c. Also, Slates, Pencils Paper, Blank Books,

Historia Sacra Muir's Syntax Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN. July 10

General Agricultural & Horticul tural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and imprement Store. fice of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16, S. C. ert St. Baltimore; in connex on with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery, 1

The subscriber, proprietor of the above nam d establishment, respectfully informs farmers gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute or ders in any or all of its departments; and he so licits those who feel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (tree of expense to um) on receipt of waich he will forward to them an extra number of his caper the Ameri and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply de lers on ver-uberal terms, for cash or ecompared in R to-more, with first rate seeds, prepared and lebel led, put up in boxes excessly for country dealers. He sentures to affire, that for the c the desite any of the articles comprised in h Riensive establishment, there is not in the U ated States a more eligible place than this apply for them, as it is a repository in what are concentrated, or may be procured to shor notice, from all parts of our country (and not a tex from remote para of the earth) a vast variety many of which are very rare and saluable eeds, plants, trees, roos, vines, domestic ant male, books, or plements, and hat, though no least, a constant fund of timely and important nformation on simust every subject interesing o a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual con tribution, through the columns of the America Parmer, in which are indicated also, by an ad vertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and argetable, as the are received at the establishment. The subscri ber is agent also for the principal nurs ries at. gardens in the Union; and for several celebrated breeders of fine cuttle, sheep, and other domestic snimals—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full pasort &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 clusters. All country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

Lindeaus Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c. L. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Beltimore, Md.

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED T IE FLECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY Contain ng equal to Ffy Volumes for five Dollars

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical en-tirely new in its character, it will be expect ed that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accompli There is growing up in the United States a nu

nerous p. pulati in, with literary tastes, who ere scattered over a large space, and who, distant rom the localities whence books and literary inormation emanate, teel themselves at a great los or that mental tood which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are chesp in our princi pal cities, but in the interior they cannot be proured as soon as published, nor without conside rable . xpense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief bject of which emphasically is, to make good re-ding chesner, and to put it in a form that will or ng it to every man's door

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Se ect Circulating Library" may be received at the no-t distant post office in the Union in from fit teen to twenty five days after it is published, at the triffing expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Pinladelphia, our subscribers in Olno or Vermont

may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for ex m pley the Chronicles of the Cannongate wo volumes, which are sold at \$1 25 in \$1,50 The whole would be readily contained in numbers of this periodical, at an expense of this y-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary ma ter can be supplied for the same money by a lopting he newspaper form.—But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing festure of th publication. Diatant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and wil ne supplied at their own homes with equal to a bout Fifty Vocumes of the common Lando size for Five Dollars. I his may not take fi y two werks to accomplish for though not longer than omper, yet when there is a press of very inte sing matter, or when two or more numbers are quired to contain a whole work, the propriet will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals- fif y-two numbers being the equivalent or five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receiv from Landon so early copy of every new book proceed either in that mart of talent, or in Edmurch, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall selec ne best Novels, M. moirs, T.les, Travels, Sketch s, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive print ing office will admit. From the latter, such lite rary intelligence will occasionally he coiled, as till prove interesting and entertaining to the lover or knowledge. Ad science, hierature, and invely. Good standard novels, and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-pro-

The publisher confidently assures the heads of milies, that they need have no dread of introfucing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who haundertaken the editorial duties, to literary testes and hibits, adds a due sense of the responsibili ty he assumes in carering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will tollow the dis semination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. The situation and engagements affords him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additions channels created by agencies at London, Liver pool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages & c. aveniences which such publication presents to people of literary pursui mer ver lucated, but more particularly to those sho reside in retired at unito-s— tiey are \$10 tous that the first plance Cannot fail to first conviction of its elig bility. TRUMS .- "The Select Circulating Library" will

fine paper in occaso form, with three columns or page, and mailed with great care so as to carry salely 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 p eservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclope volume will be accompanied with I'ml : page and Index.

The price is Fire Dollars for fifty-two number at sixteen pages each, -- s price at which it canno e afforded unless extensively patronised. --Payment at all times in albunce

Agen's who procure five subscribers, sh. have a receipt in ful by read ting the publishe \$25 00, and a proportionale compen-a too for arger number. This arrangement is made to in crease the circulation to an exent which will nake it an object to pay agents liberally .-Cule of five individues may thus procure the work for 54 to by uning in their rematances. Sub-cripers living near agents, may pay their may remnt the amount to the sunscrib r at he expense. Our arrangements are all made for the diffiment of our part of the contract.

Supscribers' names should be immediately fo w-roed, in order that the publisher may know ow many to print of the future numbers, . Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be en filled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

ADAM WALDE. Carpenter Street, Near Sevenin, untier ih Apprentices' Library, back of the Areade, where Philadelphia, Oc oner, 1832.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Bulti-more city and county on the Slat 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 hersell SUSAN TALBOT, says she was bound to Mr. Owen Donovan, living on the Harlord road, about six miles from town. Said colored girl is about 13 years of age, 4 feet St inches high, has a small scar on her right elbow. Had on when committed a blue domestic frock and eneck apron, old pair of shoes and woollen stockings much worn.

The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward, prove prop erty, pay charges and take her away, other wise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltmore County Jail. jan 10-15

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. HE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully equests all persons holding assessable properin 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 MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued ON SATURDAY, (at moon) IN RACH WELK,

THE GUARDIAN AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER. UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF PRANCIS HARLINGRN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT. BRATURE, &c. &c.

ONG established custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication shall be unhered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by a high statement of the customs are the charge of the charge of the charge of the charge of the custom we never the charge of the erned. In obrdience to this custom, we now present ourselves to the reading public, and sak of them such patronage as their indulgent sense of our merits may assign to de, and no more. As it is much more easy to promise, than to perform, we shall confine ourselves to a glance at the ab. cts we have chirfly in view, believing it to be he wiser course not to excite over-great expectations, lest any failure upon our port to satisfy them, may draw upon us the ridicule which and formly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to ne public to decide, whether we shall have succeeded in our sim or not.

As "I be Guardian" will have been establish. es under the immediate suspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of that great cause so essential to the permanence of our repunlican institutions, and to donestic peace and advidual prosperity, the PHIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its all ary principles. In order to attain this detrable end it is our wish to make "THE GUAR. DIAN' the medium of circulation for every decription of information relative to this most is eresting topic, and for this purpose to allot a lue por ion of ear b number to communications er e says on the subject, coming from any quar er where good wishes to the cause a "y give rise o them; to notices of all meetings held by the riends of the system; to the proceedings of soceties throughout the country, and such statistic cal articles as may be collected, shewing the sduncement of the cause. In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a

are that a p.per devoted to one subject, however er 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 shove, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingling g.y with the serious, the useful with the pleas will render it scorptable to every reader whose taste is not viriated by the grossest self. bandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and toreign, 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 lashion and amusements as may be harmless, and accept-

the object of "THE GUARDIAN" will e, to refine the taste, calighten the understanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the eving that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the eres of men are virtuous, will be their incress ed love of information and ability to enjoy the ich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which numan intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so vice verse, bat as our fund of information is enlarged, will our capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that spring from a pure and elevated standard of mor-als, be expanded, the editor will direct any abilsty he may possess, to the advancement of the ose 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 PARTISAN FOLITICS. He will not ader, or calculated to deepen the blush on the check of modesty, nor will be permit himself to be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what is not, but will, so long as he is acc untable for the contents of "THE GUARDIAN," socept or

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, FELLIGENCER, will be published every 50turday, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form and in order to bring it within the most moderte pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if part at the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the sub-scriptions of ten sub cribers will be emitted to copy gratis.-Orders to be addressed, postage paid; to John Duer, Daq, who is authorized to The publication will be commenced as soon #

een obtained. The undereigned re-pecifully recommend this paper to the patronage of the friends of TEM-PEHANCE in particular, throughout the State,

sufficient number of subscribers siall have

and solicit their scrive exertions in obtaining sub-STEVENSON ARCHER, President State Lemperance Society.

N BRICE. President Balt. Temperance Society Subscription ins will be left at the Stores of Measure Guilling & Son, Howard, near Market reet; Coule & Littell, Caivert street; Joseph

ra favour by publishing the above, and may e assured of a return, should occusion offer. Bank of Maryland,

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this limitation, the following scale and races have been adopted for the government of the utilizers therent in receiving deposites of mo ey subject to interest, vizi-For d posites payable ninety days afnearing interest at the rate per annom of

Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832.

For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be is-ued bearing in erest at the rate per un-On current accounts, or deposites

surject to be checked for at the piea-sure of the depositor, interest shell be llowed at the rate of By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, baying been appointed the second of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose of his LANDS in Florids, to ready to receive proposals for the purchase of

any portion not less than one seco 5000 scree in the south west quarter of the Townwill be ca-h, or one lourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, ratisfactorily arcured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land of joining the city of Talistasser; and, in reference to locality, health, fullness of climate, fertility and adaption of acit to the culture of sugar, and coron, is unequalled by any others Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

in he Territory of Florida, Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1852. nov 27-des 11

VOL.

TUESDAY and every due of the y

EDW. PUBLISHE Are THRE payable hal No subsc rages are s

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ADVERT

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. (during the Session of Congress,) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res due 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 arrea rages 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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BY virtue of five writs of venditioni expoto me directed and delivered by the clark 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 Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling of said Camper, in the town of Easton, on TUES-DAY, 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, to wit; I negro girl, called Eliza, I negro man Richard; 4 beds and furniture, I side board, 1 bureau, I doz. chairs, 2 tables and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture all his stock of store goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries and earthen and crockery ware, and all his interest and title to a lot o ware, and all his interest and tule to a lot o
ground near Easton, be the quantity of acref
what it may. The above property will be sold
subject to prior executions to pay and satisfy
the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and
the interest and cost due and to become due
thereen.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. jan 19

FAVOURITE SCHEME.

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

office A	Dianii Danois.	ADMINISTRATION OF THE
HEAD P. SON	SCHEME.	100
I of	\$20,000 is	\$20,000
G. 2017017	10,000	10,000
Mark C	5,000	5,000
E-0415	8,000	3,000
100	1,000	100,000
16	500	9,000
50	100	5,600
56	80	4.480
119	50	5,600
112	40	4,480
224	30	6,720
1,960	20	39,200
15,400	10	154,000
36 (1977)		-
10 040	Daimes amounting to	986 080

18.040 Prizes amounting to Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion. A Package, 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 Num-ber Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

	SCHEME.	0
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	200	4,000
35	100	8,500
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	25	1,275
102	20	2,040
1,530	10	15,300
11,475	mt	57,975
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	The state of the s	OTTO A COMMENT

136,880 13,395 Prizes amounting to Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion.

MARYLANDS

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT 18th day of January, Anno Domini 1835.

On application of Nicholas B. Newnam, admr. of George H. Piekering, 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 and of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co pied from the minutes of proceed ings of Talbot county Orphans' ings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office af fixed, 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.

In compliance with the above order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county bathobtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of George H. Pickering, late of but of every new frame of government it may Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are must form a restrictive part. The State can proper voucliers 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. NEWNAM, Adm'r.

of George H. Pickering, dec'd.

jan 19 Sw

POETEDT.

The following lines are from the new edition of Byron's works. They occupy the place of the exquisite 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 lasses, 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 tremble, And if she loves, or if she hate, Alike she knows not to dissemble Her heart can ne'er be bought or sold--Howe'er 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, Ne'er taunts you with a mock denial, For every thought is bent to prove Her passion in her hour of trial. When thronging foemen menace Spain, She dares the deed and shares the danger And should her lover pass the plain, She hurls the spear, her love's avenger.

And when, beneath the evening star, She mingles in the gay bolero, Or sings to her attuned guitar, Or Christian knight or 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 ballow'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 GO-

In previous papers we have shown, that there is no discrepancy between the President's Proclamation and his Message; that the Proclamation contains not a word in derogation 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 Constitution, was to form "a more perfect Union;" and that so far from reserving a right to cast off any particular law or the whole Constitution, each and every State has agreed to ac cept, as a part of the Constitution, such a mendments as may be agreed to by three-fourths of her sister States, although contrary

State adopted the Constitution of the United States as their Constitution, in the same manner 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 is as obligatory upon the government 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 sole authority

A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER
WANTED.

A GOOD hand at the above business will in the latter act, all the States, and in the for-A GOOD hand at the above business will be latter act, all the States, and in the form as to or individuals, it seems difficult to continuously and good wages, on application to

WILLIAM TURNER.

Greensborough, Caroline county.

WILLIAM TURNER.

Greensborough, Caroline county.

WILLIAM TURNER.

Greensborough, Caroline county.

The vote stood: For A. Naudain, 17; Richard H. Hayward 8; John Caulk 1; blank 3.

Hibited from doing any such act.

It is not necessary to recite all these parameters difficult to continuous the first and though the legislature of Delaware to represent that colonies or safely and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that colonies or safely and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that colonies or safely and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that colonies or safely and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that the second difficult to continuous time of them shall seem most likely to effect their form doing any such act.

It is not necessary to recite all these parameters difficult to continuous the safety and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that colonies or safety and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that colonies or safety and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that colonies or safety and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that the colonies or safety and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that the colonies or safety and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that the colonies or safety and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that the colonies or safety and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that the colonies or safety and happiness—That although the legislature of Delaware to represent that the colonies or safety and happiness—That although

larger majority.

A State Constitution is a social compact between each and every citizen, and they country, and subsequent time has not weakened the sentiment it

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 enforce it, would the States or people be bound by it? If New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, 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 amendment of the Constitution, would it be obligatory upon the other States or oven on themselves? On it is the sanction of the constitution of the constitution of the obligatory upon the other States or oven on themselves? 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, Tennesses and Alabama, being seventeen I concessee 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. Any seven States of the twenty-four, or two millions of people out of thirteen can defeat any amendment of the Constitution. An attempt to force upon them. Constitution. An attempt to force upon them, as part of the Constitution, a provision to which they or one of them, have not assented,

approved by a majority of two thirds of both ple let accomplished by the co-operation branches of their Legislature, be next publish of several agents, must be their joint act, breaches of their Legislature, be next published to the people three months before the election of the members of the House of Representatives, 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- of these intended effects. But as the intion, adopted in any other mode, or by a less tent of the act cannot possibly be inferred majority, can be obligatory upon the people without a revolution, in which majorities by sume all their rights and control minorities by the power of the strongest. The minority are not bound by an amendment adopted in any may and do result even from a joint act other mode, and have a right to resist it as the nature of such an act can only be asperfect and as clear as the right of the States certained from the intention of the agents. and the people to resist an amendment of the This intention must always be sought Constitution of the United States adopted by for, and, generally, is best manifested in

a bare majority of the States or the people.

The ordinance, lately adopted by the Convention of South Carolina is in the nature of un 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 qualified 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, 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 support the Ordinance and all acts of the Legis ature which may be passed to give it effect, other words proclaims the overthrow 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-

Here, the Ordinance adds a qualification for office which is unknown to the Constitution of the State, and requires an oath to overthrow that which every office-holder is required to swear to defend! Here is a palpable

process unknown to its provisions. The amendment attempted in relation

trials, appeals, S.c. is equally fisgrant.

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 original compact. The majority have no right previous parts of this argument, and to insist on a strict observance of the original compact. The majority have no right previous parts of this argument, and trie majority have no right previous parts of their consistuathus to bind the minority, because they agreed thus to bind the minority, because they agreed to do it by another process, when they asso-ciated together under their present form of go-vernment. The uninority 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

The Ordinance, therefore, is a double usurpation. It usurps the power to control both the Constitution of South Carolina and that of

as the most important act which had ever propose now to examine.
In speaking of this Declaration, the

President says in his proclamation, "that decisive and important step was taken jointy. 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 n, 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, be adds, that by such right act we declared ourselves a na tion. I will examine into the truth of cach 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 joined agencies it has been produced Hence, it would be a very great solecism, to speak of any act done
by me agent only, as a joint act, and,
therefore, no corporate act is ever properly described as the joint act of a corportion, even when such a body is comtion, even when such a body is composed of many members; for, although the members may be many, the corpora-tion is but one, and the act, if a corporate 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
to the number of its authors, every sin-

yet considered in reference to its intended 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 the declaration of the agent's employed to perform the act, especially when these declarations are uttered in the act itself, and, of course, at the time of performing

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, impossible, probably, to reconcile them with he assertions of the President, when the effect intended to be produced by these assertions is remembered. The object discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, in view in making these assertions, is to prove thereby, that by virtue of the declaration of independence, we acknowledged 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 Ordinance, in a certain event, declares this declaration was the work of many South Carolina to be out of the Union, or in persons co-operating to produce it, no asserts a fact, so unimportant to his purpose, 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 tha this declaration was the joint act of the representatives of any single body, previously known as a community or nation, besides the historical error committed, attempt to amend the State Constitution by a he states what must be unintelligible to 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 probably prepared, and, therefore, to have passed it by unnoticed; They are, in brief, these: but that it is in exact keeping with all the

of three fourths of the States, so a susjointy cannot rightfully amend their own Constitution, where they have stipulated with their fellow citizens, in the original compact, that it shall be aftered in any other mode or by a larger majority.

From the Norfolk Herald.

From the Norfolk Herald.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

No. 4.

The Declaration of Independence utself. We shall then find, that this instrument, instead of proclaiming the colonies to be one naling the forms to which they are accurately and apparent absurdity will be obvious, sient causes; and accordingly, all experience when we come to consider the Declaration of Independence utself. We shall then find, that this instrument, instead of proclaiming the colonies to be one naling the forms to which they are accurately unit because the declaration of Independence utself. may all stipulate with each other, that it shall not be altered without the consent of two thirds, three-fourths, or any other proportion, once, twice or thrice repeated. The Constitution of South Carolina contains a restriction upon the power of a majority in this respect, of these now United States, join with one accord, in humble adoration and joyful thanksgiving to that Divine Providence, and the same, shall have a little and the same, shall have and the same, shall have and unless a bill to alter the same, shall have a little and the same, shall have are told, other the same and important thanksgiving to that Divine Providence, and the same are striction to provide new guards for their future accord, in humble adoration and joyful thanksgiving to that Divine Providence, under whose protection, the great truths by several acts!" as if the plain and oliving the design to reduce the majority in which this idea is so plainly and positively negatived, resort was had to the manner in which this declaration was made; and we design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future accord, in humble adoration and joyful thanksgiving to that Divine Providence, under whose protection, the great truths by several acts!" as if the plain and oliving the same object, evinces a design to reduce of one nation from such terms, in which this idea is so plainly and positively negatived, resort was had to the manner in which this idea is so plainly and positively negatived, resort was had to the manner in which this idea is so plainly and positively negatived, resort was had to the manner in which this idea is so plainly and positively negatived, resort was had to the manner in which this idea is so plainly and positively negatived, resort was had to the manner in which this idea is so plainly and positively negatived, resort was had to the manner in the first had the manner in the same object, evinces a design to fedure.

these may very properly be sought for in tion go on to state further. extraneous circumstances of any kind, That in every stage of these oppres-

any other way. Independence seems to be a manifeste, dred, to disayow these usurpations, which addressed to the world, that is to say, to would inevitably interrupt their connexthe civilized world, designed to inform ions and correspondence; but that they teresting to humanity, and of the causes and of consanguinity-wherefore, they and circumstances which had occasioned were bound to acquiesce in the necessity the occurrence of this new fact. Like which denounced their separation, and to or immediately follows every modern de- kind, enamies in war, in peace friends. claration of war, which, in announcing | For all these reasons, the representa-

ing any new name, but as intended mereers that new condition which has been re- might of right do. cently assumed by those who utter the This is a full and faithful abstract, of

with some other community. Immediately following this introducwhich the authors of this manifesto or approof to establish them; and the applica- ready assumed. tion of these general and self-evident truths to the particular notorious historiall, except to those who can comprehend cal facts existing in their case—which this does, to be declaratory of what is, facts are concisely narrated. The gene- and of right ought to be, can properly be ral truths here announced, are those pro- considered as an instrument ordaining claimed in the Declaration of Rights pre- the existence of that which it declares which I have stated in a former number. the new school, to tell me, in frankness,

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 conceive, how we (whether the colors of the proclaim this fact by any joint act; and its foundations on such principles, and or its foundations on such principles, and or hibited from doing any such act.

It is not necessary to recite all these particles, how we (whether the colors of the particles, he particles, how we (whether the colors of the particles, he particles,

tion, declared them to be "free and inde tomed; but when a long train of abuses as the most important act which had ever occurred in this country, and subsequent it was impossible to infer the existence same object, evinces a design to reduce

"No part of this Constitution shall be alterade, unless a bill to alter the same, shall have been read three times in the House of Representatives, 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 the action for members to the House of Representatives; and if the alteration proposed by the Legislature shall be agreed to in the first sension, by two thirds of the whole representation in both branches of the Legislature, after the same shall have been read three times in the Senate, and agreed to be the action for members to the House of Representatives; and if the alteration proposed by the Legislature shall be agreed to in the first sension, by two thirds of the whole representation in both branches of the Legislature, after the same shall have been read three times in the Gonstitution."

In speaking of this Divine Providence, calcally, and that there does clared ourselves a mation by a joint, and there we cleared ourselves a mation by a joint, and there we clared ourselves a mation by a joint, and there we determ duty to do the act, the performance of which they had announced, name-by several acts; as if the plain and obvious uncanning of the act itself could be changed by any such extrinsic circumstances.

I have now done with this part of the argument of the President, the design of which is to show, that these States never were sovereign, in showing that they constituted but parts of another sovereign, in showing that they does now the calcal and soloning of the act itself could be changed by any such extrinsic circumstances.

I have now done with this part of the provided, such a long train of such and they had announced, names they several acts; as if the plain and obvious and established. But if the effect of this backers of this part of the constituents, with another Coordinates of the President, the design of which they had announced, names they several acts; as if the plain an veral colonies, who, by their representa- abuses and usurpations need not be retives, were parties to that instrument. peated here. All men must admit, that
The true nature and intended effects if the facts stated therein were true as of the Declaration can never be under- stated, and if the general propositions afstood, from a consideration of the manner firmed were correct as affirmed, they in which it was executed merely. Whe- made together a perfect demonstration of ther it was produced by the agency of one that which they were intended to estabonly, or by the joint agency of many, or lish, that is to say, of the right to throw by the several agencies of different per- off the Government of Great Britain, by sons co operating to the same end, is of which Government these abuses and ulittle consequence. Its object and in- surpations had been practised. But not tended effects must be inferred from its content with this clear demons ration of linguage, although, if that is ambiguous, a strict right, the authors of the declara-

> whether these circumstances are found sions, they had petitioned for redress in in the manner, or in any thing else. Let the most humble terms; but that their reus then turn to the act itself, and judge peated petitions had been answered only from its contents of its end and object, be- by repeated injuries. That they had alfore we attempt to discover these last in so appealed to the native justice and magnanimity of their British brethren, con-When so examined, the Declaration of juring them by the ties of common kint, of the pre-existence of a new event in- 100 had been deaf to the voice of justice the manifesto that generally accompanies hold them, as they hold the rest of man-

the new relation of the belligerents, and tives of the United States of America, in parrating how these have been produced, general Congress assembled, appealing it so contains an implied appeal to other to the Supreme Judge of the world for States, and to posterity, for the justifica- the rectitude of their intentions, did, in tion of those by whom this new state of the firme and by the authority of the good things has been made necessary. Con- people of these Colonies, their respective sidered in this light, it asserts nothing constituents, solemnly publish and debut what previously existed, although clare, that these United Colonies were, but recently; and its object is confined to and of right ought to be, free and indejoint or several, according to the nature of these intended effects. But as the intent of the act cannot possibly be inferred from the number of agents co-operating to its accomplishment, while it is admitted that several as well as joint effects 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 orbitally dispensed to the several as well as joint effects.

Substituting the justification of that pre-existing state of things which it so announces. If this ed from all allegiance to the British Crowr; and that all political connexions between them and the State of Great daining any new government, or bestow-but as joint effects. solvedly to announce the new condition in which States, they had full power to levy war. former societies, under existing govern. conclude peace, contract alliances, estabments and names previously known, is lish commerce, and to do all other acts placed. Its sole end is to justify to oth- and things which independent States

manifesto. Whether this notion of the every thing contained in the Declaration Declaration of Independence be correct, of Independence, which any man can must depend, mainly, upon its own lan- consider as important or applicable to the guage. Let me then examine what this question now under examination. For the truth of this assertion, I refer to the It commences by saying, that "when, in Declaration itself, happily, now in the the course of human events, it becomes ner hands of almost every freeman in this cessary for one people to dissolve the po- country-I appeal then, confidently, to litical bands which have connected them every candid mind, to determine, whethwith another, and to assume, among the er there is one word uttered, or one powers of the earth, the separate and e- thought expressed, or even implied. qual station to which the laws of nature throughou the whole of this important, and of nature's God entitle thom, a de- clear, and able State paper, to countecent respect for the opinions of mankind nance the idea, that it could have been derequires, that they should declare the signed by its authors, to incorporate the causes which impel them to the separa- several communities therein for the first tion."-Here then, confessedly, is an ap- time styled the United States of Ameripeal to mankind, induced by the decent ca, into one nation? Whether it does respect due to their opinions, designed to not affirm, in terms, that the Colonies reinform them of the fact of the dissolution presented in the Congress which promatter in what character they acted, he of the political band, which had previous duced this act, were, and of right ought ly connected those making the appeal 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 tion, comes the intended justification of say, declare and make manifest to the this act. This consists of two parts; the world, what was the condition of these assertion of certain general propositions, States; and in tracing the causes which had produced this condition, to justify peal held to be self-evident, requiring no before the world the position they had al-

I ask of the constitutional lawyer to tell me, whether any act professing, as viously promulgated in Virginia, some of merely? I ask of any politican, even of whether, at that time, the delegates, of That all men are created equal; and any colony, assembled in a general Conmoreover, is in substance repeated more tain unalienable rights, among which are extinguish the rights of their constituimpressively, in the next sentence, where- life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of their ents, by amalgamating them with others, in it is said, that "we declared ourselves happiness; that to secure these unalicna. into one nation, except under their cre-Now, if we were a nation before the de- mong men, deriving their just powers as speaking in that spirit he must say. claration of independence was uttered, from the consent of the governed; that they could not have had any author-(as it was the purpose of all the previous whenever any form of government be ity derived from any other source, I then

ta ives of many of the other colonies If the nature and intent of the Declaration of Independence, are such, as I have stated it is of little coesequence to inquire, whether that decisive and important step was taken by its authors, jointly, or severally, or whether it deserves the name of a joint act, or of se veral acts; for let the act be done as it may it was certainly done for the purpose it announces, and could not have been done for any such purpose as the President ascribes to it, namely, to declare the colonies one nation, or the colonists one people. In further proof of this, I will here remark, that during the very time the Delaration of Independence was er consideration, to wit, on the 11th June, 1776, Congress began to take the necessary neasures for preparing "the form of a Confederation to be entered into between these col onies," (b) which measure was perfected long after the Declaration of Independence was uttered .- This of itself contradicts that assertion that we were then one nation or one people

But I will postpone to another number, any remark upon this second great act of our po litical history; and will conclude the present by saying, that it results from all which has been stated, that the sovereignty assumed by the several States, in the manner I have be lore shown so far from being annulled, was con firmed by the Declaration of Independence which had no other object than to declare their independence, and to commutate to the world t at this Independence was their's of right. A VIRGINIAN.

(a, Se Journals of the old Congress, vol 2, page 224, 225. (b) ib, vol 2, page 297.

FAUQUIER RESOLUTIONS. The attention of our readers will be arrest ed by the spirit displayed in the subjoined Preamble and Resolutions. We believe they speak the true feeling of the great mass of the i telligent, disinterested and patriotic Repub-licans of the Old Dominion. It is, we have

no doubt, cheering to the heart of our venerab . Coief Magistrate, to find his sentiments so justly appreciated by a people distinguished for their attachment to the true principles of R publicanism,-their support of our institutions-their devotion to the Union. Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Fauquier county, Virginia, met at Morrisville on Tues-

day the 1st day of January, 1888 for the pur pose of expressing their sentiments on the great questions which at present agitate the country, and threaten a dissolution of the Uto the Chair, and Dr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, appointed Secretary. On motion of Samuel Eskridge, a committee was appointed rom posed of Sidney F. Chapman, Samuel Esk-ridge, James Stringfellow, Robt. Embroy, Ir. Jos C Wilson, F. A. Chapman, W. Thomp son, Capt. Wm. Bower, Capt S. M West, Rodham Eskridge, Rev. John Neale, Merideth Eskridge, and the Rev. Thornton Stringfellow. who, having retired a short time, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted; Whereas the people of South Carchae, hy

a course of unconstitutional and anti-republian conduct, are ready to plunge this hither o happy and glorious confederation of States. into all the horrors of civil war and disunion. and by the extraordinary and unlawful action of her constituted authorities, are assembling a mies to embrue their hands in the bond of their brethren and whereas the President of the United States, in the exercise of his high constitutional power, has published abroad hi sense or the awful and portentous state of our public affeirs, a portion of the people of Fauquier, without distinction of parties, drep ly penerrated with the protound reasoning aftertionate admonitions and paternal feelings set forth in his Proclamation, have spontane onely assembled at Morrisville, to cheer and sustain him in his parriotic course, pledging our lives and our honors, that we will stand by him in every trial and every vicissitude, so ong as there shall remain in this confederacy an enemy to our institutions, or a man who shall threaten or attempt a dissolution of this Union. Therefore,

Resolved, That we view nith extreme regre

the course adopted by our sister State of Se Carolina; that we consider it inconsistent with the Constitution of her own State, and wholly repugnant to that of the Union. Resolved, That we view the exposition o

the Constitution, contained in the Proclama tion of the President, as embracing the only true principles of interpretation.

Resolved, That we heartily concur with the

President in the ulterior measures which he may be compelled to adopt to maintain the Constitution and preserve the public liberties of the country, and that we will sustain him in his course by all the means warranted by the Constitution Resolved, That we approve the course of

to save the Union.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of

and community of feeling expressed by John Floyd, Governor of Virginia, with the disorgaizing opinions and action of the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, he enclosed to the President of the United States. and that an appropriate letter, expressing the importation, with the express view of testing sentiments of this meeting, be addressed to him by the Chairman,

S.F. CHAPMAN, Chairman. WM. THOMPSON, Secretary.

From the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser

ter such a reasonable and eminently wise pro-cedure on his part, the universal fiat will be that shame and dishmor must rest on the who provoke such consequence. Yet the

We do not take it upon ourselves so say the Message is faultless, although its brevity States, and the suspicious avowed, of its sol | same sulject, some latitude of opinions to othvency are probably not warranted by the facts, jers. nor supported by public opinion. This will

Without either the leisure or disposition t review the contents of this invaluable paper, we will say nevertheless in conclusion that challenges the unqualified approbation of the whole community. The times we have failen on are full of peril, -we are cursed with the it is therefore of the last consequence that our highest public functionaries should possess the sideration yields to that alone-and is no

dent of every party.
When we read that passage in the message

Confidence. If the majority of our public men were imbued with the like moderation and forbearance, the guarantees or our Literty would be perpetual. These are he sentiments of at

> IN SENATE. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1939. SOUTH CAROLINA.

A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanying the Procmation and other documents relating to South Carolina, her Ordinance, &c. &c. The reading of the Message occupied an hour and a quarter. As soon as it was finish

Mr. GRUNDY moved that the message of the President and the accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee on the ludiciary, and that \$000 copies of the former. and 1500 of the latter, be printed for the use

of the Senate. Mr. CALHOUN said, that he rose, not to make any remarks on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, and, therefore, what he said might perhaps be considered out of order; nion, SIDNEY F. CHAPMAN was called but he hoped that the peculiar situation in which he was placed, as a Senator from the State o South Carolina, would obtain for him the indulgence of the Scoate. It was not his intention, he said, to notice the many erroneous statements, as far as South Carolina was concerned, that were contained in the message just read; but there was one, that he should be recreant to the trust reposed in him, if he permitted it to pass without seizing the first opportunity of giving it his decided reprobation. He had understood the Chief Magistrate to say that the object of South Carolina, asked, do I state this part of the message cor rectig? If I do, I meet this assertion with the

> The President, said Mr. Calhoun, referred to the organization of the militia of South Caroliva, and the message of her Governor on that subject, as proof that the State meditated in relation to this subject. Before South Car-President had concentrated the forces of the United States in the harbor of Charleston and the neighboring city of Augusta on her southwestern trontier, and had accumulated an unintention to coerce or menace the with a the believed to be her constitutional rights, a resort to military force. Being apprised of coerce her, she resorted to the m which the message refers; - not with a view, process, but simply to repel any unconstitu

ional or lawless attempt by force, on the part of the Executive.

The President also assigns, as another rea son for his inference that force was meditated that no attempt had been made at redress be-tore the courts of the U. States. Here, again Mr. Calhoun said, he must express his regre that the President had not stated all the facts. He co Id not be ignorant that the question, whether the laws amuiled by the State were conthe Union party of South Carolina, and will stitutional or not, could not be decided by the cordially aid them in their patriotic attended by the court. The laws, upon their face, purport to be revenue laws; and it was impossible, according to the forms of judicial proceedings, tha deep regret and abhorrence, the sentiments the question whether they were in reality in lended for fevenue or protection, could be pre sented for fevenue or protection, could be pre-sented for decision, however clear the fact that protection and but bevenue was in the sentence was on the opposite. The whole south felt its protection and not revenue was intended .-But facts do not hold out the President in his assertion, that no resort was had to the court to try the question of constitutionality. A spir ited individual (Mr. Holmes) actually made ar that question before the courts of the United States, and the result was, as might be antici-pated, that the court refused to take cognizance of the question of constitutionality. In this connection, there is another impor

From the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser (an appealion paper)
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
It has rarely fallen to our lot to read a more interesting state paper than the Message of President Jackson. Willout any attempt at display or elaborate composition, it is more comprehensive, brief, and profoundly wise than any of his preceding Messages It is conceived in a spirit of admirable good few and disolution) was been the policy of the Cabinet from the commencement to persuade and conclinate. Fre quest recommendations have been under to review the Tariff and expange its most excep
The President Jackson. Willout any attempt at display or elaborate composition, it is more comprehensive, brief, and profoundly wise that a spirit of admirable good few and dissolution) was been the policy of the Cabinet from the commencement to persuade and conclinate. Fre quest recommendations have been under to review the Tariff and expange its most excep
The Allia connection, there is another important that the sumulation continues. The motion falled—it was a discontinued to the Cabinet from the commencement to persuade and conclinate.—Fre quest recommendations have been under to review the Tariff and expange its most excep
The Allia connection, there is another important to constitutionality. The motion falled with the state of South the weaker in this stage, a presidental cite in the task interest. What haspens. The atmost in such cases. The strong the point which the point which the President of the head of the Cabinet composition, there is an and or the count into the point which the President of the high in such cases. The strong the capital to the desirate find in such cases. The strong the consideration of the Cabinet from the consideration is touched upon the policy of the Cabinet from the consideration of the consideration is touched upon the policy of the Cabinet from the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the Cabinet from the consideration of the consideration of the consi

United Colonies independent of Great Bettole, entering into a confederation for union and common defence, making treates with 16-region antons for foreign commerce and uston our mind, that the President now maintingly charges it and wasfe their strength in the conficit. In the House of Representatives of this State, in the House of Representatives of this State, in the House of Representatives of this State, in the House of Representatives of this state and to take such other measures as might ance, and to take such other measures as might appear to them and you necessary for these and you necessary for these and you necessary for the such as the state of the participle, neither for or against the traiting the question between the patronage of the Government, having not having resorted to. Mr. C. side, the meantime, a powerful party, looking to the form the meantime, a powerful party, looking to the meantime, a powerful party, looking to the meantime, a powerful party, looking to the conflict. In the Carles of this State, and whether a neighbor region and wasfe their strength in the conflict. In the Carles of the powerful party, looking to the meantime, a powerful par the tribunator the last resort, in a control gencies. If the north gains upon the south, versy between a State and the General Court they quietly occupy the groun, which it has ernment, where a neighboring State was acquired. On the contrary, if the south gains upon the north a similar course of policy in divided by Savannah river. Was he to up reference for it is adopted; and thus the Executive the course of policy in reference to it is adopted; and thus the Executive the course of policy in the course of derstand that one rule of construction was 'te ulive power is lett unresisted, except by the prevail on the east, another on the west-side excess of the force of the majority over the the Message is faultless, although its brevity and neatness almost persuade us to assert it. The bitterness against the Bank of the United sport a time? If so, he might allow, on the

Executive will invariable pass from the weak-Another reason had also been assigned by be m de an accusation against it, which will the President for inculpating the motives of the side of the stronger. It has a natural in the State of South Carolina had stinct for force, and will be sure to side with that party which can gratify its appetite. So long as this fatal conflicts exists, this state of not applied for an amendment to the Consti tution in the manner prescribed by it It is a things must continue. It depends upon no sufficient answer to say that she has made the application; but it is said, she ought to have accidental cause, but springs from the nature of things. Even were our country one of applied before she declared the nots in question unconstitutional. 'The answer to this obon are full of peril, —we are cursed with the evils of growing factions and dissention—and jection was decisive. It was perfectly hope-it is therefore of the last consequence that our less; she was in a fixed minority; the Constitution requires two thirds of the States to auconfidence of the people. This document is thorize the call; and how absurd, with the well calculated to win that support. The knowledge of these facts, would an application Message throughout looks with a single eye for a Convention have been, prior to that is. whole question upon the fact, that there never fo the preservation of the Union as our last ting. She was right in waiting until she had hope—as the only guarantee left us that our institutions are to flourish. Every other convictors with an application to bring the whole did exist such a government, without leading, subject before a General Convention of the doubt a paramount consideration, a cardinal point in our politics, that should meet the strengous and unwavering support of the pru dent of every party.

Super to before a dental content and the sample power to terminate the controversy by granting or refusing the power in question. She hopes that her act will bring the other States to reflection, so as to induce them to meet her in Convention, finitely nearer military despotism than disun o ! and thereby terminate the question which has Let the bayonet be called in as the arbiter to in regard to the attitude of South Carolina, the and thereby terminate the question which has serenity and composure of the style, lifted us so long agitated and distracted the country settle great constitutional principles, and the above our suxi ties and fears for the moment, and left, the brighter impression of Hope and as to what he conceived to be misrepresents. Carolina in this controversy, will as certainly tions in the message. After pausing he pro-

We have at last, said he, reached a period country. which has been long approaching; when its must be practically decided whether oursels a consolidated Government, without limitation, or a confederative system. The decision of too much esthusiasm, the noble examples of the issue presented in the message will, determine this question; and on this decision de tie feeling which he had towards them, had pends the continuance of our Union, pur Con- been extended to the institutions of our counstitution, and our Liberty. Every created the principle of decay. The same Might be States, sufficiently checked by constitutional said, he feared, of political systems, and that limitation, it was the most admirable system to said, he leared, of pointeal systems, and that limitation, it was the most admirable system to in ours the cause which they were now called preserve and perpetuate liberty, ever invented upon to act, had existed from the origin of our Government. From the beginning, an essential diversity of opinion whether ours was a consolidated or a confederated system of Government and the message be adopted, ernment, has divided the two great parties of & enforced, it would be the most odious & op the country; and he was amazed at reflecting pressive despotism that ever existed. Mr. C pressive despotism that ever existed. Mr. C. concluded by hoping that the Senate would that we have succeded in advancing through forty four years of our existence; without having settled a question, which, as one or the other side obtained the ascendency, must be cessarily have so powerful a bearing upon the practical operation of the system. That ques tion must now be decided. The message line presented the issue, and the final decision can no longer be delayed. If its recommenda should be sustained and the principles which it ment are should prevail, ours would in fact become a great consolidated Government, without limitation of powers or constitutional lrock. He begged the Senators to pause and reflect before they came to so moniculous a decision. It would be a grass deception to suppose that there is the least distinction bepowers, and one which had the right of decitrate to say that the object of South Carolina, ding at pleasure the extent of its powers, as is notwiths; anding her repeated declarations to maintained in the message. Nor would the ions, and the facts and reasons upon which the contrary, was hostile to the Union. Am I delesion be less gross to suppose such a Gov right? asked Mr C. Mr. Calhoun pausing, ernment, could long continue. Its quest end, and that speedily, in despotism, and that of the most oppressive character. Nothing could member of the confederacy more devoted to nature, and of the history of political institutions, not to see that in a country, of such vast extent, and diversity of interests, that a Government of an absolute unchecked major rity must not terminate as he had stated. that subject, as proof that the State meditated proof were wanting, the actual condition in dismion. Sir. I regiet, said Mr. C, that the which we now find ourselves in the midst of this great and dangerous crisis, which threatens our very political existence, would furnish ample, blow have we been brought to it? There has been no exterior difficulty for the ast sixteen years; no conflict with any other power, nor any cause, not springing from the practical operation of the system, to disturb usual quantity of military stores, evidently our repose; and yet, we find ourselves mena ced with extreme danger, as acknowledged State, when it could scarce y be mistaken that by all. No reason can be assigned for our the object of the State was to protect what present critical condition, but that 'we have through the civil tribunals, without intending that ours is a confederated Government of practically departed from the great principle a resort to military force. Being apprised of limited powers; a principle which brought Mr. these facts, and the military preparation to Jefferson into power in 1801, and which checkmasures to ed for a time the disorders which must neceswhich the message reives; - not with a view, sarily grow from an opposite view of our syson her part, to change the issue from the civil tem of government. For the last ten or twelve years these principles have been departed

to the Senate the distinction between the two cases. He was ready again to show the dis' assured the Senate that no State leved the U from; and the Government has gradually asthe object of their love in extreme danger. Mr. F. congratulated the Senate, that, notwith sumed an unlimited control over the indiand capital of the country. The result has been such as ought to have been anticipated. -The dominant interest has legislated with reference to its own benefit, without commit-ing the feelings or views of the weaker. It has terminated in producing viplent conflicts between the two great sections of the country. That the system which has been pursued by the stronger section, is promotive of its inte-rest in a pecuniary view, he did not doubt. Such was the opinion of the majority, and on that point he would admit that they were the pear resolved that their State shall be involved in civil war. It was supposed and hoped by many, that the merchants of South Carolina, would pay the duties on their importations, and thus quietly permit the ordinance and fullification laws to drop without collision with the general government. But, it will be seen by the following proposedings that the most competent judges. But on the other side, pressure. There was scarcely a human beng in that section who would not, regarding its particular interests, be in layer of free trade.—He had spoken too strongly,—there were some, but he was satisfied they did not exceed one in a hundred. The tariff-system, then, while it united in its favor the do interest, by its advantages, united a resistant to it, by its oppression, with equal firmness; the weaker. In this stage, a presidential election intervenes. What happens? That which has, and ever will in such cases. The strong or interest selects for its candidate him who

minor interest. When, in the progress of

events, the conflict has reached its highest

point, and the weaker interest is compelled to

resist oppressions no longer tolerable, the

small extent and of homogeneous interests, the

very same state of things would prevail, pro-vided it be under the rule of an absolute and

unchecked majority; and which must, in the

end, lead to the absorption of all power by the

Executive Department: He would leave the

and that speedily, to the result stated. If such

be the operation of a government over limited

territory and homogeneous interests, how

much more violent must it be in one situated

as ours is? It is, in fact, rapidly sweeping us

danger. That is not the danger. We are in

decide in the next, in favor of the despotic will

of the Executive against the liberty of the

No man was more devoted to the Constitu-

tion, union, and liberty of this country, than himself. In this youth, he read with perhaps

Grecian and Roman liberty. The enthusias

try, which he firmly believed; if properly un

destood, as a confederated system of free States, sufficiently checked by constitutional

Message were irrelevant and irregular. [Mr

remarks, and apologized for it.] . Mr. F. True, the Senator from S. Carolina

they were founded .- The Senator from South

Carolina, on the part his State, had interpo-

one of the remarks of the Senator, Mr. F. f. It

himself bound promptly to notice, lest his si-

lence might be construed into acquiescence. The President is charged with inconsistency

of opinion in the cases of South Carolina and

[Mr. C. explained. He alluded only to the

Mr. F. said it was not important as to the extent of the allusion. As the sole represen-

tative at present (Gov. Troup is confined by

indisposition) of Georgia, he must protest a

gainst the case of Georgia being confounded with that of South Carolina. He had on a

former occasion endeavored to demonstrate

tinction between them, and defend its justness

To others it might not be so, but to the great

nion more than the State of South Caro

high authority with pleasure. It must be con-fessed that the course of the state had placed

standing the threatening appearance, there

any but defensive force, and the Senator from

desire to use force unless assailed. The hoje might be indulged that all these pleages would be redeemed. If they were, force would not

Some of the madmen of South Carolina, ap-

BARNWELL, C. H., Jan. 9, 1833.

be used.

Carolina tells us that South Carolina has no

mion that the Supreme Court was a final ar-

competent tribunal will decide.

to despotism. The cry is, the Unio

against South Carolina, we are prepared to repel force by force, and relying on the bles sings of Goo, will maintain our liberties at al 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, wi meet the wishes of the people, or justify a suspension or repeal of the acts of Nullifica

The resolutions were ably and eloquently supported by the Hon. Angus Patterson, S. H. Butler, Esq., Edward J. Black, Esq. of Georgia, and Col. James M. Hammond. The speakers were frequently interrupted y the most deafening applause of the people, nd when 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

ere 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 his rights; and although it is not denied but that the Ordinance of the late Convention, and the the acts of the Legislature passed to carry the same into effect, afford, through the courts of justice, practical, plain, and peaceable relief. ageinst 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 connexions, reise 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 unequal tendency & unjust influence of the financial operations of the Federal Government, the commerce of the South has in a great measure p. s d from her citizens into the hands of the agents, partners, and dependents of Northern capitalists, who have a direct interest in defea-

ling 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 wil ling instruments of our oppressors and enemier to the State.

Resolved, That we will regard all merchants pardon him for the warmth with which he had and other persons who will, after the first day spoken, and that, in their opinion, the occasion of February next, resist the payment of ur constitutional taxes, by availing themselves of Mr. Grundy having modified his metion at Mr. Grundy having modified his metion at the laws of this State, as public benefactors, the suggestion of Mr. Webster, the reference and especially entitled to the support and pat-

was accordingly made, and 300 copies of each ronage of the people.

Resolved, 'Phat in our opinion it will be the Mr. Forsyth said, on the motion to refer, all duty of the State to indemnify merchants and observations on the merits of the President's others, for all losses they may incur, by resis ting the unauthorized exactions of the Federa C. said he had so stated in the outset of his Government through the civil tribunals of the

Resolved, That in our opinion the people of had admitted the existence of the rule, and this State ought forthwith to take measures for had given the best possible excuse for the vio the organization of one or more joint stock lation of it. Mr. F. had no such excuse to companies, with ample capital, under the ma tween a Government absolute and of unlimited offer; therefore should not follow the examples | nagement of intelligent and patriotic directors The President has, in the execution of his for the purpose of conducting our foreign ex-

S. Bonsall, Sceretary.

From the Globe. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We have been furnished with the resolu ion of the Legislature of New Hampshire which is inserted below, with the following exlanation, respecting the pledge to which it

During the June session of the Legislature in 18.7, after the famous Panama project of Messrs. Jilans 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 conse quence of his strenuous opposition to that project. Mr. Bell opened the Convention in person with an elaborate tirade against the course pursued in the Scatte by Mr. Woodbury. thom he accused in no measured terms of misrepresenting his constituents, and conclubody of the people of Georgia it was obvious ded by solemnly pledging himself that such a and palpable. The honorable Senator had charge should never be made against himted by solemnly pledging himself that such a or, whenever his views of public measures did at accord with those of a majority of the lina. Mr. F. heard this declaration from such State, he called on Heaven to witness his pro mise, instantly to resign his seat in the Sen

A majority of people of the State in 1829. sanctioned the course of Mr. Woodbury, by filling all the elective offices of the the State was no danger to the public peace The Chief administration, with opponents of the Panama Magistrate pledges bimself not to resort to project From that time to the present, all the renches of the State Government have been omposed of warm friends to General Jackson -while the course of Alr. Bell. in the Senate has been uniformly hostile to his measures.
It is understood that Mr. Bell has been repeat

odly called upon, informally, to redeem the pledge solemnly made by him in 1827—and that at last, he deigned to intimate that no exression of dissutisfaction had been uttered as to his course in the Senate. It was under these circumstances that the following resoluion was carried through both branches of the Legislature, by majoritics of more than two to

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. "WHEREAS, the doctrine that "a Representalive is bound by the will of his constituents, is a vital and fundamental principle of a Republi-can Government: And whereas, it is important At a very large and highly respectable mesting of the Whige of Barnwell District, held this day, at the Court House, Jennings O Banin the | Beent 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 tion. Samuel Bell, at a public meeting holden at Concord, at a time when he and his

In relation to the obstructions placed in the Susquehanna river by the Canal Come sioners of Pennsylvania, and touching whie the State of Maryland has made formal com plaints-the following letter has been adding ed by the Attorney General of Maryland to

the Governor:-CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 27th, 1832. HIS EXCELLENCY

The Governor and Council. The Clerk of the Council, by the direction of your honourable body, has transmitted to me copies of a resolution, passed at the last session, of the report of commissioners, at pointed in pursuance thereof, and of a resolution passed at the present session of the General Assembly, relative to certain dams hereofore constructed in the Susquehanna river. vithin 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 re-quested 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 has been urged, at different times, 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 conmerce with foreign nations and among the scveral states, and the grant of the in and privileges of citizens of the several states to the citizens of each state. These princi-ples are irrelevant to this case, and the claim

cannot be sustained upon either of them. Remonstrance to the Legislature of Penrsylvania, as heretofore, is, in my opinion, the only proper measure, that can be taken.
Measures of coercion or of compulsion, can not with propriety be adopted, or legally en-If the right to continue, or to recon struct 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 imprevements, and cannot be noticed by the judicial tribunals. The exclusive right of sovereign jurisdiction within the territorial limits of a state to enact musicipal laws, regulating internal improvements and domestic police, and declaring public structed, changed, altered or improved, is a power reserved to the states and not incon tent with the constitution. Maryland and erery state of the Union claim, and have exer-cised the same prerogative. The Pennsylvanis acts of 1891 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 umong 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.

he 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 elates, 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 on-titution, and that the acts of 1801 and 827, 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

bstructed by at y judicial tribunal.

The right of a state to those parts of navigable rivers, creeks, or other waters within he territorial bounds of other states, claimed or derived from the law of nations, or by pre-scription, may be well questioned. If such rights are tenable and can be sustained, why did Muryland and Virgina, in 1785, make a compact upon that subject, and thereby as-certain and establish their respective rights, as may be seen by reference to the act of confirmation, passed at November session, 1785, chap. I. If the right was sufficient the com-Why has the General Government in ac-

mitting 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 exsted and was valid by the law of nations or by prescription, such provision and indispen-sable condition would be unnessary. Con-

gress has thought otherwise.

Why was the Maryland act of 1799, chap.
16, sec. 18, and the act of 1813, passed? If the Susquebanna river in Pennsylvania, was at that time a public highway, these acts were unnecessary, and could give no additional right; but these acts, in connexion with others, acontestably prove, that at that time the river was not navigable, according to the com-mon acceptation of the term, that individuals or bodies corporate, had no authority to re-move the natural obstructions impeding the navigation within the limits of Pennsylvania, without her assent—and that a right by the faw of nations in prescription, that 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 bolden 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, "Resouver, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the Hon. Samuel Bell, Senater 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, requested to resign his said office.

"And be it further resolved, That the Score-lary of State he, and he hereby is, directed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to each of (Del.)—U. S. Gaz.

EAST SATURDAY MOR

We present to our Whig, the remarks o ate of the U.S. on message of the Pres. in which he says, " period which has been nust be practically consolidated governo a confederative system To Mr. Culhoun does, appear to be t To a mind susceptil

motion which has

the public acts of A pose the possibility clear and powerful b ped by prejudice, so to see a distinction L the United States, u construction of the fo with the bigh tariff, American System, a States, or whatever Federal party mky consolidated govern al check or limitation cool and dispassion of natural duliness, possibility of such however, understar Mr. Calhoun intene consolidated gover He cannot mean a controlled, & perfec would annihilate the which has never bee most opposed to sta a government where inrestrained by c such, not even our s nal sovereignty. It is, as we understa ments, where the tribunal, to which co that constitution she ernments are in t and without limitat to which we can by some tribunal of fir established by the a sine qua non in a then seek this tribe

system would soon resolve itself into i anarchy more to different way, the ture of the states s and probably wo tain, that even the mies? Have we a not in that form to cisions? We hav can have none. The Nullificati Ultra Democracy permanent Union eralism was incon righte. What bot

shall we place it in

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structure is based?

each state is left the constitution nullify them at ple to Mr. Calhoun, i solidation, or a go We will not, h It has been argue that it seems use test against the b

regard to the pri The committe ate, on Monday the revenue law in its details, v tions of the Pres The bill was rea order of the day

We have rece that cannot be Missionaries (N have been parde gia. Globe.

Ether Sheple United States I expires on the Daniel Webs the Legislature ceived 432 vote present. The the choice of t

ADJUSTM

We shall loc by to the pro-burdens of the opposed to no number who is from the effect and every effe meat, should to That this is true friend of abundant reas Seating.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, January 26, 1838

We present to our readers in this morning Whig, the remarks of Mr. Calhoun in the Sen- triet and Inspector of the Revenue for the ate of the U. S. on the reception of the late port of New York, in the State of New York. message of the President. The only point in these remarks which we shall notice, is that, Moneys for the District of Lands subject to in which he says, "We have at last reached a sale at Palmyra, in the State of Missoutt, vice period which has been long opproaching, when it Willis M. Green, removed. period which has been long approaching, when u Samuel Merry, to be Receiver of Public must be practically decided, whether ours is a Moneys for the District of Lands subject to consolidated government, without limitation, or sale at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri a confederative system."

To Mr. Calhoun this may, and no doubt does, appear to be the question now at issue. To a mind susceptible of the keen and violent emotion which has been displayed in most of vice Israel T. Canby, removed. the public acts of Mr. C., we can easily suppose the possibility of the case, that although clear and powerful by nature, it may be so warped by prejudice, so blinded by passion, as not pired. to see a distinction between the government of District of Newport, in the State of Rhode the United States, under the most latitudinous Island, from the 28th of December, 1832. construction of the former, or the latter Adams. with the high tariff, internal improvement, the American System, and the Bank of the United in the State of Rhode Island, from the 4th of States, or whatever other powers the Ultra January, 1833, when his late Commission ex-Federal party may have laid claim to, and a consolidated government without constitutional check or limitation of power; but to a mind cool and dispassionate, even in the obscurity of natural duliness, we can hardly imagine the possibility of such blindness. We may not, however, understand the precise idea which Mr. Calhoun intends to convey by the term "consolidated government, without limitation." He cannot mean a government absolute, un controlled, & perfect in all its powers; for this would annihilate the government of the states, 1833, when his late commission expired. which has never been claimed even by those most opposed to state rights. He cannot mean a government where the will of a majority is unrestrained by constitutional checks; for such, not even our states were, in their original sovereignty. What then is his meaning? It is, as we understand him, that in all governments, where the constitution has created a tribunal, to which controversies arising under that constitution shall be referred, such governments are in their nature "consolidated and without limitation." This is a position to which we can by no means assent. That some tribunal of final arbitrament, should be established by the Constitution, seems to the a sine qua non in all governments. Shall we then seek this tribunal in a foreign power? shall we place it in one of the states? or shall it be a creature of the constitution of the Union, the work of the states in general? Who, that examines the beautiful fabric of our Union, does not see that this tribunal is the key stone of the arch, on which the grand superstructure is based? that without it, the whole system would soon crumble into atoms, and resolve itself into its original elements; into an anarchy more to be dreaded than tyranny itself. That it might be created in a different way, that it might be the creature of the states seperately, we may admit, and probably would prefer, but are we cerhen it would not have its enemies? Have we any assurance that it would not in that form too, find Nullifiers of its decisions? We have no such assurance, and can have none.

The Nullification of South Carolina is an Ultra Democracy, as inconsistent with the permanent Union of the states, as Ultra Federalism was incompatible with their reserved righte. What bond of Union have we' left, if each state is left free to construe for herself the constitution and acts of Congress, and to nullify them at pleasure? Yet this, according to Mr. Callioun, is the only refuge from consolidation, or a government of unlimited pow-

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We will not, however, pursue this subject. It has been argued so fully and ably by others, that it seems useless to enlarge upon it. This much we thought it our duty to say, as a protest against the broad assertions of Mr. C. in regard to the principles of the democracy of

The committee on the judiciary of the Senate, on Monday last, reported a bill to amend the revenue laws, which is made to conform in its details, verybuch to the recommendations of the President in his recent message The bill was read twice, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

We have received information from a source hat cannot be doubted, that the imprisoned Missionaries (Messrs. Worcester and Butler) have been pardoned by the Governor of Guorgia. Globe.

Ether Shepley is elected a Senutor of the United States for the State of Maine, in the place of John Holmes, whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next.

Daniel Webster, Esq. was re-elected a Senator of the United States on Tuesday last by the Legislature of Massachusetts, having received 432 votes out of 482 of the members present. The Senate unanimously confirmed the choice of the House.

ADJUSTMEN'T OF THE TARIFF. We shall look with much and eager anxie to the progress made in diminishing the opposed to nullification, we are among the number who believe the sufferings of the South, un the effects of the existing tariff, intense ment, should be speedily made to lessen them. That this is the prevailing feeling of every true friend of his country in Ohio, we have abundant reason to believe.—Columbus (O.) Sentinel. and every effort in the power of this govern

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. to the insurrection of turbulent demagagues; By and with the advice and consent of the Sen

ale. Enos T. Throop, to the Naval Officer for he District of New York, in the State of New York, vice John Ferguson, deceased.

Hector Craig, to be surveyor for the Dis

vice Morderai M: Noah resigned. Wm. Blakely, to be Receiver of Public

from the 23d of December, 1832, when the Commission of Bernard Pratte expired. James T. Pollock, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to

sale at Crawfordsville, in the State of Indiana, James Miller, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Salem and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 3d of January, 1833, when his late Commission ex-

Isaac Burdick, to be Naval Officer for the

when his late Commission expired. Joseph Aborn, to be Surveyor and Inspec tor of the Revenue for the Port of Patuxent

George Hudson, to be Collector of the Cus toms for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Snowbill, in the State of Maryland, from the 26th of January, 1833, hen his present Commission will expire.

James Gibbon, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Richmond and Manchester, in the State of Virginia, from the 4th of January, 1933, when his late commission expired.

Wm. P. Custis, to be Collector of the Cus oms for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Folly Landing, in the State of Virginia, from the 10th of January, Adam Cooke, to be Surveyor and Inspector

of the Revenue for the Port of Fredericksburg in the State of Virginia, from the 4th of Jan uary, 1933, when his late commission expired. James Owen, to be Collector of the Cus toms for the District of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, from the 10th of January, 1833, when his late commission ex-

John N. Mackintosh, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Brunswick, in the date of Georgia, from the 10th of January, 1833, when his late commission expired.

Samuel Simons, to be Collector of the Cus toms for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, vice Walter Bradley, remov-

Richard Sands, to be Collector of the Cus toms for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, vice Joseph Sands deceas-

Gordon Forbes, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue, for the Port of Yeocomiott, deceased.

Charles 1. Steedman, to be Naval Officer for the District of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, vice John S. Codgell, resign

Charles B. Lenes, to be Surveyor and In spector of the Revenue for the Port of Bayou t. John, in the State of Louisiana, vice G. A. Aontmain, resigned.

John Leonard, of New Jersey, to be Consul

f the United States, for the Port of St. Jago de Cuba, in the Island of Cuba, vice Thomas Backus, deceased.
Charles W. Davis, of the District of Co-

Guaymas in the United Mexican States. INDIANA .- A correspondent communicates

to the editors of the National Intelligencer a copy of the annexed Resolutions, which have unanimously passed the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, and are now before the Senate. He adds, it is but just to say, that they express the sentiment of both parties in that State, Mr. Huntington, who moved them, being himself an Opposition man, and Mr. Slaughter, who sustains them in the Senate, being a Jackman man."

Whereas an unusual and fearful excitemen prevails in the Southern portion of our Union and more especially in South Carolina, on the subject of the Tariff laws, awakened as we believe, by a mistaken view of their constitution ality and their operation; and whereas, danger-rous and heretical doctrines have sprung up under the name of "nullification," in which the constitutional right in a State to render nugatory and resist the laws of the United States d to secede from the Union is boldly assumed; and whereas, these doctrines have been openly avowed by individuals, and promulgated in legislative halls, and by a recent act of the Legislature of South Carolina, a convention has assembled to set at defiance the laws of Congress which convention in a tone of lof ty confidence has dared the Federal Government to interfere with its proceedings; and whereas, we the Representatives of the people of Indiana, regard these doctrines and proour constitution and government and destruc-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana in General Assembly convened, That they regard the present as a fearful crisis in our government, s a period when devotion to party should be lost in devotion to country, and when the only

contest among American citizens should be, as to the means best calculated to prevent our

mt as a revival of that sound system of leg lation which can alone be permanently sanc-tioned by a free people. The violent mea-sures of South Carolina do not prove the "American System" to be unsound; but they illustrate the extensive and appalling inficinely which a system, already proved to be unjust. s calculated to inflict, upon the country Boston Globe. .

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship Columbia, from London, he Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the evening of the 4th December, inclusive, and a letter rom their attentive correspondent, written at FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, Tuesday evening. &

i past 7, Dec. 4th. The Steam Navigation Company's Mail this afternoon, with the letters and papers of Friday.

Some advance had taken place in the prices of public securities there, in consequence of he improvement of the Amsterdam Exchange, of which intelligence had arrived, but on some unfavorable rumors getting into circulation of the state of things in Belgium, a reaction oc-curred, and prices closed lower than at the opening. The rate of discounts was 23 per

Letters from Madrid of the 23d ult. receiv ed this morning, state that the ex-minister Colomarde, is to be impeached and tried for high treason. General Cruz had been apvolunteers, which corps is to be re formed, and their arms deposited in the respective ord-nance stores of the provinces. The corps, it will be recollected, was the chief reliance of the Apostolical party. It was chiefly composed of tradesmen, was nearly 200,000 strong, and is supposed to have cost the Spanish Gov £1,000,000 sterling annually. .It is proposed for the future to abstain as much as possible from the employment of this force. The Duke of Medina, Celi, and 12 other grandees, who had been deprived of their gold rings in consequence of their manifestations of liberal principles, during the existence of the constitutional system, have been restored to their honors and have been all well received by the King. The liberal and able Marquis of Santa Cruz has been named grand Major Domo; but what is more important than all, as regards the progress of political regeneration in Spain, is that the decree for the assembling of the Cortes has been stready signed by the King; the necessary formalities

for completing the elections would be gone through by the middle of January.

The King has further appointed a new Council of State, to consist of 14 members, over which he will himself preside, and through which are to be submitted to the Cortes the different measures of reform meditated by the panish Government, among which are to be numbered the consolidation of the whole pub-ic debt, a revision of the criminal code, and some new arrangements with respect to church property. Count Ofalva has been appointed

Minister of the Interior.
HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. The advices from Antwerp are not later than ofore, viz. the evening of December 1st. The Globe and Traveller of Dec. 4th, (evening.)

Many still think that Holland will stop short of full and unreserved hostilities, but we must confess that we know of no tangible ground for the opinion, beyond that which is

would be ready to open a full fit morning, the and of December.

OPENING OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE United States assembled on Monday at the Court room at the Capitol, pursuant to law. Present, Chief Justice Marshall,

Mr. Justice Thompson, Mr. Justice McLeun. The following gentlemen were admitted and worn Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court, R. T Lytle, of Cincinnati, Ohio. J. R. Livingston, Jr. New-York. Junius H. Hatch, New-York.

Justis Butterfield, New York.

Mr. Justice Story, Mr. Justice Davill,

Wm. L. Brent, Maryland. Wm. S. Fulton, Arkansas, Mr. W. L. Brent moved for a rule against the Attorney General of the United States, to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue to bring before this Court the body of Tobias Watkins, now imprisoned in the prison of the county of Washington; and Sa turday next was assigned for hearing the ar gument upon this application .- Nat. Int.

BANKISM PR. PATRIOTISM. A. Mr. Breck, one of the Bank elected Del-egates from Philadelphia we believe, in the egislature of Pennsylvania, made the following assertion in a recent debate on certain Tariff resolutions, viz:—
"Sir, I prefer disunion with the comforts of

life, to union without them—much as I love this Union, I would not sacrifice my comforts to pre-

This is the selfish spirit of Bankism and Ultra Tariffism —It would not give up one comfort to save the Union and preserve the l:appiness of existing and unborn millions This is not the sentiment of Pennsylnania

mond Whig. Opposed to mulification; he nevertheless urges the Legislature of Virginia to take sides, directly, or astensibly, with the friends of sullification—a latitudinarian, in all respects, and an appearant of the sound Jeffer sound decrines of State Rights, he is clamorsonan doctrines of State Rights, he is clamorous that Virginia should assert that doctrine
in the nimosiscation that it may be supposed
to clash with the doctrinal points of the Proclamation, its it not surprising that this orican System with instrument of one who rode
the Tariff of a holts, and rode it with as litife success as principle, and rode it with as litife success as principle, and rode it with as litife success as principle, and rode it with as litife success as principle, and rode it with as litife success as principle, and rode it with as litife success as principle, and rode it with as litife success as principle, and rode it with as litife success as principle, and rode it with as litife success as principle, and desire to see
Virginia in the arms of the leaders of nullification, and chould denomice. Mr. Van Burenas ults tariff because he willing they are
stitutionality of protection, and because he
profess such a restuction as shall disarm nullification, satisfy the reasonable wishes of the
South, and tranquilize the country. South, and tranquilize the country.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
To Littleton W. Tasswell Esq.
As you are engaged upon the subject of our Federal Relations; I hope you will notice and answer the topics presented in the following questions:

Ist. If any State of this Union secodes, is not the Union dissolved?

2d. Since the Sintes, each for good consideration, to wil; protection or self-preservation, threw into joint stock a portion of their soveraign power, has not each State a right to a Seneral Government, and also what every other blate parted with? And thus, na the lavgera term it, each State was seized

per mi and per toul in whatever power was granted by all the States together. 3d If twenty-two States should secode i be true) would not the two remaining States form the Union? and why not?

4th Ather one State has second from the Union, is there any such crime as treason account the balance of the Sintes?

guinst the balance of the States?

The Constitution of the United States de fines treason. (Article 3—section 3)—"It shall consist only in severage war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Now, Sir, the State which has second ordained this rule, and was a portion of that sovereignty, against which the crime could only be comm

It seems to me; my dear sir, that the action of the General Government is produced by the compound impairs of the 24 States, and if one exercise, it deprives that government of a part of its force; and it is, not the same government, and that you may as well cut the motion of a plane, and that two parts, and call each half the whole.

Very respectfully, yours,

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In the House of Delegates of Virginia, during the debate which is still in progress on the South Carolina question, and the steps proper for Virginia to take in relation thereto. Mr. Wallace, of Fauquier, introduces these among

Wallace, of Fauquier, introduces these among office remarks.
Sir, the complaints of South Carolina might have some shallow of reason, were it not for a single fact in her listopy. In the first Congress assembled under the present Constitution of the United States, that of 1789, South Carplina was the first State, that of 1789, South Carplina was the first State, who through her representatives, usked the imposition of a duty upon any article. We find her representatives asking Congress to lay a duty upon the products of agriculture at this, the very first session of the first Congress that ever assembled underthe recovery Constitution. ground for the opinion, beyond that which is involuntary on reflecting upon the consequences of so much obstituacy to the King and people who display it."

General Chasse's reply to Marshal Gerurd, was believed to have reached London, as also the rejoinder of the latter, but not, the Global thinks, the final reply of Gen. Glasse. The Dutch, at the last moment of writing, limit fired thirty rounds, but the result was the death of only two men in the trenches. The French would be ready to open a full fire on Sunday

The elegance of the first Congress that ever assembled under the present Constitution. So that have displayed the very plan, for the overflarge of which she is now willing to windanger the valety of the Union. Subsequently we find the desiring a protective duty on hemp and rice; articles raised within the own limits. In the year 1816, an era from which the present system may be said to have dated its existence. South Carolina was the most prominent supporter of that every plan. For the overflarge of which she is now willing to windanger the variety of the Union. So that he herself, was the originator of the very plan. For the overflarge of which she is now willing to windanger the party of the Union. Subsequently we find the desiring a protective duty on hemp and rice; articles raised within the own hemp and rice; articles raised within the round hemp and rice; articles raised within the result was the death of only the ready to open a full fire on Sunday. The elegionee of her orators on the floor of Congress, and the superior strength of the party with whom the was associated, carried the measure against all opposition. The people of the Northern and Eastern States resisted the passage of the law by which it became a part of outerystem, in vain.

A singular, and, unfortunate accident hap pened as Monday on the New Castle and Frenchiowa rail boad. In the line proceeding to Ballimore, a spark from the locomotive felt upon the baggage car, and set fire to a lady's band hox, and in a short time, from the rapidity of the motion and force of the current of wind, the whole car was in combustion. Much haggage was destroyed, some valuable jewellery damaged, and injury done to a large amount of bank notes going to Baltimore from one of our banks. We are sorry to learn, in addition, that Mr. Binney and Mr. Sergeant, our eminent townsmen, who were among the their trunks, and have been obliged to return Their papers were rescued. No steamboat was found at Frenchtown, owing no doubt, to the ice in the rivers. If coke should be em-ployed in the American locomotives, no danger of accidents of this nature would remain. It is used universally on the British rail roads. WHITE OF B

The Ocorgia Missionaries .- The last Globe says the survey the Missionaries, now pending in the Supreme Court is to be discontined, and notice has been given to Mesers. Wirt and Sergeant to that effect. This is the volunta sergeant to that effect. This is the voluntary act was believe, of the Missionaries themselves, who now see that they have unknowingly been made the instrument of an unprincipled faction. They will now undoubtedly be pardoned by the Governor of Georgia.

contest among American citizens abould be, as to the mean best actualated to prevent our boasted Union from eramoling into rain, and the sentiment of Pennylnania. Where were the "comfort" of Washington and Colored That they are the sentiment of Pennylnania where the "comfort" of Washington and Colored That they are the sentiment of Pennylnania where the "comfort" of Washington and Colored That they will now the prevent of the state of the Sanato, on Saturday, 10th, the condictance of the Sanato From the Georgia Constitutionalist, Jan. 11.

plaintiffs in error, and the State of Georgia, a. ed in the Senate of the United States, a fe lefendants in error; we have now to inform you, that we have forwarded instructions to and to prosecute the case no further. We are your's respectfully,

S A WORCESTER. ELIZUR BUTLER.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

ANALYSIS OF PROCEEDINGS. In the Senate on Thursday, 17th, Mr. King stroduced a bill to extend the powers of the Board of Canal Commissioners, for the improvement of the Tennessee river in the State of Alahama. Mr. Hendricks presented a memorial of the Legislature of Indiana on the subject of the National Road. Resolutions were submitted by Messrs. Benton, Tipton, and Foot. After the transaction of the usual forning business, the Senate resumed the conderation of the bill appropriating for a limit ed time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the amendment proposed by the Committee on l'ublic Lands (in lieu thereof) for the reduction of the price of the public domain. Mr. Grundy addressed the Senate one hour, in an eloquent speech in opposition to the general principles of the original bill, and in favor of the amendment with proper modi-fications. He was followed by Mr Ewing in favor of the original bill. Mr. Poindexter, with a view to perfect the original bill before the question was taken on the amendment proposed to add several additional sections providing for a gradual reduction of the of the public lands, remaining unsold for a specified period after being brought into mar ket-granting pre-emptions under certain circumstances—providing for continuing the surveys—and guaranteeing to the new States, that the present minimum price of the public lands, shall not be increased during the exis ence of the proposed law. Mr. Clay opposed this amendment, with the exception of the latter clause. After a few observations by Messrs. Black, Poindexter, Buckner, and Kir

the Senate, without taking the question, ad

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hub hard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for establishing a Pension Office, and to suthorize the appointment of a Commissioner of Pensions, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Wilde from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a resolution referring the estimates from the Commissioner of the Land Office to the Committee of Public Lands and directing an enquiry into certain branches of expendi-tures, which after being amended on motion of Mr. Wickliffe so as to empower the Committee to send for persons and papers, was adopted. Mr. Hogan offered a resolution directing an enquiry by the Committee of Naval Affairs into certain alleged misconduct of offi cers employed in the naval service, which fered by Mr. Adams calling on the President and Secretary of the Treasury for lists of the articles referred to by them respectively in their annual Message and Report, in their retaken up and discussed by Messrs. Adams and Hoffman until the bour alloted to morning businces had expired -Tue House then, on mo tion of Mr. Clay, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, upon the Tariff Bill. Mr. Mc-Kennan addressed the House nearly an hour and a half against the bill, and was followe by Mr. Root in favor of the general principle of the bill, who after addressing the Commit tee more than an hour gave way to a motion that the Committee rise, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, 13th, the resolu-In the Senate, on Friday, 15th, the resolu-tions submitted on Thursday by Messrs. Tip-ton and Benton, were considered and agreed to. The resolution offered on the same day by Mr. Foot, was taken up, and on motion of that gentleman, laid on the table. After the transaction of other unimportant morning bu-siness, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, the question being on the amendment propo-sed by Mr. Poindexter. Mr. King addressed the Senate in a speech of an hour's length in opposition to the original bill, and in favor of Chambers in reply, and in favor of the original bill. Without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Con nor, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill for the better or ganization of the Post Office Department, and adjustment of the salaries of its officers and clerks. Several private bills were also report ed. The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr Adams calling on the President and Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the reduction of duties, was further debated by Mesers. Hoffman, Adams, and Stewart, unti the hour expired The House then went into Committee upon the Tariff bill, Mr Wayne in the Chair. Mr Root resumed and concluded his speech in favor of the general princi ples of the hill, after speaking about two hours. Mr. Verplanck then went into an explanation and defence of the provisions of the bill, which occupied a little more than an hour, and concluded by modifying the duties upor teas, which, by a mistake which he explained had been reported in the bill at a higher rate than had been intended by the Committee, to Southong and other black teas, 3 cents upon Southong and other black teas, and 1s cent upon Bohea. Mr. Jenifer then moved the Committee rise, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

preme Court of the United States; on the 90 Subjects of ender the .- The correspondent lay of February next, for further process in of the New York Journal of Commerce gives the case between ourselves, individually, as the following account of the memorial presentdays ago, by Mr. CLAY, from a Society in the West, called the "Endless Life Society," prayour counsel, to forbear the intended motion, ing for a life leave of a portion of the public lands, for their use.

"The memorial of the Subjects of Endless Life, residing in the West, having struck the Ruck of Principle, higher than the highest in relation to the great purposes and end of our being, and given to our bodies, souls and spirits perpetual existence upon this Globe, which disconsummation of ancient and madera lore; that which Kings and Prophets long desired the sight of, and the knowledge of which cannot be communicated to the unsal vored mind." Sec.

"We ask a lease of land for this subject or principle, on some of the government lands. near the mouth of the Ohio on the Mississippi -fenced with all the guards to shut out interesfedness which the wisdom of your body can devise, for the life (na ural) which we say will be (endless) of Alexander McDaniel, now 66 years of age, in appearance, weak and infirm, save the buildings of immortality!! The memorial goes on to state that the New

Paradise will be placed at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi; that the Tree of Life will be planted; and the subjects of "Endless Life" gathered together. An apology is made for any twant of parliamentary eliquette in the language of the me-morial," as "it is written by one who never held any public office in his life."

"The number of us," it further states, "is it this time 12 or 15, though not all are now ore." It is signed, "Leonard Jones and Henry Banta, a Shaker for many years, excluded from that Society for this blessed faith," &cc. It is dated "Mercer Co. Ky., 15th Dec., year of our Lord, 1832, and of Endless Life the 1st.

AUBURN PRISON .- The annual report of the aspectors of this prision, was made to the Senate on Monday. The total amount of the carnings of the convicts for the year, is stated at \$41,838 47; and the expenditures for he general support of the prison at \$38,305 31, leaving a balance in favor of the prision f 43.528 16. In addition to this balance, the inspectors state that the prison should be credited with the expense of keeping, feeding and clothing about one hundred convicts who been employed since the 1st of June last in the crection of the new cells in the south wing, whose labor has not been taken into the iccount of profit to the prison; and also the erec-tion of a workshop 100 feet by 40. The number of convicts in the prison, at the commencement of the year, was 616; received during the year 192; discharged by expiration of sentence 115; by pardon 27; one by order of the su-preme court, and 27 by death; leaving at the prison on the 1st inst. 683 .- Of the number received during the year, 60 were from the prison at Sing Sing. The 200 cells directed by an act of the last session to be erected in the south wing of the prison, are completed, and were occupied by convicts on the 1st inst.

N. Y. Standard.

FOR THE WHIO !

Mr Mullikin,-

'The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been disturbed while worshi ing, several times within these few weeks, by the firing of guns, and other modes of annoyance. Their Church has been injured by persons who have broke the window lights and the eash over the doors; and, not content to stop here, these miscreants have fired a ball through one of the windows in the Church.-Last Monday night, during the time of service, two guns were fred near the house, to the annoyance not only of the congregation, but also of the whole town, by which we believe the Court House was in some degree injured also. We ask the members of other Churches, the well disposed citizens of our town, if these things should be so?—if measures should not be todisturb a worshiping congregation, and with them the whole town? We are glad to olserve that the indignation of the public is rroused against the authors of the outrage . I Monday night, and we hope no pains will to spared to ferret them out; and, if discovered, we confidently indulge the belief, that whatever or may be their situation in life, whether high or low, rich or poor, nothing will be sufficient to shelter them from the anger of an outraged community. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. KERR, of Marvland, has been detained from his seat in the House of Representatives by severe indisposition, during the past week, hut, it gives us p'ensure to hear, is now con-valescent.—Nat. Int.

S100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Oxford Neck, in Talbot county, on the 23d instant, a negro man called UATO, 28 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches in height, of dark complexion, large mouth and thick lips, he has a war upon the back of his neck, and turns his feet very much out in walking. Had on when he ran off a sait of Kersey of a dull purple colour, and a bearskin cap much worn I offer a reward of 100 dollars for the delivery of him to the Jailor in Easton, if taken out of the State; 50 dellars if taken within the State, but out of the county; and 20 dollars if taken in this county and lodged in Easton Jail. J. LI. CHAMBERLAINE

Talhot county, Md. Jan. 26 St

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltiof January, 1883, by Chas. Kernan, Esq. a. justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a coloured woman who calls herself SUSAN MYERS or TAG; says mitted, blue calico frock, a pair of coarse shoes and black stockings, blue and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck, and red cotton

CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities.
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN-NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. Le.

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn, A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARD

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

Por Sale.

That very convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and West streets, near the new Methodist Meeting House, at present occupied by Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it, a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order. For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 1 G4t tf

> PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKER.

Denton, Maryland:-Offers his services to his friends and old cus-U 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 February 21, 1832.

REMOVAL.

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

MILLIMERY 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 Latters 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.

A owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginis, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as Goldsmith's Rome has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and Grinshaw's England McIntyreon the Globe the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons baving Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid

N. B. All papers that have copied my for mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9

IN CHANCERY.

DECEMBER 31, 1832. The object of the bill Stephen Rawlegh Elizabeth Mitchell, obtain a Decree for the widow of John Mit- sale of the Real Estate filed in this cause, is to of John Mitchell, dechell, and others. ceased, for the payment of his debts. The bill states that the said John Mitchell-

has departed this life, seized of Real Estate bying in Caroline County, leaving Elizabett Mitchell, his widow, and the following chil dren to wit: Kittura, who has intermarried with Samuel Neal, Sarah Robinson, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitch oll, 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 hell, widow of John Mitchell, Samuel Neal and Kittura his wife, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell,

reside out 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 of the Bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the Sist day of May next, to show ton street, now occupied by Mr. John D. cause, if any they have, why a Decree should Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. not passas prayed.

True Copy,
RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can. jan 12 3w

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has open-ed a bearding house in the house formerly oc ed by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on 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 reasons gle 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

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets,

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

all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable pat

erns. 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.

on reasonable terms. aug 28 lyear

Dr. SCUDDER'S

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

THE great advantages of this infallible every family, and a constant vade incoun to the are more deculy interested than themselves in traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the preservation of the RESERVED RIGHTS OF the greatest care, and has never been known THE STATES. 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 af-flicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been receivd 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 advertise-ments of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER. Oculist and Inserter of Artifical Human Eyes, City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole tions expected in a daily newspaper. It will Agent for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.

BOOK AND STATIONERY

STORIE, 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

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Grammar Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost

Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-Testament phy and Atlas Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader

Introduction to do.

English Grammars

Sequel to do.

Casar Græca Minora Graca Majora Smart's Cicero Clarke's Homer Viri Romæ Historia Sacra

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.

URING 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 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 a 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. jan 5

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washing 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 herefore solicits a share of the public patronage, 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.

NOTICE.

dec 18

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
Easten and Centreville. Competent Judges have pronounced
hum, interior to few, if any horses in this coun-"MARYLAND ECLIPSE." He has fine size and great beauty, par iculars however of his stock, size and performances will be hereafter given at full length.

PROSPECTUS

THE EXAMINER. A Dailyand Tri Weekly Evening Newspaper To be published in the city of PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT idolatry is to the Church, man wor-ship is 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 mers. 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 De comber, 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 ques tions which now agitate the land, can be dis cussed uninfluenced 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 few who re-main true to the Republican faith of '98; and any aftempt to effect, in that region, such a revolution as was accomplished by bringing in to power Mr. Jefferson and his principles, would N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted 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 overture, IT SHALL ME 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 main. remedy, places it as a general appendage to tain a press by the co operation of those who

> 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, overbanking, and all other causes united, will be ascribed to the downfall of the American Sys tem; 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 Tribe entitled "The Examiner," upon the fol

lowing plan.
1. The Examiner, will be a regular necespaper, 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 selecgive 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.

Political Economy, in all its branches, in-

cluding Pauper 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 fre-

quently brought into view; and in reference to Brazil, there will be copious extracts from a manuscript journal kept by the Editor, during call. At his stere may now be had, among a residence of near five years in that country. 2. In its political department the Examine will advocate the REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES OF

as set forth in the Virginia Resolutions and Legislative Report against the ALLEN and SEDITION LAWS; and maintained in "the time that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison M'Kean, and the othodox and distinguished champions of the Bepublican party.

3. It will consequently advocate, to use the language of Jefferson. "A wise and frugal Government, which shall Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles. 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 "Freedom of Industry, as sacred as freedom

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

"Taxes-as many as are necessary, and no nore; 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 privieges, 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, ham) on receipt of which he will forward to as well as of inexpediency, the establishment, by the Federal Government, of any National or can Farmer, containing a full description of his can be received as a full description of Section 1.

5. It will also oppose all wasteful expendi-tures, by the Federal Government, of the public money for Internal Improvements, upon the principle, that to the State Governments elongs 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 especia manner, to man-worship, the bane of Repubics; and it will expose corruption and dereever party they may profess to belong. This, gowever, it will do, in a mode which shall not egrade the press, and upon no occasion will be columns of the Examiner be the vehicle of

currility or vulgar personal abuse. 7. The paper will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have een 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.

Price of the daily paper, per annum,
" of the tri-weekly paper which will comprise the whole of the contents of the daily, except advertise-ments each of which will appear Payable on the receipt of the 1st No. without

TERMS.

defalcation, and annually thereafter, in ad-

The postage of all letters must be paid, except of letters enclosing five dollars and up-wards, 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 ecompanied 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 wil

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.

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. Persons 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 purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in-

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection o Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

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

AMONG WHICH ARE: Scudder's Eye | Hydriodate of Potash, Black Oxyde of Mer Water, Morphine, Emetine, cury, Phosphorus, Prussic Strichnine, Cornine, pperine, Oil Cubebs Acid. Quinine, Cinchonine, dified Copiva, Oil of Cantharadin, Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash Denarcotized Lauda Extract of Bark,

Do. Colycinth Comp lodyne, Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,

Do. Jalapp,

Ditto Opium,

subscriber.

12 by 16, &c. Also-A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachnsetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

400 Acres of Land for Sale. will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUN-DRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly op posite Cambridge. The land is of good qual by, with an abundance of timber; the Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable epair.-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 PETER WEBB.

oct. 4 'tf Millinery and Mantua-making. MRS. GIBBS.

NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just receiv ed in addition to her former stock, a large sup-

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

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

jan 5

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and Implement Store ce of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16. S. Cal tert 51. Baltimore; in connex on with a Stock and Experimental Parm, Garden and Nursery, is the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above nam-

ed establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute or ders in any or all of its departments, and he so ficits those who feel interested in his plan to fur nish him with their address, (free of establishment, and a priced catalogue of Seeds &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profit-bie sale, and the advertiser has prepared his Seed Stor specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for cash of acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, prepared and label led, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his a stensive establishment, there is not in the U nited States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it ta a repository in which are concentrated, or may be procured in short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few from remote parts of the earth) a cost variety, many of which are very rare and valuable of seeds, plants, trees, roo's, vines, domestic ani male, books, implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a amail annual con Parmer, in which are indicated also, by an advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice ommodities, both animal and vegerable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscrigardens in the Union; and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals—also for the United Society of Snakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assort ment of whose 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,

PROSPECTUS

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

THE GUARDIAN

AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER. UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS TARTHORN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LIT EKATURE, &c. &c.

T ONG established custom requires, that the d commencement of every new periodical publication shall be othered to the world by PROSPECTUS, setting forth in due form, the subjects of which it will treat, and the princi-ples by which its conductors intend to be governed. In obedience to this custom, we now pre ben 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 ob jects we have chiefly in view, believing it to be he wiser course not to excite over-great expec sations, lest any failure upon our part to satisfy hem, may draw upon us the redicute which uni formly attends arrogant pretensions; leaving it to the public to decide, whether we shall have suc-

ceeded in our sim or not.

As "The Guardian" will have been establish es under the immediate auspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE. wide a view to the advancement of that great cause, so essential to the permanence of our re publican institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of he paper will be to extend the influence of me salu ary principles. In order to attam this de strable rad, it is our wish to make "THE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every de cription of information relative to this most to eresting topic, and for this purpose to ellot lue portion of each number to communications. or e-says on the subject, coming from any Quar ter where good wishes to the cause may gi 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, shewing the ad ancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the editor is fully a ware that a paper devoted to one subject, howey er excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addi tion to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibted in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingling gay with the serious, the useful with the pleas ant, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vinsted by the grossest selfabandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and tor-eign, 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 tashion and amusements as may be harmless, and acceptable to the scholar or man of leisure.

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which especial attention will be paid. Be heving that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the lives of men are virtuous, will be their increas-ed love of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so vice versa, that as our fund of information is enlarged, will our capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that spring from a pure and elevated standard of mor als, be expanded, the editor will direct any abil. my he may posses, to the advancement of the one and the other.

Having thus far hinted at what the editor in ends to do, it may be proper for him to say what he will not do. He will not admit, und or PARTISAN FOLITICS. He will not admit, knowingly, any thing of a personal character, or calculated to deepen the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will be 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

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IN TELLIGENCER, will be published every Sa-turday, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form; and in order to bring it within the most moderate pecumary abouty, 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 subscriptions of ten sub cribers will be entitled to copy gratis. - Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Dsq. who is authorized in

The publication will be commenced as suon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have

The undersigned respectfully recommend this paper to the patronage of the friends of TEM-PERANCE in particular, throughout the State, mit solicit their serive exertions in obtaining sub-

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

Soluciption lists will be left at the Stores Seesas Coshing & Son, Howard, near Market reet; Coale & Luteli, Calvert street; J. sept Trapers well affected to the cause will con er a favour by publishing the above, and may be assured of a return, should occasion offer.

Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this lostitution, the following scale and ares have been adopted for the government of

he officers thereof in receiving deposites of mo ey subject to interest, viz:-For deposites poyable mnety days ofer demand, ceruficates shall be issued . bearing interest at the rate per an-For deposites payable thirty days af-

er demand, certificates shall be isqued bearing interest at the rate per annum of On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be

slowed at the rate of By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed the gent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose his LANDS in Florida, is ready of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less, than one sec, than or the General's Township of land. About 5000 scree in the south west quarter of the Town-bip, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one fourth in cash, and the resi due in annual instalments, satisfactorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land ad joining the city of Tallahassee; and, in reference to focality, health, fullness of chuste, fertility and sdaption of soil to the culture of sugar, and cotton, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florids.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.

Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832.

A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical, ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Contain ng equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical en-tirely new in its character, it will be expect-ed that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish

There is growing up in the United States a ng. merous population, with literary tastes, who see scattered over a large space, and who, distant ormation emanate, feel themselves at a great los for that mental tood which education has fitted hem to enjoy. Books are chesp in our princinel cities, but in the interior they cannot be proured as soon as published, nor without con rable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading thesper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

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BY vir Das is to me dir of, agains lowing p Jenkins a Jenkins a James T T. Hopki at the sui Hardesty Camper, DAY, the the hours P. M. of

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

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Cannongate occu 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 thiry-seven cents, postage included! So that more han three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form.—But we consider transmistion 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. bout Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fig. two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprieter 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 rom London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinourgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketch. es, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much repidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-pro-

duced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of amilies, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" inte undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibili-ty he assumes in carering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, de-trimental or otherwise, that will follow the disemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements affords him peculiar advantages and facilities for the se-lection of books. These, with the addition channels created by agencies at London, Liver pool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor is cuaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary

department.
It would be supererogatory to dilute on the general advantages & conveniences which such a dication presents to people of literary pursuit wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so ob-

TERMS .- 'The Select Circulating Library" will be printed veckly on a double medium sheet of ne 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 ifty two numbers will torm a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopa-dia. - Each volume will be accompanied with a The 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 patronsed-Payment at all times in advance. Agents who procure five subscribers, shell

ave a receipt in tal by remitting the publisher \$20 00, and a proportionate compensation for s larger number. This arrangement is made to itcresse the circulation to so extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.— Cubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances. Subscripers living near sgents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his xpense. Our arrangements are all made for the

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

"."Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

Corpenter Street, Near Sevenitt, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Areade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received. Philadelphia, October, 1832. Subscriptions received at this Office.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-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 Sa inches high, has a small sear on her right elbow. Had on when committed a blue domestic frock and check apren, 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 MOTICE THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respec

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 kepted 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 MACKEY,

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY DAY & SATURDAY MORNING and every TEESDAY MORNING, the resluc of the year - DY EDWARD MULLIKIN, ISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

the dispession property Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. payable half yearly in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrea

rages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Dy virtue of five write of venditions exponse insued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, sgainet John Camper, at the suit of Edward Jenkins and Austin Jenkins, 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 assigned of John Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling of said Camper, in the town of Easton, on TUES DAY, the 12th day of February next, between the tours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit; I negro girl, called Eliza, I negro man Richard; 4 beds and furniture, I side board, I bureau, I dos. chairs, 2 tables and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture—all his stock of store goods, consisting of dry all his stock of store goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries and carthen and crockery were, and all his interest and title to a lot of ground near Easton, be the quantity of acres what it may. The above property will be solid subject to prior executions to pay and satisfy aforesaid write of venditioni expouss, and the interest and cost due and to become de thereon. J. M. FAULKNER, Shift.

FAVOURITE SCHEME.

100 of \$1000.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No.
2, for 1865 To be drawn in Philadelphia, on
SATURDAY Jan. 26th 1833. 66 Number

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CHARLEST T.	or or roll bearing	ALC: A CAN COMPANY OF THE

Prizes amounting to \$66,080 Tickets \$10, Shares in proposition. A Package, by Certificate, will cost \$124. Please address SYLVESTER & Co. Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTon WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1883. 66 Num

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13,395 Prizes amounting to Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion. Jan 18

MARYLANDS

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

asth day of January, Anno Domini 1833.

On application of Nicholes B. Newman.

Onders, 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 said deceased session, and that he cause the same

deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for thapsee of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphana' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of George H. Pickering, late of Talbot county, deneased; all persons having claims against the said deceased a estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the authoriber, 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. NEWNAM, Adm'r. of George H. Pickering, dec'd. jan 19 Sw

A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER

A CART AND GIG WHEEL-MAKER WANTED.

A GOOD hand at the above business will altrain employment and good wages, on application to

WILLIAM TURNER, Greensberough, Carolina county. POHTRY

THE FUMB OF RACHEL. a The spot is as wild as can well be conceivedno palms or cyprosess give them shelter from the blast—not a single tree spreads its shade where the ashes of the beautiful Mother of lexael cast." the sail and Carne's Travels in Judea:

Hush! 'tis the last lode resting place Where Bachel sleeps a dreamless sleep; Let silence o'er the sacred spot Her sternest vigils keep: No balmy flowers, in dewy bloom, Nor express shadow, veils her tomb.

Here solitude has laid the couch, Of his all-silent holy rest, The dirge of the high winds of heaven Alone rolls o'er her breast-Even here the ever-ghastly King Hath spread his dark terrific wing!

The sweet, the loved, the beautiful, Whose heart was gentle as the dove. Whose placid smile was calm as heaven, % hose radiant eyes were love, Here rests in tranquil slumber now, And darkness sits upon her brow.

No lofty column is upreard, 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 beaven And think of her whose trusting heart By coaseless grief was riven, And in her burning bosom bless The memory of "the comfortless."

Sleep on, thou sweat one-calmly sleep Unbroken noiseless 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 smil'd To see so fair a produce of her womb, Come brightly forth to lead her to the tomb. Pillow'd on clouds, floated on vapours bright, Fed by the sire 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 'meath thy quiet light-If men and children love thy form e'en now, How must the few have felt, who on the brow Was spread by hands divine to stay the storm; To pressge safety, hope, new life and peace, To close heaven's windows—bid its torrent sease

The following letter, which appeared in the American Farmer of yesterday, shows birn to be a practical and successful farmer, equally as conversant with the details of this pursuit as he is with those connected with the politics of the day, and the promotion of the liberty and happiness of man. His Battimore friends, it will be seen, are intimately associated in his mind with the labours and improvements of La and the authorities with which it was the labours and improvements of La and the authorities with which it was the labours and improvements of La and the authorities with which it was the labours and improvements of La and the authorities with which it was the labours and improvements of La and the authorities with which it was the labours and improvements of La and the authorities with which it was the labours and improvements of La and the authorities with which it was the labours and improvements of La and the authorities with which it was the labours and improvements of La and the labours are interested by the conchercy that the section of the first nation make it touched by the labours and in its stead we have this new ly its intended objects, and by bestowing the labours and by bestowing the labours and in its stead we have this new ly its intended objects, and by bestowing the labours and by bestowing the labours and the labours and in its stead we have this new ly its intended objects, and by bestowing the labours and the labours and in its stead we have this new ly its intended objects, and by bestow with the labours and improvements of La and the authorities with which it was that I concur with the author of this pro-

and adeputation from the Paris Agriculto define either the objects or legitimate
and adeputation from the Paris Agriculto define either the objects or legitimate
authority of such a moral being. But
formed at Rosay. A jury of 20 members
had been selected from the several parts
had been selected from the several parts
of the department of Seine au Marne.

Of the four prizes awarded to me, there

as a sovereign without supremacy, as the
pigmy creature of creators, puny as itpigmy c

swhether it would be practicable to get a primodel of the steam engine. Mr. Mor-ris replying that he had no doubt of it, caused a very perfect machine, upon the wolliargest scale, to be finished in the highest son style of workmanship and efficiency, and it is sent it out at his own expense to the a ri General.

From the Norfolk Herald. THE PRESIDENTS PROCLAMATION. No. 5.

In my preceding numbers, I have attemped, and, as I hope, attempted suc- are cessfully, to show, that at the very com-mencement of the revolution, the several depart revolted colonies, assumed upon them- inte selves respectively, to be free, sovereign, was and independent States; that this, their tervoriginal sovereignty, so far from being first annulled, was but confirmed by the subsequent Declaration of Independence, which had no other objects than to dewhich 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 other plan, I am brought to inquire no a, wheth-er this sovereignty of the several States, confirmed as it was by the first great act ral recorded in our political history, the De- white claration of Independence, was after wards abrogated, by the second act of this each sort, the Articles of Confederation,

I could much abbreviate the labor of pello

this examination, probably, by at once opening the latter instrument, and reciting not its contents. But as my attention has of been called to this subject, by the very extraordinary and new doctrines put forth in the proclamation of the President, of autoreview, I shall continue to pursue the com-course I have already adopted; therefore, before I examine the articles of Confede- accid ration themselves, I will endeavour to controller away all the brushwood growing have out of the arguments and narratives of this proclamation; which I think calculated to conceal the objects of the compact, form or to render them obscure.

The proclamation says, "when the situation of our confederation were reduced ions o to form, it was in that of a solemn league claim.

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 immediately after, that which I have form merly quoted and commented these comments. States.

teaching by example," the narthe downfall of this first nation,
toubtless furnish some useful lesstatesmen of other times. But
the mand like the baseless fabric of
has left not a wreck behind."
tet us not deplore its unknown
it turn our attention to its success

difference between the author of difference between the author of unless some such casuistry is employed, agreed upon. Should it be said, that alcolaration and myself, is radical unless some distinction is taken between a nation and the form of its existence, it is impossible to conceive how by a solution of the people. To prove this be that before the Declaration of Intended to form their confederation, they had formed themselves intended to form their confederation, they could have agreed that they would, collectively, form one nation.—

The idea, too, of a nation formed for certain expressive tain purposes only, consisting of the same all their sovereignty, freedom, and indead their sovereignty in their sovereignty.

belatined in that act; and that afis, when the terms of this their
sociation (called now a confederwere reduced to form, it was in
a solemn league of aeveral States;
the they agreed, that they would
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land, I have contended, that these
and are not now, nor never were
anta are not now, nor never were
only, too, of a nation for med for certain purposes only, consisting of the same
people who had previously formed thempeople who had previously formed t inhabitants are not now, nor never were one copie, but always constituted several communities, which, even in their colonial state, had long stated as such, and independent of each (ther—that before the Declaration of In-pendence, these communities, impelled by a sense of common interest and of course of control declaration, but by the agency of critical delegates selected by them of any plants as might be thought to considered who formed it, "agreed that they would of accounts as might be thought to considered that they confer the proclamation, or for common interest, and to security against this common danger—that afterwards, accounts of these several communities; this common danger—that afterwards, and to security against this common danger—that afterwards, accounts of these several communities; this common danger—that afterwards, and to security against this common danger—that afterwards, accounts of these several communities; this common danger—that afterwards, accounts of these several communities; the court of the several constrained the court of th

Shown, was to prove, that before the Dewhile all else sunk to death in one wide watery
grave!

The veteran Lagarette, amidst the
multiplicity of the objects necessarily engaging his avention does not permit the
useful one of agriculture to be neglected.

The following letter, which appearance, than as if touched by the

shown, was to prove, that before the Declaration of Independence, the people of
claration of Independence, the people o

which it was executed. It is concein mankind, induced them all to proit mankind, induced them all to proit mankind, induced them all to proit their new condition, and to justify
they had done; and that this was
it cause and object of the Declarait independence, which so far from
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it is a several communities;
from the terms of the league itself, for,
fortunately, we are not to be again perplexed with any inquiry as to the manner
in which it was executed. It is conceit which it was executed. It is conceit which it was executed bodies
politic called States, who not only did,
but of necessity 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, containing such a number
of various provided that number
of various provided them all to proit, each for itself alone. Let us now,
then, examine this league.

The articles of confederation constitute
an act so long, containing such a number
of various provided them all to provided them all to provided them all to provide the provided them all to provi

is this necessary for my present purpose, which is merely to ascertain whether it was the object of this instrument to direct the States of their original sovermediately after, that which I have fors merly quoted and commented upon.—
Nay it is actually connected with it by the copulative conjunction "and," being the copulative conjunction "and," being demociate the communities, having for its part of the paragraph, as I have already shown, was to prove, that before the Descheracy of Independence the property of the prope

assembled in a general Congress, on the 15th November, 1777, but as these delegates had no authority to bind their respective constituents in this mode, Con gress directed that the articles should be submitted to the legislatures of the different States, and if approved by them. they were advised to authorise their delegates in Congress to ratify the same, which being done, the compact should become Grange.

LAGRANOE, Oct. 8, 1832.

For the state of political affairs I refer you to the papers from this side of the Atlantic. We had lately a departmentate cattle show in the presence of the Prefect and a deputation from the Paris Agricul.

And the authorities with which it was that I concur with the author of this proceedings, that when the says, that when the says, that when the says, that when the says, that when the says that I concur with the author of this proceedings. It was in the says, that when the conclusive. On the 9 h of July, 1778, this conclusive. On the 9 h of and been selected from the several paris, of the department of Seine au Marre.

The second of the Constitution of the University of the Constitution of the

THE UNION-VALUABLE DOC-UMENTS

We cheerfully give place to the fol-

of Nullification, and the history of the Union generally. It has been placed at 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-

THE UNION

Believing that at this momentous crisis, when the question of Union or Disunion is seriously agitated, any information on the subject will be acceptable which may lend to enlighten the public mind, it is proposed to publish extracts from the following documents, in such a form as will admit of an immediate and extensive

3. Some account of the proceedings of the Convention of States which revised and adopted the Constitution of the United States, Extracted from the Journals

MSNBAY, Jan. 21.

The Signate, Mr. Dallas presented a resolurion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, unfathis to the new twill bill now pending in the House of Representatives: Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Wilkins from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the South Carolina, reported the following be following bill 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, combiations, or assemblages of persons, or unlaw ful 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 on board any vessel; and in that case if shall be the duty of the Collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties impos ed 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 assem blage 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 mil tia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the re moval of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the preventing and suppressing any arms otous assemblage of persons resisting the cus tom nouse officers in the exercise of their du ties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the revenue laws of the United States, or otherwise violating or assisting and abetting

violations of the same. Sec. 2 Be it further enacted, That the eladiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law or equi ty, arising under the revenue laws of the U. ted States, for which o her provisions are not already made by law. And if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property, for or on account of any act by him done, un der any law of the United States, for the pro tection of the revenue, or the collection of de ties on imports, he shall be entitled to main taid suit for damage there or, 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 faw of the United States, shall be irreplexiable, 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 disposes or rescue, any property so taken or detained as aforesaid. or shall aid or assist therein, such person shall tions of the Mint for 1832.

The deemed guitty of a music meanor, and shall The PRESIDENT presented a communi the 22d section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the 30th day of April, Anno Domini e thusand seven hundred and ninety, for

the wilful obstruction and resistance of officers in the service of process.
Sec. 3. Be it further engeted, That in an case where suit or prosecution shall be com menced 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 there of, or for or on account of any right, authori ty, or title, set up or claimed by such office or other person under any law of the United States, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such sait or prosecution, at any time before friel, 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 pres sented to said court, or to the clerk thereof or left at the office of the said clerk, to remove the said suit, or presecution, to the circuit pourt of the United States then next to be holden in the district where the said suit, or prosecution, is commenced; and, theroupon, i shall be the duty of the said State court to stay all further proceedings therein; and the said suit or prosecution, upon presentment of said petition, or affidavit, or leaving the same resaid, shall be deemed and taken to be moved into the said circuit court, and any removed into the said circuit court, and any further proceedings, trial, or judgement there-in, in the said State court, shall be wholly null and void, and on proof being made to the said tion and affidavit, or of the leaving of the same so aforesaid, the said circuit court shall have authority to entertain jurisdiction of said suit or prosecution, and to proceed therein, and to bear, try, and determine the same, in like cognizable and instituted in such circu art. And all attachments made, and all bail and other security given upon such suit or prosecution, shall be and contin-se in like force and effect as if the same suit or prosecution had proceeded to final judg ment and execution in the State Court. And ment and execution in the State Court. And if, upon the removal of any such suit or prosecution, it shall be made to appear to the said sircuit 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 in allows. to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed de note, and to life a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon pro-

ceed as in actions originally brought in said circuit court and on failure of so proceeding, judgment of non pros may be, rendered against the plaintiff, with costs for the defendant.

Sec. 4. Be it further exacted, That is any Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That is any case in which any party is, or may be, by law-antitled to copies of the record of proceedings in any soit or prosecution in any State court. It be used in any court of the United States, if the clerk of said State court shall, upon demand, and the payment or tender of the legal free, reluse or neglect to deliver to such party certified copies of such record and proceed proceed any proceedings. jpgs, the court of the United States in which reacted or proceedings may be needed, on proof by affidavit that the cierk of such state court has refused or neglected to deliver

direct and allow such reard to be supplied by athlavit, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require and allow, and thereupon such proceeding, trial, and judgement may be had in the said court of the United States, and all such processes awarded, as critical copies of such records and process ings had been regularly before the said cour

Sec. 5. 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 he United States, will in any event he obstructed by the employment of military force. It without reference to the dat or by any other unlawful means too great to It was impossible that there could e overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for bim, the President of the United States,

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 the United States, for the proper district, to use other convenient places, and to make such other provision as he may do not be such and to declare the provision as he may do not be such as to declare the would be such as the provision as he may do not be such as to declare the would be such as the may do not be such as the provision as he may do not be such as the may do not be

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 juil or confinement, where he or they shall oe committed or fiend 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 of court thereof, any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas orpus 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 convic tion before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding

or by either, according to the nature Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Milita ry Affers, presented a statement from the Se cretary of the War Department, showing at the Habilities of the United States to the Just un tribes, which statement was ordered to be

A message was received from the President of the United States, covering a report of the Treasury Department, exhibiting the opera-

pliance with a resolution of the 18th 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 print-

Tursday, January 22, 1833. IN SENATE.

Mr. Wilkins moved to take up the bill arther to provide for the collection of he revenue, not with a view of discuss. ing it at that time, but for the purpose I 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 o propose a proper disposition He did not consider the bill to be

as yet on the general orders.

After a few remarks from Messrs

The motion of Mr. Wilkins was carried; and the bill was read a second time by its title.

Mr. Wilkins then moved that the bill be made the special order for Thursday

Mr. Grundy believed the measure pro posed by he bill to be one of the utmost importance. The Senate ought, c rain y, 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 rea-son 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 ordihear, the time designated for the ordi- taws were unconstitutional, and that she hance of Carolina to take effect. After would not obey them. Let the gentle-the Senate shall have done with the bill, man from Tennessee procure a repeat or the must go through the House, which will medification of the tariff laws, and that will it must go through the House, which will consume considerable time. I do not believe there is any great cause to com-plain, if it should be made the order of he day for Thursday next. No one will be forced into the discussion before he is prepared.

Mr. King said, he should move we is deferred to a later day. It is one of the most important questions that have ver been agitated; so important, that it makes the ancient character of our instiutions to their very foundations. It ought o be the subject of our most proound and deliberate consideration. nave no reference to the first of Februaey, that fatal first of February, to mbich 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 Judi-Mr. Mangum said, as one of the Judi-liciary Committee he had been opposed act by the ordinary tribunals, to act with to so early a day. He concurred with armed force, and you at once put the mil-the gentlemen from Tennossee, that this vary above the civil power. This, then,

cussion at this session. So was it, that, in his opinion, it was the ancient character of ohe into their very foundation. He

in the opinion that it ought to the up, and acted on with the most profound deliberation; for it depended on the result of this question whether there would not be a revolution which, would shange the whole character of our inmitations. of the bill to a later day, as he should do was surprised at this, as he knew that no Thuisday is too soon; Monday too distant. In moving to postpone the consideration before he resumed his seat, he It was impossible that there could be any definitive action on the bill by that time, He deprecated references, the only effect the act referred to, whose title is differ of which would be to keep up an excite- ent from that described in the former mes-In for him, the President of the United States, to this thin to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring alisach military or other force forthwith to disperse; and if, at any time after the issuing of such proclamation, any such opposition 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 to cause the bail law or process to be duly excepted to cause the bail law or process to be duly excepted, as are authorized and provided in the cases therein mentioned, by the act of the 28th of Feb. 1795, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress inserrections, 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 land and na the employment of the land and naval forces or of the old parties. It cannied out to simply required all the agents in the pay of the United States in cases of insurrection." their full extent the principles of one of to take as on h to support the laws; and Sec. 6. Be it further enacted. That in any those parties with alarming mail surring Sir, said Mr. M. if they have not a right "addenda;" anti came in conflict against

all the principles of the other. I touched the fundamental character of our institutions, and on the discussion and decision which would ensue, he conseintiousthe United States, for the proper district, to the United States, for the proper district, to the United States, for the proper district, to the United States, for the provision as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 7 Be it further enacted, That either of the institutions in that wholesome, but, restricted vigor, that would perpetuale a well regulated liberty. He concluded with moving to postpone the ultran Mon-

> Mr. Grundy hoped the Senate would not concur in the motion of the Senator. The gentleman sags he at ouce discov ered that the bill is about to change the character of our institutions a No doubt its opposers will be ready to mela it by Thursday. Others think there is nothing in the bill but what will enable the Gov-ernment to save itself from ruin. Why delay till Monday, when the friends of the bill will consume a day, or two in explaining it, and showing its importance and necessity. If its opposers 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 shart in the consequences of delay. I will so my ut-most to provide all the means, secessary to prevent the evils that might otherwise

ensue I hope the Senale will not delay the subject. The search store Mr. Miller, after some remarks inau dible in the gallery, said that he did not he Senator from Tennessee were to be accomplished by the passage of the bill under consideration. The first of Pebruary, 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 in disposed as he alleges, for conciliation, to can easily avoid the evils he so, much deprecates, by a repeal or modification of the tariff laws. Sir said Mr. Many modifi cation will be, theo facto, a repeal of the ordinance of South Carolina, and the acts of her legislature passed in consequence After a few remarks from Messrs of it, and require new proceedings on the Poindexter and Clay, on a question of or- part of the State. The Senator from l'ennessee apprehends, continued Mr M., some ideal danger on the day men tioned, and how does he propose to avoid hem? Why, by putting at the disposal of the Executive, the whole physical force of the United S ates-not for the purpose of putting down any unlawfu-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

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 Secular from Tangasara it could not he 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 lostances in o her parts of the Union. -laws were unconstitutional, and that' she modification of the teriff taws, and that will do more for the evil the decads, than the panages he so highly recommends. Mr. M., said he did not vise so enter into the merits of the bill he for the Senate, but to express his utter astonishment that the Senator from Tenanger is bill of the nature now before them.

The President here reminded Mr. Miller that it was not in order, on a mere motion for postponement, to discuss the merits of the said in view of the was not then prepared to say hor far the senator, that it was not the senator from the said in view of the was not then prepared to say hor far the senator, that it was not the senator for postponement, to discuss the merits of the said in view of the was not then prepared to say hor far the senator that it was not the said in view of the was not then prepared to say hor far the senator that it was not the said in view of the said in vie

had always understood that the Constitution placed the civil above the military power. Pass this bill, Sir, said Mr. M., M., authorizing the President, if he gannot more peaceful character than that contempla more peaceful character than that contempla to the contempla more peaceful character than that contempla to the contempla more peaceful character than that contempla to the contempla more peaceful character than that contempla to the contempla more peaceful character than that contempla to the contempla more peaceful character than that contempla the contempla to the conte ted by the Committee on the Judiciary; but, added Mr. M. if the pacification of the Sens-

sance—to repeal the unjust and uncon-stitutional legislation by which we are appressed, and this will supercede any use of State authority.
There was one thing, Mr. M. said, he

had seen among the documents accompanying the President's message, one that was described as a test outh act. He ould do act, bearing that title, 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 sage, and forms a part of the documents

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 oah act. Was this oath more a test than that taken by every Senator at the Se. cretary's table! or essentially different from that taken by the officers of the Go vernment? We swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and yet this is not considered a test on h .-What course, asked Mr. M., does the General Government pursue, when its officers refuse or neglect to obey it. mandates? The moment, said Mr. M. hat an U. States 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 ca pacity, was a part of the Constitution of the State, and every man, when he takes moffice under the State, is rightfully re quired to swear that he will support her Constitution; and when the ordinance it self came 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 er, one part of the ordinance which migh be supposed to conflict with the Constitution of the U.S ates. 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 to he decrees and proceedings of the Federal Cour ; it was passive-the agents of the State were simply required not to act. But, said Mr. M., it will be recoi lected that the 25th section of the Judiciary act, which gives this right to review, was believed by many of the post informed, and if he mistook not, by the Presi-

herefore null and void Mr. M. further said that when the ordinance of South Carolina came before the Senate, he would not only be prepared to show that it was not contrary to the Constitution of the United States, but that it was not contrary, as alleg-ed, to the Constitution of South Carolina. It was absurd, he said, to pretend that the ordi-nance conflicted with the constitution of South Carolina. It was framed by the people of the State, in Convention, in their highest sove

dent himself, to be unconstitutional, and

Constitution tiself, 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 dis union. When Congress should declare was 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 a sur dity to talk of secession as a constitutional right. Secession would then be revolutionary

by the Senator from Tennessee, it could not for he most innocent and necessarios accomplished by the passage of the bill in a particular quarter of the Unit before the Senate. But, he said, if by Mon-construed into an unlawful combined to the senate. day week, the day named by the Senator from North Carolina, a bill for the modification of the lariff should be reported in the Senate, or the bill now discussed in the House

nessee should suppose that this bill could accomplish the object he had in view. He was not then prepared to say how far. South Carolins would be satisfied by a modification of the tariff that was not this object was only to stellay action on the subject under discussion; but this much he would say that the measure prorposed by the Audiciary Commuteet and commended by the Senator from Tennes see, could be productive of account the Constitution of the tariff. By Monday week, he presumed the other house might be heard if was possible that something might be made if was possible that something might be seen, could be productive of account to the bill, or its general prints the bill, until it could be seen whether there was a probability of the passage of a bill in medification of the tariff. By Monday week, he presumed the other house might be heard to was a probability of the passage of a bill in medification of the tariff. By Monday week, he presumed the other house might be heard to was a probability of the passage of a bill in medification of the tariff. By Monday week, he presumed the other house might be heard to was possible that something might

is the way in the opinion of the Senator disdisfrom Tengessee, to obviate the difficulties in the which we are threatened. Sir, said hake Mr. M., the only way, is to abate the null to debate the principal subject. He concurred with the Chairman that it ought to be a plaining of the manner.

ecution. I am in favor of giving the bill a full, deliberate, and careful examination, but not 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

at present to enter minutely into an examina-tion of that scheme to prostrate the sovereign-ty of the States, and vest the President with Mr. Bibb said, the bill necessarily brings us into the consideration of first principles. discussion must involve the fundamental prin-ciples of the whole Government. Those who ciples of the whole Government. Those who would deay 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 press provision of the Constitution. The third necessary to the Constitution, the conference and the proposal to confer novel and the proposal to confer novel and the constitution, the constitution are constitution. unconstitutional discretionary power on the President, it is the duty of the Senate to pause extent of research. It is my carnest 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 ayes and noe; but while up, he said he would avail himself of the opporiunity, to offer some of the views he had aken of the provisions of the bill, not for the purpose of entering into the general discus sion 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 sug restions of the honorable Senator from Ke tucky, (Mr. Clay.) that in fixing a day for the consideration of the bill, no particular exami nation of its details was either proper or ne cessary; but it was important to great principles which it embraced full in the face, and to afford ample time to investigate them maturely, before the measure was call ed up for the final action of the Senate. He considered the bill as one of a permanent and general character, co-extensive with the Union-aiming a deadly blow at the free institutions under which we live, and not as limit d, according to its obvious intention, to the attitude assumed by South Carolina, in reference to the existing system of protection to omestic manufactures.

Mr. President, said he, if the title of this bill corresponded with its provisions, it might with equal justice and propriety, he called "a bill to repeal the Constitution of the United States, and to vest in the President despot e power." Such is its spirit, and such is

the import of the words used to early out the import of the words used to early 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 palbably conflicting with the plain and positive provisions of the Constitution.

The first section of the hill elethed the Personant of the Constitution.

The first section of the bill clothed the President with the extraordinary and dangerous and the right of the people peaceably to assemble to deliberate on the condition of the country, and petition for a redress of grievan ces;-rights secured by the very letter of the Constitution, and inestimable to freemen. At the head of the amendments proposed by the States at the adoption of the Federal Consti lution, and which now form a component par of that instrument, 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 pe-tition the Government for a redress of grievances." Sir, compare the checks interposed in this section to the encroachments of arb trary power, with the language of the bill Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons or unlawful threats and niemees against offi cers of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President to execute the revenue laws, ' &c.; then he is &c ; then he is outhorized to remove the custom bouse to a seure place, and execute all the luga duties and prerogatives with which the bill proposes to invest hun. What shall constitute "unlawod obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons," is not defined -even a linear or a menace, consisting of mere words, is consider ed criminal, and it is left exclusively to the judgment of the President, to determine to himself, what is the character and intention of Cassemblages of personages," what wordamount to a threat or a menace, and on his con interpretations of these acts or expressions, to call for h the mutary force of the country, to enable him to carry into effect this new system of pains and penalmes!! May it not happen, that an "assemblage of persons," for the most innocent and necessary purposes, construed into an unlawful combination to ob construct into an unlawful combination to ob-struct the execution of the revenue laws, and, in the judgment of the President authorize the employment of the army to dispersent? Do the people of the several States hold their constitutional privileges by a tenure so feeble and so uncertain, us the will, the mere capture of the Chief Magazinte?

posed to confer on the President as the basis of all the other high prerogatives enumerated in the hill on your table. But, this is not the most extravagant feature in this novel and unprecedented transfer of arbitrary power to the executive branch of the government. An assembling of the people dare not denounce an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional act of Congress, imposing burdens on them by an onerous system of imposits, in the presence of an officer of the U. States, without being liable to have their words interpreted to mean a threat or menace against the officers, and there we have their words in the officers, and there we make the officers and there we work the officers and the contract the officers. ny subject themselves to be dealt with as the judgment of the President shall direct, under

voided. It would be premature now to enter upon it. It is not important what particular day is designated for its consideration; but that day ought to be without reference to the that day ought to be without reference to the last day ought to be without reference to the last day ought to be without reference to the last day ought to be without reference to the last day ought to be without reference to the last day ought to be without reference to the last day ought to be without reference to the last day ought to be without reference to the last day ought to be without reference to the There was one thing, Mr. M. said, be first of February, or any other day, uside from the free cilizens of this confederacy will sub would advert to while he was up. He the consideration of the bill itself. The promit to these shackles on their dearest privile gress of the Government should not be retarding as in contravention of the compact of uno ges in contravention of the compact of unon which secures them. It is an encroachment who need to be consideration of the bill in its order. That time should not be foo short. Thursday is too soon; Monday too distant. I am in favor of investing the Government with all necessary power to carry the laws into exception. I am in favor of giving the bill a full, deliberate, and careful examination, but not of the interty of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and declare their opinions of public bien and measures. All those soletin guarantees are now to be placed in the custody of one main, and to be regulated according to his "indigment!"

Mr. P. then adverted to the second section of the bill. He said it was not his intension.

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d read from the third article of the Constitution, to show the finitation on the jurisdiction of the courts of the U States among other destined cases, it is declared that it shall extend to controversion between a State and extinct a state another State; between ellicers of different States, &c." It cannot be demed that these courts possess no jurisdiction, which is 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 Usated the principle of the Constitution referred to. This bill enlarges the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the Usated States, and extends it to controversies between cilizens of the same State! The provision is written in language not to be missin derstood or misconstrued. "If any person shall receive any injury to his person or property, for or on account of any act by bim 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 main tain mit for damage therefor, in the Circuit Court of the U. S, in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside, or shall be tound." It is manifest, that this provision transcends the jurisdiction of the courts of the U. States, and is to, that extent a repeal of the Constitution. An officer of the customs at the port of Boston, receives a supposed injury from a citizen of Alassachusetts, which in the discharge of his official duties, both being eitzens 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 slone, dan take comzance 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 depair ture so gross and pulpable from the plain letat a crisis in the progress of this government, when the tide of popular impulse set in the di-rection of power and patronage, and the barriers of the Constitution no longer afford pro-tection to the Stales or to the people against the overwhelming influence of the Executive

and the dominant party in the National Legis-Pass this bill, and the very idea of State so-vereignty will be treated as a vision of the imsident with the extraordinary and dangerous agination—a tule of by-gone days, no longer power of controlling, by the exercise of his to be remembered, but to be spurned and own judgment, and at his own will and plea blotted out of our political history for the 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 friends of constitutional liberty have abundant cause of alarm at hoerry 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 independent sovereignities, united for the great purposes of common defence and general welfare, under delined and specified powers, and a vast con-solidated empire, with a despot to rule and direct its destinies. In such a contest there can be no neutrals he who is not for us is a gainst us; there is not one inch of neutral ground on which the friends of State rights can stand; no one can wink 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 we throw our liber-ties at the feet of a military despot, clothed with unlimited powers, throughout this widely extended country, backed by the army and navy, ready at the sound of the burie, to ranavy, ready at the sound of the burie, to raise around their chieffon and execute his mandairs? To enable each honorable Senator to deliberate well on the important question involved in the passage of this hill, and to recur to our political history, from the glore of the revolution up to this present time, in order to demonstrate the true character of this to verning the by a review of the meaning and interfine of its framers, I shall vote to position the consideration of this subject to the longest time proposed.

Mr. Freinghuysen said be would make a Mr. Freinghujsen said be would make a few remarks, for he wished to know if the character of unconstitutionality ascribed to the bill, implicated him, as a member of the Judiciary committee. Had I beheved that the bill proposed to confer any power contrary to the Gaustintion. I would not have concurred in its laver with the other members of the committee. I see Sension from dississippi missproprehends the character of the bill. The first section of the bill, a method more nor less than constitutional privileges by a tenure so feeble and so uncertain, as the will, the mese caprace of the Chief Magastrate?

Sir, let us throw off the mask at once; enterties constitutional power. If refers not the hands of one of those my initions of the President to the hands of one of those my initions 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 mease they refuse to adequate the mounts of executing them, where they executed an armed fugger and bring them to adequate the first the means of executing them, where they executed an armed fugger and bring them to adequate the first the means of executing them, where they executed an armed fugger and bring them to adequate the first the means of executing them, where the custom boase, where it is attempted. There is no rese, and go peaceably to their homes, and a class they refuse to obey, call out an armed the constraint of the powers which it is now proposed to confer on the President as the basis it all the other high prerogatives enumerated in the hill on your table. But, this is not the most extravagant feature iff this novel and unprecedented transfer of arbitrary power to the executive branch of the government. An assemblage of the people dare not denounce an onerous system of imposts, in the presence of an officer of the U. States, without being liable to have their words interpreted to mean a threat or measure against the officers, and there oy subject themselves to be tleak with as the transfer to measure of the President of the property of the U. States, without being liable to have their words interpreted to mean a threat or measure against the officers, and there oy subject themselves to be tleak with as the

have my cordial support. . Mr. Wilkins was not anxious that the sub-

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a bill conformable to the suggestions of the suggestions of the care is a find deed proposed. We was ready to have a diministration at the specialty of the essainty of the care it of large it il was not the desire of the committee to present to till on the Sonnet cae early. However, induced to a partner should not stand the sonnet cae early. However, induced to a partner should not stand the sonnet cae early. However, induced to a partner should not stand the sonnet cae early. However, induced to a partner should not stand the sonnet cae early. However, induced to a partner should not sh when forbearance was no longer admissi-ble. What does the South Carolina Sena-tor mean by telling us that all didiculty will be removed of the new tariff law should pass? What if that low should not pass by the first f February? Is the facility stem, now in existence, to be overturated in that case, by South Carolina? I answer, that the very reason for the c rly day proposed by those who framed the bill, was, that they decined it defensive, the bill, was, that they deemed it delensive, 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 noval power, to which the Government had never been accustomed. The only novel fea-sure of the bill is of a pacific nature, and au-thorizes the President, under peculiar circum-stances, simply to remove the custom house. The President is not to apply force. The object of the committee was this. Looking at bouth Carolina, the committee were afraid that, by the first of February, some collision would arise, and to obviste the liability to any unpleasant conflict, the bill authorizes the President to remove the custom house, so that it may be out of harm's 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. samething may be done. I have no objection to Monday next, but hope the day will not be Mr. Miller said, the reference made by the

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Senator from Pennsylvania, to the alternative suggested by him, seemed to require a reply. He had not said what must be the conse quences resulting from the present opposition in S. 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 isws. 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 legitimate revenue laws.
White f am up I will notice one or two obserrations proceeding from the Chairman of the committee who reported this bill. We had been told that the people of South Carolina had refused to retrace their steps, as might have been reasonably expected upon the promulgation of the Pesident's proclamation, and hence the necessity of speedily passing the bill nader consideration, in order to enable the President to execute the revenue laws.—Sir said Mr. M., the people of South Carolina may be execused for their refusal to comply with the suggestions in the proclamation, or derived authority of the Constitution which makes the civil authority of the Constitution.

Ar. M: asked pardon for the Osente. They were predicated on the Senate. They were predicated on the Senate. They were predicated on the Senate. They were predicated on the Constitutions.

Ar. M: asked pardon for the Constitutions which makes the civil authority of the Chairman of the Constitutions.

Ar. King, of Alabama, said it was with respect to the constitution of the Constituti rations proceeding from the Chairman of the 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 paper. Will the Sena tor from Pennsy vania maintain that the Pres ident, had the right to require by proclamation the people of South Carolina, acting in their legislative capacity, to retrace 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 pa per, did not superinduce the people to surren der their deliberate judgement to the Chief

Magistrate. Sir, it will be recollected that one 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

houses, thereby tranmelling the commerce of such port and visiting the whole State with the errors of any given number of malcontents, lew or many. If the power had been given to take effect upon the interposition of the State to prevent the collection of the reverue laws, there would then, have been some thing tangible, some respectable basis to urge the exercise of such high discretionary power The act carefully avoids referring to the oppo sition founded upon State authority, as an in ducement to deprive the port of its commerce; and assumes "unlawful obstructions, combina-tions, or unlawful assemblage of persons, or unlawful fireats or menaces," as the founda-tion for the distranchisement of a State of its regular commerce. And this is not all, the duties are thereupon to be paid in cash, thus making the act of any "unlawful threats," &c. the cause of discrimination in the duties, no matter how many or how few persons may be the constituted authorities of a State-involv ing, by the loose principles of this bill, the guilty and innocent in one common fate.

Again, Sir, is it 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? of It proposes, upon the suggestion of the President's pro prætor, 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 dri

ver to bear 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 rights; 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 proposed by force to resist the judicial pro-cess of the Federal Courts? No. Does not this bill propose to arm the collector with mi-litary power to resist the judicial authority of the State, thereby making the military power of the Federal Government run rough shoul over the civil authority of the State, thus vio-lating that clause in the Constitution which makes the civil authority paramount to the mi

der of debate.

He conceived it to be out of order to discuss the merits of a question on a motion for post-ponement. The gentleman from Pennsylva is had commenced-other gentlemen had followed in the same track, and the conse quence had been that a discussion ensued be fore, as he thought, a regular question was before them. For his own part, he (Mr. K.) was prepared to confer upon the President was prepared to 200fer upon the President every power necessary for the due execution of the laws; and he was equally prepared to suithfold from him all power not given to him by the Constitution. He was not prepared to act upon the hill before them, and he wished not o examine into the matter fully. He had hoped that an action would be taken up on it elsewhere, and that the Sepate would thereby have not been called upon to clother thereby have not been called upon to clothe

In the Senate, on Wednesday 25d, the resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, were taken up. Mr Manguin moved to post pone 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:

and 1832 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 confided by the Constitution to Congress an encroach ment on the rights of the General Government

6. Resolved. That attempts to obstruct or prevent the execution of the several acts of Congress, imposing duties on imports, whether by Ordinances of Conventions, or Legisla tive enactments, are not warranted by the

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the resolutions were ordered to be printed. The whole subject was then postponed until Monday.

From the Globe.

The following extract from the Richmone Enquirer, may be justly considered a fair exponent of the doctrines of the Old Dominions with regard to the Secession, until the yexa

ions of the State.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 1, 1914.

[EDITORIAL REMARES.]

"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 kait us together, can alone same power which kait us together, can alone unknit. The same formality which formed the links of the Union, is necessary to dissolve it in majority in 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 intentained purposes."

The doctrine here laid down, was we believe, not controverted at the time of its avoval, by any press, or any Statesman of Virginia. It was recognized as the vital principle of Union—the binding power of gravity.

ple of Union—the binding power of gravity indispensible to counterbalance the centrifuga Jorce, which it was for see a the action of our system would necessarily impact to the severa

on the principle of the social compact, and as such, are now formed into one nation, or reopie, or that they have ever been so united in any one stage of their political existence; that the people of the several States Composing the Union have not, as members theired, retained their sovereignty; that the allegance 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 of consequences of those delegated; are not only without foundation in trails, but are contrary to the most certain and plain historical facts, and the clearest deductions of reson, 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 of necessity be unconstitutional; must tend directly and inevitably to subvert the sovereignty of the States; to destroy the Federal character of the Union; and the rear on its rains a consolidated government, without constitutional check, or limitation, and which must necessarily terminate in the loss of liberty itself.

In the Senate, on Wednesday 25d, the resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, the propertion of the principle and the right of secession as to make the principle of the principle

In the Senate, on Wednesday 23d, the resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, were taken up. Mr Manguin moved to post pone 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:

I. Resolved, That by the Constitution of the U. States, certain powers are delegated to the General Government, and those not delegated nor prohibited to the States, are 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 imposts, 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 Power to lay imposts, 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 1832 are exercises of the constitutional powers possessed by the Constitutional apowers possessed by the Constitutional powers possessed by the Constitution and powers possessed by the Constitution and powers possessed by the Constitution and powers possessed by the Constitution of the Constitution and powers possessed by the Constitution of the Constitution o

From the vote in the virginia Liegistature adopting Mr. Brown's substitute in lieu of Mr. Broding's resolutions, and striking from the latter, the portion recognizing secession as a constitutional right, we would infer that discussion has had the effect to awaken the patterns. constitutional right, we would infer that dis it constitutional right, we would infer that dis it constitutions had the effect to awaken the put riots of the general assembly to the dangers of the determ. We must have was at some time with fureign powers; and what is a confederacy which my member has a right to desert at my moment? A mere league, offensive between separate nations, would by more abligatory and available in times of difficulty, than our compact of Union, it it were idmitted that the constitution authorized a willidrawal on the part of any state, whenever it should defen that at a peculiar policy required it. A compact between independent power is conscarated by the law of nations, and croust be violated by either party without subjecting the wrong-deer to general odium, for the moral turplitude of the act, and also to such publishment or reprisal as the injured party may have the power to visit on the definquents. But if our compact secures the right of withdrawal as one of its conditions, then when any danger as one of its conditions, the when any danger as one of its conditions, the when any danger as one of its conditions, the when any danger as one of its conditions, the when any danger as one of its conditions, the when any danger as one of its conditions, the when any danger as one of its conditions, the when any danger as one of its conditions. thet, when our danger comes, or any momen tary inconvenience is experienced by a mem-ber of the confederacy, there will be no wrong done in abilindaning the general interest and seeking security and relief from any difficulty,

eannor thirk that the Editor of the Enquirer or any other advocate of the Union would give the doctrine this scope. Mr. Richie has in all his acticles, guarded the doctrine with qualification, and we hope we understand him rightly, in supposing, that they spring from the compact itself. is help on the in which

Vincinia. The House of Delegates of Vir ginia, -after a laborjous debate upon the Re-port and Resolutions submitted by Mr. Brod

This U-the risk is to effect a gradual but early reduction of the revenue of the General Government to the necessary and proper expenditures there

of S. Resolved, That the people of Virginia expect, and in the opinion of the General Assembly, have a right to expect, that the General Government, and the Government of South Carolina, and all persons acting under the authority of eitner, will abstain from all acts execulated to distorb the tranquility of the country, or endanger the existence of the Union.

debate? The question is an important one, truly, and deserves calm and deep reflection before it is acted on; but it cannot be denied, that all this may be given to it, without so much speaking. The will of the people is distinctly known in Congress; it is known to be the will of a large majority of the people of this country, that the Tariff should be reported by the same in the country of the government. duced to the real wants of the government. Why, then, delay, especially when so much is at stake? It surely will not be seriously urged that we should continue the Tariff as it now exists, lest S Carolina take to herself the eredit of having forced the reduction upon the country. South Carolina has acted rashly; but shall the government of the Union act more rashly, to counteract the course of South Carolina? Shall we jeopard the Union to pamper an unholy pride?-We trust not. We do hope the good sense of Congress will triumph over such unmanly fears, and that this bill of abominations, as it has been called, will speedily be erased from the statute book, to make room for an equitable and permanent system of revenue.

We give place to day to an important and interesting debate in the Senate, on the motion o fix a day for aking up the bill from the ju diciary committee "further to provide for the collection of the revenue," the great length of which forces out several interesting articles.

U. S. Senator,-Joseph Kant, Esq. former ly Covernor of Maryland, was, on Wednesday last, elected by the Legislature, Senator of the United States, in the place of the veteran GENERAL SMITH. (proscribed for opinion's

what then was the cry? The son of a revolutionary hero, had fallen a victim to party rancor. But the revolutionary hero himself, is done in stelladoming the game of the common difficulty; seeking seekin ter. What is the case now? General Smith's long and eventful life has been spent in the service of his country; and although he has won henours of the most distinguished order. both in the field, and in the councils of the na tion, yet old age has found him in limited cir-

The final paper report. In mining these was all the final paper and the paper of th

When our informant left, the day after the occurrence took place.) Me and Mrs. U. were both alive, and it was hoped that the latter would recover. Mr. C. was nearly despaired of. We understand that Prescott was much beloved by the family, and that no one suspects he had any evil intent.—N. Z. Jour. Com.

LASTON. MD.

THESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29. 1833
The House of Representatives is still dility gently engaged in the discussion of the Tariff Bill.—The session of Wednesday, last, was protracted to mind o'clock in the evening. The impression seems to be that the question will be brought to an issue in a tow days.

Our readers will observe that Mr. Mill. In.

Of S. Ogrelina, declares in his place in the Senste, that any modification of the Tariff would suspend the operation of the Congress may get at once on this question? Why consume the precious time of the House in long and useless debate? The question is an important one, truly, and deserves calm and deep reflection before it is acted on; but it cannot be denied.

Com.

From the Georgia Journel.

The Act to protect the Cherokee Indians is the possession of their Land, provides that a Guard of 10 men be continued in the Cherokee Indians is the possession of their Land, provides that a Guard of 10 men be continued in the Cherokee Indians is the possession of the Tariff the possession of the rail of 10 men be continued in the Cherokee Indians is the possession of their Land, provides that a Guard of 10 men be continued in the Cherokee Indians is the possession of the property and persons of the said Indians; and me use of their persons of the said Indians; and to be use of the control on the organization of the call of the control on the control on their property is restore the same—but the persons seling as the claim thereto, shall have a right of appeal to the State and to proceed treapasses at a once on this question? Why consume the precious time of the House in long and useless debate? The question is an important one, truly, and deserves calm and deep reflection before it is acted on; but it cannot be denied,

than 8 years.

All perons trespassing upon Indian premises, shall be fixed not less than \$100, nor more than \$500, and be confined in the county [ail not less than three nor more than six months.

Though the oath of Indians are no: allowed in County these than the county [ail not less than three nor more than six months.]

in Court, they are to be considered on the the same footing with free white citizens of the State; but all presecutions shall be in the name of the State, and on the criminal side of the Court.

MARRIED
In Baltimore, on Tuesday morning 22d last, by the Rev. Doct. Waters, EDWARD SPENDER. Est to Miss GuineLDA, bidest daughter of the late Thomas Mummey, all of that city.

DY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day of February next, between the hours of twelve and one o clock of that day, all the fall of the subscriber of the county and the fall of the subscriber of land of John W. Blake's heirs, Samuel Snead, and of Wilham G. Tilghman E. q. The farm is composed of part of a tract of land called "Dundles," and of part of a tract of land called "Dundles," and of part of a tract of land called "Dundles," and of part of a tract of land called "Dundles," and of part of a tract of land called "Dundles," and of part of a tract of land called "Dundles," and of part of a tract of land called "Dundles," and of part of a tract of land called "Dundles," and contains, by estimation, the quantity of eighty-aeven and one half acres of land, more or less. or less.

By the terms of the decree, a credit of six

We do not know that it would have met the views of General Smith to have continued in Congress, but this in no degree lessens the odium which should attach to the Legislature for discontinuing him. When W. B. Barney, a the purchase recently as the trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the principal, with interest from the day of the purchase money, with interest of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as the purchase money. the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the Trustee is authorised to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his her, or their heirs or assigns, a good and sufficient deed for the lands so sold to him, her, or them, as aforesaid, free, clear, and duchased, from all claim of the defendant, or claimant, or either of them

The creditors of William Ray, late of Talbot county, decreased, are hereby notified as

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orpham Court of Talbot county, I will self at public asto on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of Robert Bartlet, deceased, all the Personal Estate of the said deceased; consist-



Dr. SCUDDER'S GULBERATED EVE WATER. For inflamation and treakness of the Lyes.

THE great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every lamily, and a constant vade mecum to the traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with traveller. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never hern known to fail in effecting a sperily and safe Restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immensemble 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 affected, 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 ster and the cures effected by it, have Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a a reputation and experience as an Oculist, ill weigh against the gross impositions which a daily practised on the public by advertise-suts of different kinds of Eye Water, many bich are unsafe to use.

Dr. JOHN SCUDDER.

City of New York, and to be had wholesale and retail of Doct. S. W. SPENCER, Sole than for Dr. S. in Easton, &c.

dec 32 Prepared by Dr. JOHN SCUDDER.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY,

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets,

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he confinues to will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all manufacture, of superior materials and in the kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all sanufacture, of superior materials and in the

all descriptions of PANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable pat-

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends tomers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted

aug 28 lyear

BOOK AND STATIONERY STOBE: AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortmen of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which his 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

thers. ... Latin Tytler's History Goldsmith's Rome mith a Greece Keish on the Globes haw's England McIntyre on the Globes Goldsmith & Greece

Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnyeastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Ge *Testament Wilson s uo. do. Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophor Horace Delphini

Graca Minora Graca Majora Smart's Cicero Clarks's Homer Viri Romes 'Historia Sacra Muir's Syntax

Grammar Euclid's Elements

phy and Atlas Introduction to do English Header English Grammars
Spelling Books
Pike, Jess

Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmétic, &c. &c. Also, States, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN.

July 10

MAIL STAGE VIA BROAD CREEK.

DURING the session of the Legislature Maryland, the mail will be transported to Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a section of the control of the con 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 Raturning, will leave Annapolis at half past Beturning, will leave Annapolis at half pas 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, ar rive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day (or immediately on the arrival of the

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

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washing ton direct, now occupied by Mr. John D Green, in the rear of the Slace Store of Mr. Making in all its various branches. She ex-pects to obtain the aid of a young lady from Battimore well skilled in this business. She forcesses solicits a shere of the public patron-age, and pledges herself that all orders in her nall be promptly, faithfully and fashion

MARY STEVENS.

NOTICE. AT the request of some centlemen on the

MARYLAND ECLIPSE." will shad the ensoing season, at Easton and Contreville. Competent Judges have pronounced or to few, if any horses in this coun-人即以多種 in, interior to few, if any horses in this coun-

More new Goods.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received

PALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART-OF CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours. CASSIMERES, of various colours and

CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLAN-NELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS,

Together with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn, & .- Also

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

POR SALE.

That very convenient and comfortable dwelouse on the corner of Dover and ling house on the corner of Dover and Richard C. Lane. The property has attached to it a good Smoke house, Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in excellent order. For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq. who, in my absence, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase, and will give such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 1 G4t tf

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH



Denton, Maryland: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

easonable. February 21, 4882.

having Negroes to dispose of, will please give and where immediate attention will be paid

N. B. All papers that have copied my for ner Advertisement, will copy the above, and discen inue the others.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti VV more city and county, on the 4th day of January, 1835, by Chas. Kernan, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltemore, as a runaway, a coloured woman who ralls herself St.SAN MYERS or TAG; says she belongs to Thomas Cockey, Esq living on the York road, 11 miles from the city. Said a louged woman is about \$2 years of ago, 5 f et à inches high, scar on her breast occa-s oned by a burn, scar on her right ear and a scar on her left thumb. Had on when committed, blue calico frock, a pair of coarse shoe and black stockings, blue and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck, and red cotton

The owner of the above described woman i 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.

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Oxford Neck, in Talbot county, on the 23d instant, a negro man called SATO, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches in years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches in height, of duk complexion, large mouth and thick lips, he has a sear upon the back of his nuck, and turos his feet very much out in walking. Had on when he ran off a suit of Kersey of a dull purple colour, and a bear-skin cap much worn. I offer a reward of 100 doll rafor the delivery of him to the Jailor in Easton, if taken out of the State, but out of the county taken within the State, but out of the county t taken within the State, but out of the couniged in Easton Jail.

J. Ll. CHAMBERLAINE.

Talhot county, Md. Jan. 26 ... 3t

BOARDING.

HE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a hearding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is presented to wishington street, apposite the Union an vern, where he is prepared to receive gentle men by the week, month or year, on reasons alle forms. 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 account. modated with hearding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and miore one greek distributed to the test and the state of the state of

SEOSSECT.OR

THE EXAMINER To be published in the city of PHILADELPHIA.

To be published in the city of PHILADELPHIA.

Which the liberties of the American People are to be dashed to pieces, in 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 estitorial charge of the subscriber, has left the cause of Stara Brana 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 ununinity which has recently been proclaimed throughout the Middle and Northern States in favor of a considerations. The unexampled ununinity which has recently been proclaimed throughout the Middle and Northern States in favor of a consideration of the Consistent fave who/remain true to the Republican feith of Depandany attempt to effect, in that region, such a revolution as was accomplished by him for interesting to the made, and if a liberal support be extended to this overture, in suale, and it are present to the preservation of the Republican feith of unitary and the Union, as guaranteed by the Constitution, in this quirler, 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 papulation 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 EDATE OF THE STATES.

Should the reduction of the Tariff ake place

Should the reduction of the Tariff ake pla Should the reduction of the Tariff ake 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 galamities which may be the result from overtrading, overmanufacturing, 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 are easy task to stand up against this probable no easy task to stand up against this probable reaction, in demonstrating to their follow citi zens 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 Trisceckly paper, in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled "The Examiner," upon the fol-

lowing plan.
1. THE EXAMINER, will be a regular REMOVALS

MISS MARY BROWN.

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

MIDELLANDERY

AND FANCY STORE

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

A CARD.

A CARD

M'Kean, and the othodox 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 the Conscience—Liberty of the Hand."

"Freedom of Industry, as sacred as free

of speech or of the press."
"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened."

may be lightly burdened."

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent adminstrations 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 eafety

"Peace, commerce, and honcet friendship with all nations." Faxes—as many as are necessary, and nemore; as long as necessary, and ne longer;

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 overy 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 of Treasury Bank.

by the Federal Government, of any National or Treasury Bank.

5. It will also oppose all wasteful expenditures, by the Federal Government, of the jublic money for Internal Improvements, upon the principle, that to the State Governments belongs the sole power to construct reads and causels, 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

TERMS.

Price of the daily paper, per annum,
" of the tri-weekly paper which will comprise the whole of the contents

defalcation, and annually thereafter, in ad-

The postage of all letters must be paid, except 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 slways be accompanied by the payment of arrearages, and no other will be deemed valid, unless at he option of the publisher.
Advertisements will be inserted at the usua

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 pur-chaser who is now, or may hereafter come in-

All communications promptly attended to, Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of-te, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber. t his residence, above the intersection of hisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Rose, sear the Missionary Church. The house is shite, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

Baltimore.

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

AMONG WHICH ARES Dr. Scudder's Eye Hydriodate of Potash. Water, Black Oxyde of Mer Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Striebnine, Cornine,
P:pperine, Oil Cubebs
Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharadin, Denarcotized Lauda num, Ditto Opium,

Saratoga Powders, Chloride Tooth Wash Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp. Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES,

Phosphorus, Prussic

cury,

Acid,

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. 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 qualby, 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

PETER WEBB.

Millinery and Mantua-making. MIRS. GUBBS,

Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large sup-

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

MRS. GIBBS, greatful for past favours, invites her former custon ers, 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 va-rieties of MANTUA and MILLINERY, to

ease the public.

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

General Agricultural & Horticul tural Establishment.

COMPRISING a Seed and to the ment Store a General Agricultural Agency, and the of fice of the American Fannan, at No. 16, S. Cal

The subscribes, proprietor of the above par

The subscriber, proprietor of the shows named establishment, respectfully informs I remers gardners, and the public generally, and conterparticularly, that he is prepared to execute or dere in any or all of it adeptinents; and he so lients those who teel interested in his plan to furnish him with their address, (free of expense to him) on receipt of which he will forward to him on a rettra number of his paper the American Farmer, containing a full description of forestablishment, and a priced catalogue of Secus, the, for sale. In every village to the Union quantity large, or small of CHOREE GARDEN SEEDS, would find a ready and profit be evirand the advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms, for each or acceptance in Halfmore, with first raw seeds, prepared soil belief, but up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those with desire any of the articles comprised in his greative parablishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this topply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated, in man be acceptance. stendive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to pilly for them, as it is a repository in a buch are concentrated, or may be pricared in those of which are very sace and salignable of ceds, plants, trees, rows, since, domestic an male, broks, implements, and last, though not less, a constant land of timely and important information of almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers for a small annual Concentration, through the columns of the American Parmer, in which are indicated also, by an advertisement and other increased also, by an advertisement and other indicated also, by an advertisement also for the principal in the subscriber in agent also for the principal nurs reas and gardens in the Union,—and to several colebrated perdens in the Union,—and to several colebrated perdens and also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanos, N. Y. a full assort the stability of the principal of the principal and genuine, may at all times or had from him wholesale and rural, on the best terms. Address 1. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

Bellimere, Md.

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued ON SAI URDAY, (at noun) IN BACH WEEK

THE GUARDIAN AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANCIS-HARLIGHEN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MOULLS THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITE LITERATURE, Bc. &c.

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, 1859.—12

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WAS STREETS, POLITE LITERAL URE, Bc. &c

ONG exablased custom requires, that the pullication shall be subscribed to the world by PROSPECI US, setting forth in doe force, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by the child the conductors intend to be gaverned in obtained to the reading public, and sak of them such patronage as their initially in sense of our metric may assign to us, and no mitre. As it is much more easy to promise, than to perform we shall confine ourselves to a giance at the better we shall confine ourselves to a giance at the better which initially in sense of the wiser course not to exceed expectations, less any failure upon our part to assist, them, may draw upon us the ridicale which initially 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 set.

As "The Guardian" will have been establish eaunder the immediate suspices of some of the

es under the immediate suspices of some of the most dist aguiched advocates of TEMPERANCE wide a view to the advancement of that grea blicen institutions, and to domestic peace and aditious prosperty, the PHIMARY object of salu ary principles. In order to attain this de strable end, it is our wish to make of CHE GUAR DIAN" the medium of circulation for every the cription of information relative to this most increasing topic, and for this purpose to allot a disc por ion of each number to communications, or easys on the subject coming from any quarter where good wishes to the course may give rice to them; to notices of all meetings held by the friends of the system; to the proceedings of meetings the hoogings the course where the proceedings of an order is throughout the country, and such are into call articles as may be colleged; thewing the sol al articles an may be collected, snewing the ad

cal articles as may be collected, shewing the act ancement of the cause.

In pursuing this course, the eritor is fully a said thit ap per disoled to one subject, however excell at, must become tiresome, and limit in its discussion, be therefore proposes to errout the plan of a fire rate landly paper, in adultion to the shote, which, by the variety, fast, and sound some exhibited in its contents, selected ed from the best hierary sources, and mighing g.y with the serious, the avelul with the plea-ant, will re-der it see pushe in every residen whose taste is not vitiated by the grozest self abandonment. In order to render this paper valuable as a medium of news, domestic and for eign, so far as a weekly publication can be, since maries of passing events, at h me and stres-will be given, with notes of all new publication of imports ce, and such descriptions of lashion

and amorements as may be harmless, and accept able to the scholar or man of leasure.

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understand-ing, and elevate the morels of its readers, to the less of a hich especial attention will be paid. Be being that knowledge and virtue will always heving that knowledge and virtue will always go land in hand, and that in proportion is the itera of m in a curious, will be their increased love of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever very g glores of knowledge, which human intellect is co-naturally eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so use very that as our fund of information is enlarged, will that as our fund of information is enlarged, will one capacity for the exquence enjoyments that as our fund of information is enlarged will one capacity for the exquence enjoyments that approach is enforced standard of more also, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability for may possess, to the a transcenient of the one and the other

and the other

Having this far hinted at what the edi or le
tends to do, it may be proper for him to say
who he will not do. He will not admit, under
any plea whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION.
or PARTISAN I OLITICS. He will not ad mit, knowingly, any thing of a personal cheracter, or calculated to deepen the blush on the
check of modesty, nor will be permit himself to
be dictated to, as to what is advisable, and what
to not, but will, so long as house untable for
the contents of "THE GUARDIAN." accept or
interpretation of the little cannot fail to ha

THE GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE, IN TELLIGENCER, will be published every Saturday, on paper of the best quality, a large size-freel, and with the best type, in folio from and in order to bring it within the most moderate pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per anium, payable in advance, or \$3 it paid at the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the subscriptions of ten sub-cribers will be emitted to a copy gratis.—Griers to be addressed, postage past, to John Duer, Dag, who is authorized to receive the same.

pant, to John Duer, Deq. who is authorized to receive the same.

The publication will be commenced as mon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have een ublained.

The undersigned respectfully recommend this paper to the parottage of the friends of TEM-PERANCE in particular, throughout the state, and solicit their source exertions in obtaining sub-

STEVENSON ARCHER President State Lemperance Society. President Balt. Temperance Society
Subscription has will be left at the Stores
Measts Cu ling & Son, Howard, near Market
reet; Guale & Lutell, Galvert street; Juseph

Try, Market at.

Try per well affected to the cause will coner a favour by publishing the ab ve, and may
be assured of a return, should occasion offer.

Bunk of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this bishtorion, the following scale and rece have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of mo-For deposites p. yable muchy days after demand, Gerellanes soult be i-sued

searing therest at the rote per, an-For deposites payable thirty days of the deposites payable thirty days of the deposite deposi

On current scounts, or d-posites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of

By order, M. WILSON, Com

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. ential Gen. Lafeyerre, to dispose his LANDS in Ploride, is ready to reactive proposals for the purchase any portion out less than one see any portion out less than one sect.

Sold acres in the south west quarter of the Township, a reserved from sale. I he terms of sele will be cash, so one fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalment, satisfactority accured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the dry of sale. This Township of fonded joining the city of Tallahassee; and, in reference to locally, health, fullness of climate, fertility and adaption of sout to the culture of sugar, and cotton, in unequalited by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS.

Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1892.

A New, Cheap, and Fopular Periodical,
RETITION TO SELECT
CIRCULATING LIBRARY Containing equa to Fally Folumes for five Dellan

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical to.

tirely new units character, it will be expect
on that the publisher should describe his plan,
and the objects be hopes to accomplish,

I here is growing up in the United States and

There is growing up in the United States an increase population, with literary tastes, who so are statered user a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence, books and literary information emanate, feel the medication has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our practice that mental food whose education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our practice as soon as published, nor worked consideration is the design of the present undertaking the election of which emphasically is, to make ged resting cheaper, and to pit it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot never by mail, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from 56 teen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifting expense of two and a half cents of other words, before a book could be bound in Puladeiphis, our subscythers in Ohiro of Vermont may be pressing it in their parlours.

may be preusing it in their parlours.

To cluculate, the advantages of "The Select Circulate g Library" such us we propose, it is

Circulating Library" sinch us we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novela for example; the Chronicles of the Commande encount we volumes, which are sold at \$3,25 to \$1.50. The whole would be read, contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of this yearest orbits, possing included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary mater can be supplied for the same money by adopting he newspaper form.—But we consider transmission by mails and the safe receipt of a new some has a most distinguishing feature of the news, as a most distinguishing feature of the he sup died at their own homes well equal to a size for Five D. there. This may not take fighter weeks to accompant, for though not longer that me week, all clapse between the range fesh amore, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers as I gord to contain a whole work, the propriety of the property of the p

Arrangements have been made in receie ir is Lindon an early copy of every in hold printed, either to that mort of talent, or in Bla urgh, together with the periodical liverature of Grat Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memours, Tiles, Iravels, Sketch the best Novels, Memours, Tiles, Fravels, Skeigh
s, Bingraphy, &c. and publish them with a
much reputity and accuracy as an extensive pinig office will admit. From the laster, such literary intelligence will accusionally be cuiled, a
aill prove interes ing and entertaining to theleier of kinosledge, and science, literature, ad
novelty. Good standard novells, and other work,
and accusionally be reconneed in our columns

The publisher confidently assures the heided tomilies, that they need have no dread of intoducing the "Select Circulating Library" in their domestic circle, as the gentleman who is universident the educinal duties, to hterary fait and is but, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in cavering for an extended at inval community, and of the consequence, detrimental or otherwise; that will follow the discount of abnoxious or wholesome ment almost the first that and engagements afford the peculiar advantages and tachters for the infection of books. Trees with me addition changes and section of books. Trees, with the addition of books. Trees, with the addition changes created by specifics at London, Limpoul, and Edinburgh, warrant: the propriets a committeeing a faithful execution of the lamp

Tania, "The Select Circulating Library" vil be printed "et kly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in polary form, with three columns

a page, and mailed with great care so as to care and mailed with great care so as to care and the sound of th

his is numbers will form a volume, well such preservation, of \$32 pages, equal in quantity to \$30 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's G cleature.—Each volume will be accompanied with a Tile page and Index.

The price is Five Dallars for fifty-two numbers of axteen pages each, —a price at a high it come be afforded unless extensively parrounded. Thurmens in the times in subsance.

of mateen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronard—

(I) Payment at all times in advance.

Agen's who procuse five subscribers, all have a recript in tall by remitting the publisher \$23 00, and a proportionate compensation for integer number. This arrangement is made triveresses the directation to an exent which all make it an object to pay agen's liberally—Cube of free individuals may thus present it work for \$34 00 by mating in their remitiance.

Bubscribers having near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise mated may remark the amount to the subscriber at his appeare. Our arrangements are all made for the tuitilimect of our part of the contract.

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

Bubscribers' maines should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the tuiture numbers.

Bubscribers to be a first the future numbers.

Bubscribers the soft of the Arcade, when three or more conspicuous inactions, will be remitted to an exchange of 52 Numbers.

Carpenter, Street, Near Seventh, under the Apprentices discrary, back of the Arcade, when succeptions will be grave hilly received.

Philosylphia, Occober, 1831.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 31st day of December, 1832, by Thomas Sheppard, E44; a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore as a runaway, a colored gill whe calls herself SUSAN TALBUT, says she was bound to Mr. Owen Donovan, living on the Harforit road, about six miles from town.—Said colored girl is about 13 years of age, 4 feet 32 inches high, has a small scar, on her right elbow. Had on when committed a live domestic frock and cheek apron, old pair of shoes and woollen atockings much wors.—The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, olderwise she will be discharged arcording to hw.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, jan 10—15

OLLEGEOR'S MOTICE HE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this full, respectfully requests all persons holding ausersable 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. If 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 MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county Taxos.

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